BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

# ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

# CEYLON.

## 1870.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

47723

Administration reports ceylon
1870. 477 p.

I 16.0

# CONTENTS.


| | | PAGE. |
|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. | PART I. | |
| | Administration Report of Mr. C. P. Layard, Government Agent, Western Province | 9 |
| | Report of Mr. F. R. Saunders on the Saharagamuwa District | 24 |
| | Report of Mr. L. F. Lee on the Kegalla District | 32 |
| | Administration Report of Mr. H. S. O. Russell, Government Agent, Central Province | 35 |
| | Report of Mr. W. E. T. Sharpe on the Badulla District | 48 |
| | Report of Mr. G. S. Williams on the Mátale District | 54 |
| | Report of Mr. F. C. Fisher on the Nuwara Eliya District | 61 |
| | Administration Report of Mr. W. C. Twynam, Government Agent, Northern Province | 67 |
| | Report of Mr. L. F. Liesching on the Nuwarakalawiya District | 93 |
| | Report of Mr. P. A. Templer on the Mannár District | 100 |
| | Report of Mr. R. Massie on the Mullaittivu District | 114 |
| | Administration Report of Mr. F. B. Templer, Government Agent, Southern Province | 122 |
| | Report of Mr. Æ. A. King on the Hambantota District | 131 |
| | Report of Mr. E. Elliott on the Mátara District | 141 |
| | Administration Report of Mr. R. W. T. Morris, Government Agent, Eastern Province | 149 |
| | Administration Report of Mr. J. Parsons, Government Agent, North-Western Province | 174 |
| | Report of Mr. W. C. Macready on the Puttalam District | 185 |
| SCIENTIFIC. | PART II. | |
| | Report of Capt. A. B. Fyers, R.E., Acting Director of Public Works | 191 |
| | Report of Lieut. C. Woodward, R.E., Irrigation Assistant | 202 |
| | Report of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Jervois, R.E., Acting Surveyor-General | 205 |
| JUDICIAL. | PART III. | |
| | Judicial Statistics furnished by the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate | 221 |
| | Report of Mr. H. W. Gillman, Acting District Judge, Galle | 230 |
| | Report of Mr. C. H. De Saram, Acting District Judge, Kandy | 242 |
| | Report of Mr. L. F. Liesching, District Judge, Nuwarakalawiya | 243 |
| | Report of Mr. D. E. De Saram, District Judge, Kurunegala | 255 |
| | Report of Mr. R. Massie, Acting District Judge, Mullaittivu | 259 |
| | Report of Mr. F. Jayetilleke, District Judge, Chilaw | 261 |
| | Report of Mr. J. A. H. De Saram, District Judge, Kegalla | *ib.* |
| | Report of Mr. C. P. H. L. Liesching, Acting District Judge, Negombo | 264 |
| | Report of Mr. R. Reid, Acting District Judge, Ratnapura | 268 |
| | Report of Mr. F. H Campbell, Acting District Judge, Tangalla | 269 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | PART IV. | |
| | Report of Mr. J. F. Dickson, Service Tenures Commissioner | 277 |
| | Report of Mr. W. J. Sendall, Director of Public Instruction | 288 |
| | Report of Dr. W. P. Charsley, Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c. | 367 |
| | Report of Mr. H. Trotter, Acting Postmaster-General | 429 |
| | Report of Capt. A. B. Fyers, R.E., Acting Director-General, Ceylon Govt. Railway | 432 |
| | Report of Mr. E. G. Strong, Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer | 433 |
| | Report of Mr. E. Robinson, Finance and Traffic Manager | 437 |
| | Report of Mr. W. J. MacCarthy, Registrar-General of Lands | 447 |
| | Do. do. Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages | 451 |
| | Report of Capt. J. Donnan, Inspector of the Pearl Oyster Banks | 461 |
| | Report of Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Garden | 464 |
| | Report of Mr. W. Skeen, Government Printer | 467 |

Statistical View of the progress of Ceylon from the year 1821 to 1870, inclusive.

# PART I.

# REVENUE.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

# ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

## WESTERN PROVINCE.

### REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, COLOMBO, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

THE Revenue of the Western Province in 1870 fell short of that in 1869 by £9,331 5*s.* 1*d.*, but the declension was more apparent than real, the returns of 1869 having been swollen by a recovery of arrears to the extent of £14,374 0*s.* 6½*d.*, and thus exhausting the source from which similar subsequent recoveries could be made.

Revenue.—A. Sale of Lands.—B.

The Grain Rents, Rents exclusive of Lands, Licenses, &c., shewed an increase of £4,629 19*s.* 4½*d.*; and, if the sale of Lands did not correspond with that of the previous year, this did not arise from any failure of demand, but the fact that recent surveys had embraced more extensive areas of occupied ground, and that out of 3,885 allotments provided by the Surveyor-General (about 400 more than in 1869) for disposal, the greater portion had to be assigned to private claimants under certificates against the Crown, and at half improved values.

Grain Revenue.—C.

The Grain Revenue, which was in excess of the previous year, would have been still greater but for the low price of rice consequent on large importations, and the productiveness of local harvests for several successive seasons. The market rates of rice for many months ranged between 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* a bushel of the kinds most in favour with the people.

Plumbago.—D.

Owing probably to recent over-production, Ceylon plumbago was less in request during 1870, and the income from Royalty levied on this article suffered proportionally.

Still Licenses.—E.

The number of Still licenses were 182 (82 more than in 1869, and 227 less than in 1866). The capacity of the stills having however in every case been above 150 gallons, the arrack they yielded exceeded that produced from three times as many smaller stills in use prior to 1869, and is estimated at 900,000 gallons—a supply which accounts for such a fall in the wholesale price of the spirit that the renters were enabled at the same time to secure considerable profits from the retail, and to meet their liabilities to Government with unprecedented regularity, results which have had the further advantage of beneficially influencing the competition for the Arrack Farms of the Province in the present year.

An equable rainfall throughout the year favoured every form of agricultural enterprise, but particularly promoted the success of this branch of industry, by protracting the season in which the secretion of toddy takes place, and its collection and distillation are possible.

The usual season in the districts south of Colombo commences in May, and seldom extends beyond October. In 1870 it commenced sooner, and ended later.

It is believed too, that the reduced value of cocoanuts, in consequence of the numerous plantations which are attaining maturity, and a smaller demand for cocoanut oil for exportation, have to some extent stimulated the trade in arrack.

The tobacco fields of Negombo were reported to have been cultivated with more than ordinary success, and to have proved highly remunerative, although the actual quantity prepared was only 236,000 lbs., or 1,000 lbs. in excess of 1869.

Sweet potatoes, plantains and manioka, the consumption of which latter root was scarcely deemed nutritious enough for food at the time of the scarcity (in 1858), but which, from the general adoption of a better mode of preparation, is now much valued, were also abundant, and, by cheapening the cost of subsistence, added to the comfort of the people.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

These vegetables are generally a first crop on lands newly cleared for cocoanut plantations, and were obtainable in such quantities that a load of sweet potatoes of the utmost weight a man could carry was, in the month of October, frequently sold in the Salpiti Kóralé for sixpence.

The Cinnamon trade, which had languished for many years, sufficiently recovered in 1869 to secure an advance of £3,550 in the rental of the Maradána plantation, and continued prosperous during the year; the prices paid for the best sorts having risen to 2*s.* per pound, and estates, purchased for one-third the money, having changed hands at £25 and £30 the acre.

Carolina Paddy.

An interesting as well as encouraging report of the cultivation of Carolina paddy in the Siyané Kóralé will be found in the Appendix; also a report of a similar experiment in Alutkúru Kóralé south.

Health.

The public health during eight months was unexceptionably good; but cases of Cholera and an outbreak of Small-pox, which subsequently assumed an epidemic form, were reported in September.

The precautions adopted by the Municipal Council, the Medical Department, and by the Police, were efficacious in arresting the former; but the latter, owing to the deplorable carelessness of the people, proved very fatal,—and by fugitives was extended from Colombo into some of the neighbouring districts.

The more remote districts however, in which, from their distance from head quarters, vaccination might be expected to have been least successfully introduced, were singularly free from the disease; while the centres, supposed to be best protected in that respect, were severely assailed.

Disease, both of foot and mouth, among cattle, prevailed, at intervals, in the Alutkúru, Raygam, and Héwágam Kóralés, but was by no means general, and yielded readily to the native modes of treatment. The segregation of affected animals, and the establishment of Hospital Pounds, are experiments of the present year, the results of which have not yet been reported.

Population. F. G.

Population Returns and Returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, are annexed, but the recent Census shews that the enumeration of the people through the only instrumentality hitherto practicable, viz., that of the Headmen and Division Officers, has been most unsatisfactory, and that the actual population of the Western Province exceeds 800,000 souls.

Kandyan Marriage Ordinance. H.

The Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, it will be perceived, is only making languid progress, and very slowly influencing the people in the direction in which it is desired to guide them. There were 159 fewer marriages than in 1869 in the Kégalla District, and only 20 more in Saharagamuwa.

Schools.—I.

The number of Schools increased from 78 to 111, and it is understood that the newly organised system of grants-in-aid is working well. A Roman Catholic Seminary on a large scale, taught by trained Europeans, has been established at Negombo, and gives promise, like the one in Colombo, of great usefulness; and there are several stations in the maritime districts in which Protestant Missionaries are also actively prosecuting the work of education under the same encouragement.

The Normal School has been too recently established to place the Government Schools generally on the same vantage ground as these Missionary institutions in respect of teachers.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was commemorated by the endowment of an experimental Farm by the Messrs. Soysa, uncle and nephew, on land assigned for the purpose by Government in the neighbourhood of Colombo, and is intended to promote the industrial education of their countrymen, and practically to recommend the introduction into general use of implements better adapted than those with which they are familiar for the purposes of native husbandry. Particulars of the institution, to which the munificence of the founders has given £10,000, will be found in the Appendix.

Thoroughfares Ordinance. J.

The funds levied under the Thoroughfares' Ordinance, including arrears, amounted to £25,010 13*s.* 6½*d.* Of this sum, £7,358 5*s.* were by the Director of Public Works disbursed on principal roads, in addition to £16,976 5*s.* 2*d.* voted by the Legislative Council; £6,590 were expended on the extension and upkeep of minor roads; £1,5?2 13*s.* 9*d.* in the construction and maintenance of Rest-houses; and £1,975 7*s.* 4*d.* in establishments; and £896 19*s.* on charges of a miscellaneous character.

Roads.—K.

These appropriations sufficed to preserve the roads of the country (1103-40 miles in length) in fair order, and, with a Government grant of £1,000, and the tollage levied on the minor roads, enabled the Provincial Road Committee to open twenty miles of additional road in the Héwágam Kóralé, and fourteen miles of road in the Siyané Kóralé, rendering accessible parts of both districts hitherto without the means of communication, and facilitating the sale of forests which have been surveyed or are about to be surveyed, adding considerably to their value. Some of these lines of traffic are largely used for supplying fuel, and as feeders generally, to the Railway.

The Public other Works completed during the year are, a new entrance into the Kaymal Canal at its northern extremity, and the removal of the sinuosities near Pallansena,

by which its navigation was impeded; four improved accommodation bridges on the Hamilton Canal, at a cost of £1,500; a hospital at Ratnapura, and a rest-house at Pelmadulla; and the Kinchegunu Irrigation Channel.

The hospital at Ratnapura is one of the most commodious structures of the kind in the Province, and does great credit to those who designed it. A similar hospital, though not so favourably situated, is approaching completion at Negombo, where it is much needed.

Irrigation Works.

The Kincheguna channel irrigates 112 acres, with water directed into it from the Kiriketti Oya, a tributary of the Bilihul Oya, a little above its junction with the latter stream.

The embankment of substantial stone masonry, compacted with iron and cement, has been admirably finished, and there is a prospect that the channel may be extended so as to benefit a larger tract of cultivation than it at present reaches. The cost of construction was £577 2*s*. 7*d*.

Municipality.

The Municipal Revenue, compared with 1869, shews a decrease of £1,500, owing to a larger balance having been brought forward from 1868 than from 1869. But the expenditure having been proportionately reduced, the Municipal Council have entered upon a new year better able to carry into execution the plan for providing Colombo with a central market, which an insufficiency of means had prevented from being sooner undertaken, and of effecting several other important improvements.

The foundations of the market have been already laid, and the superstructure will be ready before the arrival of the iron roof and columns ordered from England.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was graciously pleased to inaugurate the work, and to permit the name of the market to be associated with his own. An auxiliary market for live stock has in the meantime been finished, and till it can be applied to the purpose for which it was constructed, contributes to the market funds fifteen per cent. per annum on the cost of structure, having been rented as a temporary store to the Gas Company.

The conservancy and improvement of the town, and the maintenance of existing streets and roads, rendered difficult by an increase of traffic within the Municipal boundaries, cost £7,745 12*s*. 6*d*, and the Police and connected charges, £8,048 16*s*. 10½*d*. It is believed that an adjustment of the Assessment tax, and the checks to an evasion of commutation of labour under the Thoroughfares' Ordinance, which have become practicable since a more accurate knowledge of properties and persons liable to contribute to the support of the Police and the public ways, has been obtained by the recent Census, will facilitate some partial relief being afforded to the community, at least in the matter of assessment, and, without detracting from the efficiency of the service, render the incidence of a new rate for lighting the town with Gas scarcely perceptible. It could however have been wished that the necessity for any reduction of taxation had not arisen, seeing how much the Council is straitened in respect of funds for general purposes.

The demolition of the Fort walls, and the advantage to the most frequented part of the city, of opening it to the beautiful view of the surrounding country and a healthy ventilation from the sea, will only prove a qualified benefit, if a satisfactory system of drainage be not immediately adopted in the neighbourhood of the lake; the filling in of that situation having failed to raise it to the level of the streets and thoroughfares intersecting it.

General Police.

The protection of the general Police was extended during the year to the following places: Jā-ela, Sēdawatta, and Mount Lavinia; and local assessments are being levied for their support. The farthest of these stations is thirteen miles from Colombo, and the detachments are under the constant surveillance of the central authorities, and act in concert with the Metropolitan Force.

There are now nine Police stations outside of Colombo, entirely supported by local rates, yielding altogether £1,808 18*s*. 11*d*.

Service Tenures Ordinance.

The Ordinance passed in the month of January for defining the services due by Prāveni tenants of Wihāragama, Dēwalagama and Nindagama lands, and to provide for the commutation of those services, came into operation by Proclamation of the Governor on the 1st February, 1870, and the registration of services has been prosecuted with vigour; and as far as affects Nindagam, has been completed in the Kēgalla District, and was far advanced in Sabaragamuwa at the end of the year. The work yet to be accomplished affects Temple lands and the commutation rate, which latter, for the success of the scheme, will have to be fixed sufficiently low to induce its acceptance by the classes to be relieved, and to prevent the benevolent intentions of the Legislature from becoming a dead letter, and the labour and expense which have attended the appointment and working of a Commission altogether nugatory, if not absolutely detrimental to the interests of the tenants.

The Assistant Agent, Kēgalla, is of opinion that in the present state of the District it is improbable that the tenants will avail themselves of the opportunity of commuting their services.

It will be the aim, as it is the duty, of the Commission to remove this improbability, and, with a due regard to vested rights, by the adoption of a rate of settlement having relation rather to the remuneration hitherto given for services than to the actual services by which tenants have been overburdened, to secure a different and more satisfactory result. This effected, the general prosperity of the people will have no drawback, and that "sad blot

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Report.

upon our administration," to which His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson so feelingly alluded in his opening speech to the Legislative Council in 1869, "that after half a century of British rule large masses of Her Majesty's subjects in the Kandyan Provinces should still be held in a condition of predial serfdom, which retards the development of wealth, and progress, and which, as regards the serfs themselves, carries with it a deprivation of civil rights, as well as the forfeiture of religious liberty," will be finally wiped away, and never be mentioned again except to the honor of those who removed it.

It is pleasing to record that the arrival of Prince Alfred amongst us occurred in the midst of the satisfaction inspired by these prospects, and that the spontaneous expressions of joy which welcomed him, and the manner of his reception, bore ample testimony not only to the prevalence of a wide-spread loyalty, but a sense of gratitude for equal laws and the inestimable advantages of liberty, security of property, and opportunities of intellectual and social elevation, which such laws alone are calculated to afford.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 26th June, 1871.

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## A.

REVENUE of the Western Province for 1869 and 1870.

| | For 1869. | | | For 1870. | | | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Arrears of Revenue | 14,374 | 0 | 6½ | 6,925 | 10 | 11½ | ... | | | 7,448 | 9 | 6½ |
| Land Sale | 17,675 | 1 | 1½ | 11,718 | 15 | 9 | ... | | | 5,956 | 5 | 4½ |
| Land Revenue | 28,499 | 8 | 4½ | 29,070 | 8 | 9½ | 1,470 | 15 | 5½ | ... | | |
| Rents, exclusive of Land | 12,727 | 11 | 6½ | 17,109 | 3 | 9½ | 1,381 | 12 | 2½ | ... | | |
| Licenses | 60,804 | 12 | 4 | 61,700 | 15 | 4 | 895 | 13 | 0 | ... | | |
| Taxes | 1,304 | 2 | 3½ | 1,346 | 0 | 7½ | 41 | 18 | 3½ | ... | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 1,008 | 16 | 9½ | 1,037 | 6 | 6½ | 28 | 10 | 4 | ... | | |
| Stamps | 2,358 | 13 | 3 | 2,592 | 8 | 10 | 233 | 15 | 7 | ... | | |
| Sale of Government Property | 310 | 2 | 8½ | 369 | 14 | 9 | ... | | | 140 | 7 | 11½ |
| Reimbursements | 2,252 | 8 | 9½ | 2,816 | 9 | 7½ | 564 | 0 | 10½ | ... | | |
| Miscellaneous | 599 | 17 | 11½ | 478 | 10 | 1½ | ... | | | 121 | 7 | 9½ |
| Interest | 872 | 11 | 4 | 721 | 6 | 4 | ... | | | 251 | 5 | 0 |
| Special Receipt | 384 | 18 | 9½ | 341 | 10 | 0 | ... | | | 43 | 8 | 9½ |
| Postage | 20 | 17 | 7½ | 73 | 11 | 3½ | 13 | 13 | 8 | ... | | |
| Total... | 146,392 | 2 | 10½ | 137,206 | 17 | 9½ | 4,629 | 19 | 4½ | 13,961 | 4 | 8½ |
| | | | | | | | Deduct Increase... | | | 4,629 | 19 | 4½ |
| | | | | | | | Net Decrease...£ | | | 9,331 | 5 | 1 |

## B.

RETURN of Lands sold during the years 1869 and 1870, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, & Minute of 8th August, 1844.

| How disposed of. | 1869. | | | 1870. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. |
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. |
| Sales ... ... ... | 1337 | 7274 0 0 | 12974 6 11 | 1550 | 5187 0 29 | 9307 12 1 |
| Half improved value ... ... | 399 | 1355 0 0 | 2313 4 5 | 19 | 177 0 31 | 215 18 8 |
| Certificate against the Crown ... | 1409 | 2854 0 28 | ... | 2291 | 5723 0 28 | ... |
| Under Minute of 8th August, 1844... | 77 | 368 0 13 | 361 8 9 | 25 | 118 2 0 | 111 11 2½ |

STATEMENT shewing the Extent of Paddy Land sown, and the Value of the Government Share of the Crops realized, for the following Harvests of 1869 and 1870.

| | Maha for 1869. | | | | Maha for 1870. | | | | Mattee for 1869. | | | | Mattee for 1870. | | | | Yala for 1869. | | | | Yala for 1870. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sowing Extent. | | Amount realized. | | Sowing Extent. | | Amount realized. | | Sowing Extent. | | Amount realized. | | Sowing Extent. | | Amount realized. | | Sowing Extent. | | Amount realized. | | Sowing Extent. | | Amount realized. | |
| | A. | P. | £ | s. d. | A. | P. | £ | s. d. | A. | P. | £ | s. d. | A. | P. | £ | s. d. | A. | P. | £ | s. d. | A. | P. | £ | s. d. |
| Salpiti Kóralé ... ... ... | 3337 | 0½ | 348 | 13 0 | 1176 | 1½ | 99 | 15 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 14 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | | 9327 | 2½ | 1020 | 15 0 | 8750 | 3 | 1491 | 11 0 |
| Hewágam Kóralé ... ... ... ... | 5316 | 0½ | 577 | 19 0 | 3319 | 2 | 281 | 8 0 | 1169 | 2½ | 34 | 2 0 | 5315 | 3½ | 87 | 16 0 | 9139 | 3 | 1107 | 16 0 | 8932 | 1½ | 1117 | 19 6 |
| Hápitigam Kóralé ... ... ... ... | 4842 | 1½ | 926 | 7 0 | 6403 | 0½ | 1255 | 13 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 0 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 10 0 | 936 | 1 | 143 | 12 6 | 1490 | 0 | 161 | 3 6 |
| Pasdun Kóralé ... ... ... ... | 164 | 2½ | 53 | 3 0 | 82 | 3 | 7 | 2 0 | 88 | 3 | 12 | 4 6 | 210 | 2½ | 7 | 7 6 | 14913 | 0½ | 2861 | 19 0 | 13277 | 1½ | 2332 | 19 0 |
| Pánadure and Kalutara ... ... ... | 37 | 1½ | 8 | 3 0 | 18 | 2½ | 1 | 10 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 6 | 7490 | 1½ | 1092 | 0 0 | 5856 | 3½ | 1078 | 13 0 |
| Alutkúru Kóralé, South ... ... ... | 6231 | 0 | 675 | 0 0 | 4631 | 1½ | 488 | 1 0 | 49 | 3 | 2 | 4 6 | 120 | 0 | ... | | 4888 | 3½ | 695 | 13 0 | 5109 | 1½ | 512 | 1 0 |
| Do. North ... ... ... | 10065 | 1½ | 992 | 0 0 | 10679 | 3½ | 1576 | 3 0 | 99 | 1 | 11 | 0 0 | 123 | 0 | 7 | 0 0 | 2785 | 0½ | 123 | 10 0 | 6177 | 1½ | 414 | 19 0 |
| Siyané Kóralé, Adikári and Mada Pattus ... | 8207 | 2½ | 721 | 6 0 | 5364 | 1½ | 685 | 15 0 | 1161 | 3 | 67 | 18 0 | 1359 | 3 | 90 | 1 0 | 9900 | 3 | 1318 | 11 0 | 12873 | 3½ | 1323 | 4 6 |
| Do. Goggabaja and Uduguha Pattus ... | 6960 | 0½ | 1024 | 17 0 | 6285 | 1½ | 722 | 14 0 | 859 | 2½ | 63 | 8 6 | 1532 | 2 | 170 | 6 0 | 3022 | 2½ | 377 | 7 0 | 5533 | 2 | 588 | 0 0 |
| Raygam Kóralé ... ... ... ... | 2926 | 2 | 282 | 4 0 | 1618 | 1½ | 131 | 13 0 | 79 | 1½ | 8 | 16 6 | 51 | 0½ | 1 | 11 0 | 19028 | 1½ | 2828 | 3 0 | 21288 | 3½ | 1994 | 5 1 |
| Four Gravets of Colombo ... ... ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 2 0 | 64 | 0 | 6 | 1 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 6 |
| TOTAL... | 48588 | 2½ | 5539 | 12 0 | 39339 | 3½ | 5249 | 14 0 | 3392 | 2½ | 207 | 11 6 | 8781 | 0½ | 368 | 15 0 | 81796 | 3½ | 11543 | 7 6 | 89414 | 2½ | 11017 | 2 1 |

| | | In 1869. | In 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Paddy Rented in Colombo ... | ... | 17312 11 0 | 16926 11 1 |
| Do. Sabaragamuwa | ... | 3470 1 11 | 428 17 9 |
| Do. Kégalla ... | ... | 642 15 4 | 921 5 4 |
| Paddy Commuted in Colombo | | ... | ... |
| Do. Sabaragamuwa | ... | ... | 3116 9 9 |
| Do. Kégalla ... | ... | 4235 4 2½ | 6039 4 7½ |
| TOTAL... | | 25860 12 5½ | 27152 8 6½ |

Shewing an Increase of £1471 16s. 0½d.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

D.

MEMORANDUM of Royalty on Plumbago received in 1869—1870.

| | For 1869. | | | For 1870. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. cwts. lbs. | £ s. d. | | Tons. cwts. lbs. | £ s. d. | |
| Pasdun Kóralé | 1229 15 63 | 1225 15 4 | | 447 6 25 | 447 6 3 | |
| Hewagam do. | 55 10 110 | 52 9 4 | | 16 0 56 | 16 0 7 | |
| Hapitigam do. | 70 10 66 | 62 19 1 | | 38 16 56 | 38 16 6 | |
| Rayigam do. | 51 4 8 | 53 11 4 | | ... | ... | |
| Kalutara ... do. | 15 1 0 | 13 10 8 | | 7 12 20 | 7 12 3 | |
| Total...£ | 1322 2 23 | 1388 5 9 | | 509 15 45 | 509 15 7 | |

E.

STATEMENT of Still Licenses issued from 1866—1870.

| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Still Licenses ... ... | 409 | 351 | 380 | 150 | 182 |

CAROLINA PADDY Cultivation.

Siyané Kóralé,
Véyangoda, 24th May, 1871.

SIR,

HAVING been directed by His Excellency the Governor to make a full report regarding the Carolina paddy cultivation made by me in my District, I have the honor to report that I received from you at the beginning of 1868 one pound weight of Carolina seed paddy, with your particular wishes that the same may be cultivated by me, and extended throughout my District. Accordingly, without loss of time, I got a field prepared and sowed with the said paddy in the beginning of February the same year; and although the drought was very great in that year, I got the field watered from a well, and the paddy, which sprung up very well, was reaped in May; but I only got a very poor return of two pounds weight of paddy.

Upon careful examination of the crop, as well as the paddy, I came to the conclusion that this paddy required acclimatization. The paddy was however carefully prepared and preserved as seed paddy for the next harvest; and I took the advantage of the Maha harvest to cultivate this paddy jointly with the Maha cultivation, for which purpose I set apart a bed in a tract of paddy field cultivated for the Maha harvest, for the cultivation of Carolina paddy, prepared the same, and sowed therein the above two pounds weight of Carolina seed paddy on the 2nd October, 1868. Three months after the Maha paddy was sown, and when the Maha paddy was being reaped, the Carolina paddy was also fit for reaping, and when reaped in January, 1869, the crop amounted to three pecks of paddy; and plants having subsequently sprung out from the stalks left after the first reaping, also produced a second crop, amounting to a quarter of a bushel, making in all one bushel; which one bushel was carefully prepared and sown for the next ensuing Maha harvest on the 6th of November, 1869, and produced the encouraging result of twenty bushels at the beginning of February, 1870.

Out of these twenty bushels, I sowed one bushel for the next ensuing Yala harvest on the 1st of June, in my field at Pasyala, and eight bushels in my field at Wanduramulla in October, 1870; and the remainder I gratuitously distributed to twenty-one cultivators of my District, to extend the cultivation of this paddy in their fields also.

The paddy of my field at Pasyala that I had sown on the 1st June, 1870, was reaped at the latter end of October, 1870, which gave me twenty-four bushels of Carolina paddy, and I distributed the same also gratuitously to thirty cultivators of my District, to be sown for the ensuing Muttu harvest.

The eight bushels that I had sown in my field at Wanduramulla in October, 1870, for the last Maha harvest, was reaped at the beginning of February last, and the crop amounted to one hundred and sixty bushels. Out of this, I have given twenty-five bushels of Carolina seed paddy to Government, to be sent to the Government Agent of the Southern Province, and the rest I have distributed among forty of the best cultivators of my District, to be sown for the present Yala harvest, and return me the seed paddy when they reap their crops; and they are at present in the nursery, and will be sown on the first of June next.

I have experienced, that for the successful cultivation of this paddy, it is necessary to have soft and continually moist ground. In fields near the banks of rivers or streams, or at the foot of hills, no artificial manuring is necessary, but they only require a good weeding when the plants are about a foot high.

If this paddy is to be sown on a poor sandy soil, it ought to be manured either with bone dust, cow manure, ashes, or "keppetiya" leaves (which are to be had in abundance in almost all jungles) buried in the fields. But transplanting in either soil would yield crops of double the quantity expected.

Out of my fields, without weeding or manuring, it gave me twenty-fold, and by weeding, bone dust manuring, and transplanting, sixty-fold.

This paddy ought to be sown very sparsedly, so that the trees may not be closer than six inches from each other, as they shoot out a far larger number of young plants than the ordinary paddy, more particularly in the best soil; and if sown closer than described, the paddy trees grow thin, fall off, and the whole crop get spoilt.

The excellence of this paddy will commence to manifest itself weekly, after the sixth week, until they are reaped, which should not be endeavoured to be done, as with the ordinary paddy, at once, as young plants of different growth are springing up from every paddy bush. They ought to be reaped as the paddy ripen from time to time.

The stumps of these paddy trees are larger and stronger, the leaves broader, thicker, rough, and more dark green than ordinary paddy; the trees never fall down; they grow to the height of four and five feet, and when they commence to blossom, they blossom at once, and when they commence to ripen, they ripen at once, which is not the case with the paddy of this country; and they give different crops at different times, as the plants shoot out at different ages; and this paddy answers for all the harvests in Siyanę Kóralé,—namely, the Maha, Yala, and Muttęs harvests.

According to the paddy cultivation in the Siyanę Kóralé, if this paddy is to be sown for the Maha harvest, they should be sown between the 1st and 5th October; if for the Yala harvest, on the 1st and 10th of June; if for the Muttęs harvest, on any early day in December, as the high water permits. If they are sown early for the Muttęs harvest, they can be reaped before the rising of the river.

This paddy stands water and all other effects of the climate better than all the qualities of the Native paddy.

I found great difficulty in inducing the Natives to try and cultivate this paddy, and they were very much disinclined to do so, until they had seen the result of my cultivation, after which they flocked in for handfuls of seed paddy from me, and I think, that two years hence there will be no other paddy cultivation in Siyanę Kóralé but that of Carolina paddy. This paddy is gradually improving in size after each cultivation of it, and they are the largest paddy now in existence in Ceylon, and it looks more like wheat than paddy, the husk being thinner, and the paddy heavier, than the paddy of this country; and when its rice is boiled for the table, it is much more white, gluey, and more heavy food than the Ceylon rice.

I have, &c.,
D. C. H. D. Bandaranaike,
Mudaliyar.

The Government Agent,
Western Province,
Colombo.

---

Colombo, 17th June, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the one pound of Carolina paddy you gave me for experiment in 1869 yielded eighty pounds, out of which I gave you six pounds; and that the bushel you allowed me in 1870, though not so successful, yielded thirty bushels, out of which I gave you four bushels.

I had with me in all fifty bushels, of which I have sown for the current Yala forty-four bushels, and I have only six bushels remaining, for which I have made arrangements to sow in the course of next week.

The sixty-four different varieties of Manilla paddy species, which I have received from you for experimental cultivation, were none germinated.

I have, &c.,
M. Perera,
Mudaliyar.

The Government Agent,
Western Province.

---

F.

Population Return for 1869.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Colombo | 27,325 | 28,850 |
| Salpiti Kóralé | 28,658 | 25,669 |
| Hêwâgam Kóralé | 17,553 | 15,653 |
| Siyanę Kóralé, Adikári and Męda Pattus | 22,725 | 23,820 |
| Do. Gangabada and Udugaha do. | 14,337 | 12,158 |
| Hâpitigam Kóralé | 8,874 | 7,672 |
| Alutkúru Kóralé North, Negombo | 33,726 | 32,143 |
| Do. South, and Ambatalenpahala | 21,827 | 20,434 |
| Raygam Kóralé | 22,077 | 20,149 |
| Kalutara and Kaluwamodara | 28,375 | 25,198 |
| Pânaduré | 10,398 | 9,892 |
| Pasdun Kóralé | 11,983 | 8,251 |
| Wallalâwiti Kóralé | 2,609 | 2,170 |
| Four Kóralés | 35,518 | 21,237 |
| Three Kóralés | 7,430 | 7,335 |
| Lower Bulatgama | 2,451 | 2,119 |
| Ratnapura | 43,222 | 34,274 |
| | 339,088 | 297,024 |

Population Return for 1870.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Colombo | 28,675 | 28,550 |
| Salpiti Kóralé | 28,683 | 25,684 |
| Hêwâgam Kóralé | 15,065 | 14,775 |
| Siyanę Kóralé, Adikári and Męda Pattus | 27,195 | 28,085 |
| Do. Gangabada and Udugaha do. | 16,082 | 14,366 |
| Hâpitigam Kóralé | 9,096 | 7,898 |
| Alutkúru Kóralé North, Negombo | 39,342 | 36,335 |
| Do. South, and Ambatalenpahala | 22,480 | 21,329 |
| Raygam Kóralé | 24,078 | 21,525 |
| Kalutara and Kaluwamodara | 25,140 | 22,512 |
| Pânaduré | 10,688 | 9,794 |
| Pasdun Kóralé | 11,324 | 8,430 |
| Wallalâwiti Kóralé | 2,700 | 2,260 |
| Four Kóralés | 32,008 | 26,774 |
| Three Kóralés | 9,123 | 7,858 |
| Lower Bulatgama | 2,648 | 2,129 |
| Ratnapura | 42,438 | 33,083 |
| | 346,768 | 313,256 |

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo.

Appendix.

## G.

Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, for the years 1869 and 1870.

| | 1869. | | | 1870. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. |
| Colombo | 498 | 1,092 | 1,253 | 792 | 1,310 | 1,488 |
| Negombo | 128 | 387 | 268 | 151 | 411 | 198 |
| Dásiya Pattu, Alutkúru Kóralé | 243 | 610 | 366 | 559 | 1,143 | 331 |
| Dúnágaha Pattu, do. | 171 | 396 | 359 | 377 | 705 | 298 |
| Rágam Pattu, do. | 237 | 728 | 434 | 382 | 965 | 415 |
| Uḍugaha Pattu, Siyané Kóralé | 93 | 217 | 166 | 71 | 305 | 166 |
| Gangaboḍa Pattu, do. | 110 | 252 | 242 | 272 | 406 | 185 |
| Adikari Pattu, do. | 246 | 531 | 447 | 493 | 982 | 424 |
| Meḍa Pattu, do. | 175 | 378 | 279 | 402 | 821 | 248 |
| Uḍugaha Pattu, Hápiṭigam Kóralé | 50 | 125 | 177 | 71 | 207 | 428 |
| Yaṭigaha Pattu, do. | 50 | 201 | 153 | 48 | 286 | 116 |
| Uḍugaha Pattu, Héwágam Kóralé | 34 | 112 | 77 | 54 | 200 | 84 |
| Adikári Pattu, do. | 81 | 151 | 113 | 106 | 198 | 107 |
| Pallé Pattu, do. | 237 | 291 | 174 | 594 | 662 | 155 |
| Meḍa Pattu, do. | 43 | 132 | 136 | 194 | 277 | 115 |
| Uḍugaha Pattu, Salpiṭi Kóralé | 94 | 128 | 70 | 179 | 201 | 66 |
| Pallé Pattu, do. | 677 | 1,058 | 686 | 994 | 1,527 | 568 |
| Adikári Pattu, Raygam Kóralé | 57 | 137 | 78 | 117 | 255 | 70 |
| Uḍugaha Pattu, do. | 26 | 107 | 71 | 78 | 169 | 51 |
| Kumbuké Pattu, do. | 34 | 113 | 78 | 115 | 179 | 61 |
| Munwattabágé Pattu, do. | 213 | 391 | 348 | 338 | 363 | 292 |
| Maha Pattu, Pasdun Kóralé | 43 | 164 | 127 | 112 | 203 | 82 |
| Gangaboḍa Pattu, do. | 67 | 53 | 65 | 186 | 166 | 48 |
| Iddagoḍa Pattu, do. | 94 | 175 | 144 | 62 | 218 | 131 |
| Walallawiṭi Kóralé | 40 | 113 | 72 | 63 | 165 | 89 |
| Wélápura and Deséstara Kalutara | 193 | 445 | 359 | 247 | 511 | 270 |
| Bérawala and Maggona | 170 | 662 | 460 | 189 | 365 | 161 |
| Panaduré Proper | 194 | 270 | 190 | 246 | 488 | 247 |
| | 4,300 | 9,419 | 7,390 | 7,492 | 13,888 | 6,594 |
| Sabaragamuwa District | 8 | 2,234 | 3,445 | 6 | 2,814 | 2,598 |
| Kegalla do. | 10 | 1,522 | 2,122 | 11 | 1,953 | 1,440 |
| | 18 | 3,716 | 5,567 | 17 | 4,767 | 4,038 |

## H.

Return of Kandyan Marriages for the years 1869 and 1870.

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| *Kegalla District.* | Kandyan Marriages. | Kandyan Marriages. |
| Paraṇakúru Kóralé ... ... | 11 | 3 |
| Galboda do. ... ... | 41 | 11 |
| Kinigoda do. ... ... | 41 | 7 |
| Beligal do. ... ... | 41 | 36 |
| Ischigampal do. ... ... | 33 | 4 |
| Aṭulugam do. ... ... | 17 | 11 |
| Panáwal do. ... | 7 | 6 |
| Uduwé Paláta ... ... | 17 | 2 |
| Kitulgal Paláta ... ... | 35 | 4 |
| Total— | 243 | 84 |
| *Sabaragamuwa District.* | | |
| Kuruwiṭi Kóralé ... ... ... | 41 | 37 |
| Nawadun do. ... ... ... | 28 | 64 |
| Kukulu do. ... ... ... | 22 | 29 |
| Aṭakalaṇ do. ... ... ... | 6 | 1 |
| Kolonná do. ... ... ... | 5 | 1 |
| Meḍa do. ... ... ... | 6 | 4 |
| Kaḍawatu do. ... ... ... | 11 | 3 |
| Total— | 119 | 139 |

2.

STATEMENT of Government Schools in the Western Province, and Fees received in 1870, as compared with that of 1869.

| | 1869. | | 1870. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Schools. | Fees. | No. of Schools. | Fees. |
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Schools ... ... | 78 | 1.407 8 7½ | 111 | 1431 9 3 |

THE ALFRED MODEL FARM.

The Alfred Model Farm.

THE Committee of the Alfred Model Farm desire to submit a brief statement of the object of the founders and of their own proceedings to this time.

The circumstances which led to the establishment of the Farm, and to the appointment of the Committee, are set out in the correspondence appended to this Report.

It is believed that the impoverished state of the country, and its rural population, is owing, chiefly, to the defective condition of all agricultural operations in the Island; that that condition is consequent to a great extent upon the absence of a sound knowledge of the subject; and that the establishment of a farm on which improved processes in agriculture could be carried out, the use of new implements of husbandry introduced, and a better breed of cattle secured, would, in time, accomplish much in mitigation of this state of things.

The natives of this country, although confessedly ignorant and prejudiced, are not incapable of improvement in these matters, and teaching by example will prove in the end the most certain and effectual means of eradicating erroneous systems, and suggestive to the minds of the rural population of more correct and more remunerative modes of cultivating the soil and of rearing stock.

It is hoped that the Farm, properly conducted, may be made the means of elucidating practically the advantages of improved tillage for rice cultivation, of introducing superior and more nutritive grasses for stall-feeding and grazing than have yet been known in Ceylon, and of rearing for draught and tillage, and feeding for the market, better breeds of cattle, &c., than are now generally met with.

The Committee feel, that to render such an undertaking completely successful, it would not only be necessary to demonstrate the practicability of attaining the several objects in view, but to prove it can be made self-supporting. In order to accomplish this, it appeared to the Committee that the Farm should be established on as large a scale as the funds at their disposal would permit. A small tract of land would not have admitted of profits sufficient for the supervision needed, nor support the establishment required for providing a supply of superior meat and other farm produce for the Colombo market.

The selection of a suitable site formed, therefore, the first object of the consideration of the Committee, who felt anxious also to obtain a grant of land from the Crown, in order that the whole of the endowment money might be reserved for carrying out the purposes of the Farm. In this desire the Committee received support from His Excellency the Governor, who, at an interview accorded to the Committee at any early stage of their proceedings, expressed his readiness to recommend a free grant of Crown land, under the condition, to the reasonableness of which the Committee readily assented, that it was to be devoted to no other purposes than those of the Farm, and that, should the Farm fail (a contingency which the Committee do not apprehend, and should, alike with the Governor, regret), the land, with all the buildings standing thereon, should revert to the Crown.

In their selection of a site for the Farm, the Committee were guided by various considerations in addition to that of extent, which they thought should not be less than six hundred acres. It was felt to be indispensable that an abundant supply of good water should be secured at all times of the year, a difficulty which met them almost everywhere in their search for land; it was necessary that the allotment should comprise both high and low ground, and it was desirable that it should be near a good road, and at no great distance from Colombo, both with the view to a ready disposal of Farm produce and of facility of access for inspection by the public, whom it was from every consideration deemed politic to interest in the new institution.

After having several sites examined and reported upon, the Committee ultimately decided on applying for a portion of the Maradana Cinnamon Gardens near the General Cemetery, consisting of both high and low ground, abundantly supplied with water, and within easy access from the town. Much of this land is at present swampy, and the soil not equal to that of other localities at a distance from the town; but these are drawbacks which may be got over, and are outweighed by the advantages above enumerated. The Governor approved of the selection, and allowed the Committee to commence operations at once; and as it was most expedient that no time should be lost in planting grass to provide food for stock, the Committee commenced work on the land in March last. An intelligent native superintendent was at once engaged, who, under the immediate management of Mr. Soysa, the Mudaliyar, supervised the work, and laid out the greater part of 70 acres with Mauritius and Guinea grass. The Committee subsequently agreed to engage Mr. Charles Byrde in the capacity of Manager of the Institution, on a salary of £250 a year, with present allowance of £50 a year for house rent. It was at one time proposed to secure the services of a trained agriculturist from Europe or America; but, in view of the risk of the person selected not answering the expectations of the Committee, and having regard to the local experience of Mr. Byrde, and to the fact that the work must necessarily at first be of a very simple character, the Committee decided in offering the place to him as a provisional measure. They are happy, after some experience, to record that Mr. Byrde has been of great use, and that they fully expect he will prove equal to his duties and give every satisfaction.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo.

Appendix.

The Alfred Model Farm.

The Committee would here mention that Mr. Charles De Soysa intends to supplement the Farm with an Agricultural School, composed of children of both sexes, under the charge of a master and matron, who, in addition to certain hours of School instruction during the day, would, in the morning and evening, direct them in appropriate farm work,—the boys in the fields and cattle sheds, the girls in the dairy and the kitchen. These pupils will be lodged and fed on the farm premises, but at Mr. C. Soysa's expense.

It is believed that the first outlay in the erection of the necessary buildings, for clearing, draining, fencing the lands, and for the purchase of cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, for breeding and for market stock, will amount to about £3,000 (though, as a precautionary measure, the outlay is limited in the Trust Deed to £5,000), but that, by judicious management, it will be possible to maintain, and even to extend, the operation of the Farm by the profits to be realized by market stock, and the increased value of the breeding stock, so as to avoid touching the remainder of the capital. But on this point the Committee can enter into no engagement, further than that they will make it their aim so to lay out and invest the funds provided by the founders of the institution, or which may hereafter come to their charge, as to secure and perpetuate the objects for which it has been established.

The operations in the Farm have to this time been confined to draining, erecting a bund to keep out flood-water, clearing the land for grazing purposes, planting about sixty acres of Mauritius and Guinea grass, collecting manure, tracing and forming roads, erecting a small bungalow for native overseer, and preparing sites for manager's house and farm buildings. The outlay on these improvements has not exceeded £900.

The Committee invite attention to the Trust Deed, the draft of which is appended to this Report. Under it, trustees are appointed, and provision is made for the filling up of vacancies and the establishment of a Committee of Management. All financial matters are to be managed by the Trustees; the practical management of the Farm being left to the Committee of Management. The name of Mr. Layard was originally submitted by the Messrs. Soysa, but, whilst securing his personal services, it is deemed expedient that the Government Agent of the Western Province for the time being should always, as representing the Government, be an ex-officio trustee and member of the Committee, and provision is made accordingly. They have added the names of Mr. Thwaites and of Mr. Lorenz to the Committee of Management.

It is believed that a considerable portion of the Farm buildings will be completed, and a sufficient supply of cattle and other farm stock will be on the premises by the end of July; and it is proposed that the 6th of August, being the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, shall be fixed as the day for the formal opening of the Farm,—provided His Excellency and Lady Robinson may see fit to honor the Farm with their presence on the occasion.

PROVISIONAL RETURN of all Revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any Municipal or other body not accounted in the General Revenue of the Colony, for 1870.

| REVENUE. | | Amount collected in Pounds Sterling. | EXPENDITURE. | | Amount expended in Pounds Sterling. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Collected during the year 1870, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.—Commutation in lieu of labour ... | 15,763 19 9 | | *Principal Roads and Canals.* | | |
| Add balance of Commutation money of 1869, unexpended at the close of the year 1869 ... £5,392 1 0½ | | | Payment to the Director of Public Works from Commutation money collected during the year 1870, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 ... ... ... | 7,538 5 0 | |
| Do. do. 1868 do. ... 2,114 8 7½ | | | *Minor Roads and Canals.* | | |
| Do. do. 1867 do. ... 942 12 10½ | | | Disbursed on account of Minor roads and canals from Commutation money of 1870, consisting in pay of Superintendents, Overseers, hire of Artificers and Coolies, and petty expenses ... £3,191 6 6 | | |
| Do. do. prior to do. ... 251 18 11 | 6,731 1 5½ | | Do. from balance of 1869 do. ... 1,050 2 2 | | |
| Arrears of Commutation of 1869 received during the year 1870 ... ... ... £1,493 1 0 | | | Do. do. 1868 do. ... 1,049 4 9½ | | |
| Do. do. 1868 do. ... 462 1 6 | | | Do. do. 1867 do. ... 215 16 10 | | |
| Do. do. 1867 do. ... 157 6 1½ | | | Do. do. prior to do. ... 293 19 9 | 6,560 10 6½ | |
| Do. do. prior to do. ... 141 3 0 | 2,253 11 7½ | | *Charges.* | | |
| Rent and Collections of Rest-houses during the year 1870 ... | 203 15 8 | 24,728 12 10½ | Pay of Clerks ... ... ... £922 9 4 | | |
| Add balance under this head ... ... ... ... | 18 5 0 | 282 0 8 | Commission to Division Officers ... ... 1,190 17 6 | | |
| Labour supplied for Principal Works ... ... — | | | Miscellaneous Charges ... ... 896 19 0 | | |
| Do. do. Minor Works (216 men) ... £32 8 0 | | | Payment on account of Rest-houses ... 1,582 13 9 | 4,292 19 7 | |
| | | | *Rest-houses.* | | 18,151 14 7½ |
| | | | Charges incurred in paying Rest-house keepers, and repairing and fitting up Rest-houses ... — | — | 162 0 6 |
| | | | *Balance.* | | |
| | | | Commutation money ... ... — | 6,576 18 2½ | |
| | | | Rest-house funds ... ... ... — | 120 0 2 | 6,696 18 4½ |
| Total ...£ | 25,010 13 6½ | | Total...£ | | 25,010 13 6½ |

K.

STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred during the year 1870 for the upkeep of the Roads and Canals in the Western Province.

| Name of Road or Canal. | Total Length of each Road or Canal. | From Road Ordinance Fund | From General Revenue. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Avisáwélla Road | 27 | 615 9 8½ | 1,535 6 3½ | 2,150 16 0 |
| Ratnapura Road | 26 | 219 19 10½ | 2,356 10 11½ | 2,576 10 10 |
| Karawanella Road | 9 | 159 8 8 | 80 11 4 | 240 0 0 |
| Ginigathena Road | 17 | ... | 1,349 11 8½ | 1349 11 8½ |
| Tippú Road | 24 | 429 7 10½ | 481 14 8 | 911 2 6½ |
| Veyangoda Road | 25 | 392 13 7½ | 454 12 4½ | 847 6 0 |
| Giriulla Road | 24 | 220 19 7½ | 248 18 8½ | 468 18 4 |
| Branch Roads, Negombo District | 5 | 162 0 0½ | 29 3 0½ | 191 3 0½ |
| Colombo and Kandy Road | 58¾ | 1,134 19 6½ | 4,739 12 5½ | 5,874 12 0 |
| Ruwanwella Road | 18 | 80 16 6½ | 184 7 4 | 265 3 10½ |
| Kinadeniya Road | 3½ | ... | 93 13 3½ | 93 13 3½ |
| Allawwa Road | 4¾ | ... | 42 12 8 | 42 12 8 |
| Rambukkan Road | 20 | 606 19 4½ | 1,193 0 7½ | 1,800 0 0 |
| Galle Road | 34 | 889 19 4 | 2,498 11 3½ | 3,388 10 7½ |
| Kótté Road | 7 | 237 18 0 | 41 19 8 | 279 17 8 |
| Uragodawatta Road | 5 | ... | 250 0 0 | 250 0 0 |
| Kalutara Canal | 30 | 790 10 4 | 197 6 9 | 987 17 1 |
| Kaymal Canal | 24 | 586 1 0 | 1,198 11 11½ | 1,784 12 11½ |
| Total... | 361¼ | 6,527 3 6½ | 16,976 5 2 | 23,503 8 8½ |

L.

Dr. CASH ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund for the year 1870. Cr.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on 31st December, 1869 ... | — | 507 10 2 | |
| „ COMMUTATION RATE ... | — | 3,022 11 3 | |
| „ ASSESSMENT TAX ... | — | 8,808 4 11 | |
| „ LICENSES, viz: | | | |
| Opium ... | 132 0 0 | | |
| Cart ... | 379 0 0 | | |
| Boat ... | 18 12 0 | | |
| Wine Retail ... | 62 0 0 | | |
| Palanquin Carriage ... | 269 0 0 | | |
| Butchers' ... | 45 0 0 | | |
| Slaughter-House ... | 354 19 5 | | |
| Special Slaughter ... | 2 7 0 | | |
| Gun ... | 12 15 0 | | |
| Fire Arms ... | 1 0 0 | | |
| Offensive Trades ... | 3 0 0 | | |
| „ TOLLS, viz: | | 1,249 13 5 | |
| Bridge of Boats and Draw bridge | 2,898 16 3 | | |
| Bambalapitiya, Kotte, &c. ... | 4397 1 2 | | |
| Grandpass Canal ... | 745 13 5 | | |
| Pasbetal and Urugodawatta ... | 14 6 1 | | |
| Mutwal ... | 116 9 4 | | |
| Lock-Gate ... | 154 12 7 | | |
| | | 8,526 18 10 | |
| „ TAX ON VEHICLES AND ANIMALS ... | — | 1,445 15 9 | |
| „ MARKET RENT AND FEES, viz: | | | |
| St. John's Boutiques ... | 363 5 0 | | |
| St. John's Market ... | 59 4 10 | | |
| St. John's Warehouse ... | 186 12 4 | | |
| Grandpass Market ... | 273 18 4 | | |
| Fish Mart ... | 30 0 0 | 913 0 6 | |
| „ JUDICIAL FEES, viz: | | | |
| From Police Court ... | 416 17 7 | | |
| „ Municipal Court ... | 184 13 2 | | |
| | | 601 10 9 | |
| „ STAMP DUTIES, viz: | | | |
| On Certificates and Warrants of Admission ... | 139 13 0 | | |
| „ Annual Licenses to practise ... | 376 5 0 | | |
| „ Articles and Assignments of Apprenticeship ... | 127 4 1 | 643 2 1 | |
| Carried forward ... | — | — | 25,718 7 8 |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By SALARIES, viz: | | | |
| Fixed ... | 2,174 3 4 | | |
| Provisional ... | 52 12 0 | | |
| | | 2,226 15 4 | |
| „ COMMUTATION ACCOUNT, viz: | | | |
| Commission ... | 335 11 3 | | |
| Refunds ... | 3 14 6 | | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 2 6 6 | | |
| | | 341 12 3 | |
| „ ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT, viz: | | | |
| Commission ... | 438 18 3 | | |
| Salaries ... | 345 5 6 | | |
| Assessors' Fees ... | 40 0 0 | | |
| Street Boards and House Numbers ... | 4 17 11 | | |
| Tax on Police buildings ... | 7 19 0 | | |
| Legal expenses ... | 20 19 0 | | |
| Printing ... | 55 2 6 | | |
| Stationery ... | 3 18 5 | | |
| Refunds ... | 1 5 0 | | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 0 3 6 | | |
| Police charges ... | 7,110 7 9½ | | |
| | | 8,048 16 10½ | |
| „ CONTINGENCIES, viz: | | | |
| Office Furniture ... | 8 1 6 | | |
| Stationery ... | 40 16 4 | | |
| Postage ... | 0 14 10 | | |
| Printing and Advertisements ... | 89 0 4 | | |
| Subscription towards Agricultural Exhibition ... | 20 0 0 | | |
| Cattle-grazing Tickets for Galle Face ... | 4 10 9 | | |
| Tools and Stores ... | 112 14 11 | | |
| Building a Store-house in the Kachchéri premises | 27 6 1 | | |
| Bookbinders' charges ... | 38 10 11 | | |
| Peons' Belts ... | 2 0 6 | | |
| Ordinances, Directory, and Pass-Books ... | 2 15 8 | | |
| Reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh ... | 377 5 2 | | |
| | | 714 17 0 | |
| „ TOLL ACCOUNT, viz: | | | |
| Collector, Lock-Gate ... | 18 0 0 | | |
| Repairs to do ... | 3 17 6 | | |
| Erecting Toll-house and bar, Urugodawatta ... | 26 2 0 | | |
| Cost of collecting the Bambalapitiya and branch Tolls (1869) ... | 40 16 0 | | |
| Advance for a double canoe for the Mutwal Ferry | 10 0 0 | | |
| | | 98 15 6 | |
| „ LICENSE ACCOUNT, viz: | | | |
| Paid Government Agent proportion of expense in issuing Palanquin Carriage and Carriers' Licenses | 23 11 10 | | |
| | | 23 11 10 | |
| Carried forward ... | — | — | 11,454 8 9½ |

£ — *continued.*

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward—£ | — | — | 25,718 7 8 |
| To Rent and Fees from Public Grounds, viz: | | | |
| From the Circular ... ... | 56 9 10 | | |
| „ Racket Court ... ... | 26 16 11 | | |
| „ Galle Face ... ... | 49 2 6 | | |
| „ Waste Lands ... ... | 25 17 10 | | |
| | | 158 6 7 | |
| „ Sale of Tools and Stores ... ... | — | 26 0 3 | |
| „ Costs on Arrears of Taxes ... ... | — | 32 11 11 | |
| „ Interest from Oriental Bank Corporation ... | — | 19 17 9 | |
| „ Mulct and Refunds from Pay Department ... | — | 5 16 6 | |
| „ Miscellaneous ... ... ... | — | 43 0 0 | |
| Carried forward—£ ... | — | — | 26,014 0 8 |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over—£ | — | — | 11,454 8 9½ |
| By Market Account, viz: | | | |
| Paid Middleton & Co., being balance due for putting up iron roof of Grandpass Market ... | 27 17 5 | | |
| Rent of St. John's Warehouse ... ... | 903 0 7 | | |
| Asphalting floor of do. ... ... | 32 15 2 | | |
| Assessment Tax ... ... ... | 27 10 0 | | |
| Refund to Renter, Gratelpass ... ... | 12 12 0 | | |
| Do. St. John's ... ... | 17 5 0 | | |
| Wages of Collectors and Coolies ... ... | 26 10 2 | | |
| Market fittings ... ... ... | 10 1 1 | | |
| Painting iron columns, Grandpass ... | 2 0 0 | | |
| Repairs to Fish Mart ... ... | 0 10 0 | | |
| Customs charges on Signboard for Grandpass ... | 0 10 10 | | |
| Building a Live Stock Market ... ... | 776 10 1 | | |
| | | 1,139 0 4 | |
| „ Slaughter-House Account, viz: | | | |
| Salaries and Allowances, Welikada ... | 95 0 3 | | |
| Do. do. Madampitiya ... | 86 14 0 | | |
| Assessment Tax ... ... ... | 1 16 6 | | |
| | | 183 10 9 | |
| „ Tax on Vehicles and Animals' Account, viz: | | | |
| Commission ... ... ... ... | 37 16 10 | | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... | 2 2 8 | | |
| Cart Plates ... ... ... ... | 20 19 3 | | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 0 2 0 | | |
| | | 61 0 9 | |
| „ Mulct Account, viz: | | | |
| Refund of Overseer D. Silva's salary for July, 1869 | 5 4 0 | | |
| | | 5 4 0 | |
| „ Steam Dredge Account, viz: | | | |
| Salary of Watcher ... ... | 18 5 0 | | |
| | | 18 5 0 | |
| „ Scavenging Account, viz: | | | |
| Paid Mr. Rudd ... ... | 227 7 6 | | |
| Do. Scavenging Contractors ... | 842 17 11 | | |
| Advance to Inspectors for cleaning private premises, &c. ... ... ... | 11 10 0 | | |
| | | 1,081 15 5 | |
| „ City Improvements, viz: | | | |
| Upkeep of Racket Court ... ... | 68 19 8 | | |
| Do. of Galle Face ... ... | 51 2 4 | | |
| Do. and cultivation of the Circular ... | 141 16 8 | | |
| Improvement of Madampitiya road ... | 470 18 4 | | |
| Purchase of land for widening Maradána road ... | 10 0 0 | | |
| Do. do. Muttusamy's lane ... | 400 0 0 | | |
| Do. for constructing North and South Base Line road ... ... ... | 17 10 0 | | |
| Compensation on account of Madampitiya road cuttings ... ... | 24 0 0 | | |
| | | | 2,488 16 3 |
| Carried forward—£ ... | 1,184 7 0 | — | 13,943 5 0½ |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | — | — | 26,014 0 8 |
| Total £ ... ... | — | — | 26,014 0 8 |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over ... | 1,184 7 0 | — | 13,943 5 6½ |
| By CITY IMPROVEMENTS—*contd.* | | | |
| Fencing reclaimed ground at Kew, Flower road, and Maradana ... | 4 10 1 | | |
| Do. Dhoby's pond, and planting grass ... | 4 4 4 | | |
| Paid Provincial Road Committee towards a moiety of the cost of the North and South Base Line road ... ... | 100 0 0 | 1,293 1 5 | |
| „ LATRINE ACCOUNT, viz: | | | |
| Salaries, St. John's Latrine ... ... | 39 4 0 | | |
| Do. St. Thomas' do. ... ... | 36 4 0 | | |
| Do. Bankshall do. ... ... | 36 0 0 | | |
| Do. St. Sebastian do. ... ... | 36 0 0 | | |
| Do. Kew do. ... ... | 7 16 0 | | |
| Do. Bera do. ... ... | 7 16 0 | 163 0 0 | |
| „ LOAN ACCOUNT, viz: | | | |
| Filling in St. John's Canal ... .. | 450 16 9 | | |
| Building Sewers and Drains ... ... | 218 13 3 | | |
| Interest on Loan ... ... | 280 0 0 | | |
| Part payment of Architect's fees ... ... | 200 0 0 | | |
| Paid Surveyor-General for copies of Market Plans | 5 0 0 | 1,154 10 0 | |
| „ PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACCOUNT, viz: | | | |
| General upkeep of Markets ... ... | 28 1 0 | | |
| Do. Latrines ... ... | 33 9 5 | | |
| Do. Slaughter-houses ... | 80 3 6 | | |
| Do. Stone-breaking Shed, Galle Buck | 11 0 7 | | |
| Do. Toll-houses ... ... | 2 0 10 | | |
| Do. Municipal Court-house ... | 0 4 4 | 154 19 8 | |
| „ ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES, viz: | | | |
| General upkeep of Roads, Streets, &c. .. | 4,600 4 10 | | |
| Upkeep and repair of Bridge of Boats ... | 290 0 3 | | |
| Repairing Norris Road ... ... | 1 19 0 | | |
| Repairing New Moor Street ... ... | 10 17 0 | | |
| Do. Kochchikade and Kortebosm Streets .. | 13 0 0 | | |
| Do. Rock House Lane .. ... | 6 8 9 | | |
| Do. Elie Lane, and building drains ... | 37 13 4 | | |
| Do. Bankshall Street ... ... | 28 17 4 | | |
| Do. Galle Face Lakeside road ... | 41 7 9 | 5,030 8 5 | |
| „ DRAINS, viz: | | | |
| Building drains at Norris Road ... ... | 9 0 6 | | |
| Do. do. 4th Cross Street, Pettah ... | 35 0 0 | | |
| Do. do. Mallhan Street, do. ... | 76 19 8 | | |
| Do. do. Maiay Street, do. ... | 56 2 3 | 177 2 5 | |
| „ MISCELLANEOUS ... ... .. | — | 0 14 0½ | 7,074 0 5½ |
| „ Balance in the hands of the Treasurer .. | — | — | 4,096 14 10 |
| Total—£ .. | .. | .. | 26,014 0 8 |

## REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1870.

THE Revenue of the year 1870 again shews an increase, which, though comparatively small, is obtained in a satisfactory manner, and indicates an advancing prosperity that will probably shew more marked results in the present and succeeding years.

The annexed comparative statement, and my brief notes upon the causes of increase or decrease in the year under review, will, I trust, sufficiently explain the grounds on which I venture to make this hopeful assertion.

### PART I.—REVENUE.

*Comparative Statement of Revenue in 1869 and 1870.*

| | | 1869. £ | s. | d. | | 1870. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of Rented Revenue ... | .. | 706 | 11 | 5 | .. | 178 | 0 | 7 |
| Land Sales ... ... | .. | 1,964 | 9 | 6 | .. | 1,144 | 6 | 11 |
| Land Revenue—Paddy Rented | .. | 3,469 | 1 | 11 | .. | 329 | 4 | 3 |
| Do. Commuted | .. | | — | | .. | 3,196 | 4 | 6 |
| Fine Grain Rented | .. | 41 | 13 | 6 | .. | 65 | 4 | 4½ |
| Rents of Gardens and other Lands | | 3 | 4 | 6 | .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Royalty, Plumbago | .. | 16 | 2 | 9 | .. | 53 | 16 | 9 |
| Rents— Tolls .. | .. | 2,972 | 8 | 4½ | .. | 3,623 | 6 | 1 |
| Government Buildings | .. | 95 | 0 | 0 | .. | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Licenses— Retail of Arrack | .. | 2,219 | 10 | 0 | .. | 2,890 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. other Spirits | .. | | — | | .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Carriers' ... | .. | 116 | 8 | 0 | .. | 178 | 16 | 0 |
| Fire Arms ... | .. | 15 | 12 | 6 | .. | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Stamps— Judicial ... | .. | 239 | 17 | 6 | .. | 271 | 9 | 2 |
| Receipt and Black | .. | 718 | 5 | 3 | .. | 841 | 13 | 0 |
| Postage ... | .. | 157 | 2 | 0 | .. | 173 | 7 | 6 |
| Taxes— Assessment on Houses | .. | 219 | 0 | 8½ | .. | 89 | 4 | 9 |
| Postage— On Private Letters | .. | 59 | 17 | 7½ | .. | 66 | 2 | 4½ |
| Fines— District Court | .. | | — | | .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Police Court | .. | 129 | 8 | 10½ | .. | 136 | 5 | 0½ |
| Sale of Govt. Property— Weights and Measures | .. | 0 | 1 | 6 | .. | | — | |
| Timber | .. | 79 | 19 | 1 | .. | 86 | 6 | 10 |
| Unserviceable Stores | .. | | — | | .. | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| Arrack confiscated | .. | 1 | 10 | 5 | .. | | — | |
| Reimbursements—School Fees | .. | 10 | 18 | 1 | .. | 24 | 19 | 7 |
| School Books | .. | 2 | 0 | 6 | .. | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Stationery ... | | 3 | 8 | 9 | .. | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Maintenance of Patients in Hospitals | | 15 | 5 | 9 | .. | 22 | 17 | 9 |
| Irrigation Instalments | .. | | — | | .. | 9 | 4 | 9 |
| Rural Police | .. | 114 | 19 | 8 | .. | 79 | 5 | 10½ |
| Survey Fees | .. | | — | | .. | 52 | 13 | 6 |
| Interest ... ... | .. | 57 | 19 | 5 | .. | 26 | 4 | 0 |
| Special Receipts—Fees on Title Deeds | .. | 39 | 3 | 10 | .. | 22 | 18 | 6 |
| | | £13,468 | 11 | 7½ | | 13,821 | 16 | 5 |

*Arrears of Rented Revenue.*

The continued decrease under this head and that of Interest is very encouraging, for it shews that, notwithstanding the steady increase of late years in Rented Revenue, the renters have been able to pay their instalments with promptness and regularity. The amount of £178 0s. 7d. is made up of £169 17s. 10d., arrears of Toll rents, and £8 2s. 9d., arrears of Arrack rents.

*Land Sales.*

The sale of lands has this year fallen nearly 50 per cent., nor is it likely that much more land will be sold for the cultivation of coffee, until the questions of "outlet" and "Transport" are definitely settled. These questions are referred to hereafter, under the head of Roads and Public Works.

*Land Revenue.*

The increase of Land Revenue does not appear so great as it really is. Owing to the engagements of the Headmen in the early part of the year, the examination of the commutation registers was somewhat delayed, and the collection of the tythe (in money) was not begun until very late. Every allowance had then to be made for the improvident character of the people. The consequence was, that on the 31st December there was an amount of £198 14*s.* 3*d.* outstanding, and not brought to account. I am glad to say that nearly the whole of this has since been paid, only £31 7*s.* 8*d.* having been recovered by distress sale.

Tables are annexed (see Appendix A.) shewing the extent of mud land in each Kóralé, and how much is exempted from taxation for various causes, as well as the proportion of taxable land, the tythe on which the owners have declined to commute by a fixed annual payment.

The present commutation is for the seven years ending December 31st, 1877.

There is a small decrease under the head of "Fine Grain" and "Garden Rents," requiring no special notice.

The royalty on Plumbago is steadily increasing.

*Rents.*

The rent of the toll stations of the District sold at £3,206 for 1869, and £3,485 10*s.* for 1870. The rents to be collected in 1871 have realized £3,716 10*s.* The increase is not very large, but the unsettled question of the U'va outlet has much to do with this. The renters also do not feel sure that one of the numerous schemes almost daily suggested for cheapening transport (which includes saving tolls) may not be successful, and they buy the rents subject to these risks. I believe that during the last few years the renters have generally had reason to congratulate themselves on their ventures.

*Licenses.*

*Retail of Arrack.*—In my last Report I stated that I thought £2,700, the sum given for the Arrack rent of Sabaragamuwa during 1869-70, a high price, though I believed it gave the renters a good return, owing to the manner in which they were able to evade the law. The rent for 1870-71 realized £3,090, and is being very regularly paid, whilst the incoming rent for 1871-72 has lately been sold for the large sum of £3,605. This increase is not however, I think, a matter for much congratulation.

*Carriers' Licenses.*—The increase under this head is, I think, due to the fact that more carts now belong to the District than formerly. Not only are the inhabitants taking to the trade, but the carts are kept plying on the road between this and U'va in conjunction with the river and canal traffic to Colombo. Fewer carts therefore go to Colombo, and hence the increase in the number of registrations at this Kachchéri.

*Fire Arm Licenses* have, in consequence of a warning notice, increased in value from £15 12*s.* 6*d.* to £31. As a general rule, I think there are few minor sources of Revenue more neglected than this one.

*Stamps.—Judicial and Blank.*

Shew a large increase, seeming to denote that a corresponding increase has taken place in the Civil business of our Courts and in the Registration department.

*Postage.*

The continued and steady increase under the combined heads of "Postage Stamps" and "Postage paid" is very gratifying. There is perhaps no head of service that more truly indicates social progress and real prosperity. In Appendix B. will be found a table shewing the number and description of letters and papers received and despatched at Ratnapura in 1870.

The other heads of service do not call for special remarks.

## Part II.—General Remarks.

*Population.—Health.—Registration.*

The population of the District has been variously stated at from 80,000 to 90,000, and I am inclined to think that the latter number is more nearly correct. Before this Report is despatched the Census will have been taken, and I shall be able to add a revised table shewing the fixed and passenger population of the whole District. (*See* Appendix C.)

I shall also add an interesting table shewing the approximate area of the several divisions of the District, and the distribution of the local Headmen. (*See* Appendix C 2.)

The proposed Census has given rise to many absurd rumours, but it is already producing one good result: persons who have not registered their marriages, hearing that married men will generally be exempted from a conscription, whether for war or other Rájakáriya, are hastening to register, and the working of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance

will, I trust, be materially assisted. I annex a statement of births, deaths, and marriages for the year 1870.

STATEMENT of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered under the Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1863, 13 of 1859, and 8 of 1861.

| Division. | Average Population. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages under Ordinance 13 of 1863. | Marriages under Ordinances 13 of 1859, and 8 of 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kuruwiti Kóralé..... | 19,340 | 633 | 483 | 2 | 37 |
| Navadun do. ..... | 20,240 | 694 | 611 | — | 64 |
| Kukulu do. ..... | 4,890 | 175 | 120 | — | 29 |
| Méda do. ..... | 10,820 | 346 | 409 | — | 2 |
| Kadawatu do. ..... | 7,630 | 273 | 293 | — | 1 |
| Atakalaŋ do. ..... | 13,670 | 435 | 462 | — | 4 |
| Kolonná do. ..... | 8,600 | 228 | 224 | — | 3 |
| | 85,190 | 2,784 | 2,602 | 2 | 140 |

The Amended Kandyan Marriage Act, it must be recollected, was not in force during 1870. It came into operation on the 1st January last, and is, I think, becoming understood. I have hopes that at the end of 1871 we shall have a very fair register of all persons living together as man and wife.

I have already granted a few dissolutions in the new Divorce Court, "mutual consent" being generally the ground of the applications.

*Irrigation and Agriculture.*

I see no reason to alter what I have written on the subject of Irrigation since the introduction of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1867. The people were at first most anxious to avail themselves of the promises of assistance held out to them by the Ordinance, but, tired of repeated delays, they have lapsed into indifference, and it is difficult now to get a meeting where, two or three years ago, every land owner would have attended.

One small work at Opanáyaka, costing £90, has this year (1870) paid its first instalment in repayment of the Government expenditure. The work is fulfilling its purpose; and so long as it remains in repair, I feel sure no difficulty will be experienced in collecting the instalments as they fall due.

Another work at Kinchigune, costing £578, has this year been handed over by the Public Works Department. The dam across the Hirikat Oya is a good piece of work, but the people are not satisfied that there is sufficient water in this stream to meet their wants. They wish that the water from an adjoining larger stream (the Bilihul Oya) should be turned into the Hirikat Oya through the old channel, and they offer to pay for the work. The Irrigation Board however is of opinion, that the water from the Hirikat Oya is sufficient, and refuses to do the work. If the supply of water should fail, and the people are very positive that it will, I shall have great difficulty in collecting the instalments due.

Two other schemes—one at Malwatta (estimated cost £564), and another at Walalagoda (£794)—are, I am told, to be executed in the present year (1871). They were applied for, inspected, and approved by the Surveyor-General and Irrigation Assistant in August, 1868.

The commutation of the paddy tythe for seven years began this year, and the fact that 8,195 amunams have elected to commute, whilst 859 amunams only prefer to be annually taxed, affords reasonable grounds for believing that the commutation is a fair one, and that the system generally is more acceptable to the people than renting.

I regret to say that the experiments with Carolina paddy have not been carried out with much zeal or success by the Headmen entrusted with the seed grain. I must except the Ratémahatmayá of Atakalaŋ Kóralé from this remark. He has taken great trouble with his trials, and has proved that, with care and attention, both Carolina and native paddy may be made to yield extraordinary crops; but he and his cultivators prefer the native to the Carolina variety.

Whether such experiments as the Ratémahatmayá has tried would be remunerative on a large scale, remains to be proved, but no private individual is willing to undertake the risk. Perhaps the managers of the proposed Model Farm will be able to solve the question?

*Cattle Disease.*

This matter has again attracted the attention of the Legislative Council and of the Government during the year, and has resulted in the publication of some very salutary Quarantine rules, but I fear it will be most difficult to carry these out unless special funds are provided.

I annex a statement which I have endeavoured to render as correct as possible, shewing the stock of cattle in the various divisions of the District at the commencement and close of the year.

CATTLE RETURN of Sabaragamuwa District for 1870.

| Kóralé. | No. of Stock on 1st January, 1870. | Deaths. | | No. of Calves born in 1870. | No. of Stock on 1st January, 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of Murrain. | Of other Diseases or Accidents. | | |
| Kuruwiti Kóralé ..... ..... | 4273 | 746 | 223 | 525 | 3829 |
| Navadun do. ..... ..... | 9643 | 1880 | 320 | 1910 | 9353 |
| Kukulu do. ..... ..... | 5018 | — | 168 | 1122 | 5982 |
| Atakalap do. ..... ..... | 7094 | 651 | 530 | 1539 | 7452 |
| Kolonná do. ..... .... | 5262 | 159 | 327 | 1151 | 5927 |
| Kadawatu do. ..... ..... | 3334 | 144 | 476 | 678 | 3392 |
| Méda do. ..... ..... | 4542 | 318 | 437 | 709 | 4496 |
| TOTAL... | 39166 | 3898 | 2481 | 7644 | 40431 |

This return, furnished by the Headmen, may not be very correct, but it is thought to be more reliable than similar returns previously furnished.

*Coffee.*

I annex a Memorandum shewing the approximate area of coffee land, and the crops given last year. It is framed from information kindly given to me by gentlemen engaged in planting in the several divisions noted.

| District. | Number of acres in bearing in 1870. | Number of acres planted, but not in bearing. | Approximate crop in 1870, in bushels, of Parchment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rakwána (proper) — | 3,400 | 900 | 70,000 | Estimated crop of 1871, 85,000. |
| Rakwána, Morowak Kóralé — | 579 | 343 | 3,100 | The greater portion of the 579 acres is only in partial bearing. |
| Méda and Kadawatu Kóralé (Balangoda) — | 405* | 347 | 6,000 | * This return is incomplete. |
| Total— | 4,384 | 1,590 | 79,100 | |

The gentleman who favours me with the Rakwána return, makes the following remarks: "We owe little or nothing to manures; ——— is the only estate on which manure has been generally applied. The drawback to the general application of manure on this side is cost of transport. I purchased in Colombo £14 worth the other day; landed on the estate, its cost amounted to upwards of £30."

Considering how much is being done for other Districts in the matter of new roads, and how much Rakwána did to help itself, and thereby the Government, in days when Grant-in-aid roads were almost unknown, I cannot but hope that some concession and assistance will be granted to this road in the present year.

The native coffee crop is roughly estimated to have been 45,000 bushels.

*Public Works.*

*Works, other than roads.*—An irrigation dam and channel, costing £578, and a rest-house, costing £600, are the only works that have been executed in the District during the year 1870.

An estimate, amounting to nearly £400, for ornamenting the bridge over the Kaluganga was sanctioned, but when the work was in progress, it was found that it could not proceed until the bridge was put upon friction rollers. This is to be done at a cost of £691, and a further sum of £1,011 is to be spent in re-planking the bridge.

Two irrigation works and two small rest-houses are to be undertaken this year, but I must express my regret, that notwithstanding the frequent and urgent appeals of the Director of Public Instruction and of successive Assistant Agents for the past fifteen years, it has been found impossible to re-vote this year the money that was once given (but not spent) for building a school-house in Ratnapura. I again urgently solicit the attention of Government to this great want.

*Main roads.*—The main roads during the year have been in good order. The traffic between Ratnapura and Haldummulla is steadily increasing, and, to meet it, this section of the road has been metalled throughout.

The road from Pelmadulla to Rakwána has also been in fair order. The planting community have petitioned the Governor to continue the trace through the Rakwána district to Morowaka, and I believe His Excellency has been pleased to say that the preliminary trace shall be undertaken this year.

In the early part of the year Mr. J. D. Young and Mr. Fernando completed the trace of the proposed road to connect Sabaragamuwa with the Central Province, viâ Maskeliya and Dikoya. New estates are gradually being opened nearer and nearer to Ratnapura,

and I feel sure that in a short time the importance of this connecting link will be recognised. I hope to see the trace opened as a bridle path in this year or in next.

The long-talked-of Traction Engine made one trip through the District in the year 1870. The promoters of the project, I believe, have still confidence in its ultimate success, but its performances hitherto have served rather to allay the alarm that was felt by cart owners, when exaggerated rumours of its capabilities preceded its appearance.

A Waggon Company, for the transport of the Haputalé produce, has also been started. The shares were readily taken up by those directly interested in the success of the project.

The improvement of the Kaluganga, so as to render it navigable for tug steamers, is a project that I think deserves more careful consideration than it has yet received. If this mode of transport is once pronounced by good authority not feasible, I believe a private company might be formed to construct a light railway from Colombo viâ Moratuwa to Ratnapura, with a view to further extension towards Pelmadulla, Haldummulla and U'va. At present, opinion is much divided as to the relative advantages of improving the river or adopting a rail.

*Minor Roads.*

In Appendix D. is shewn the amount spent on the minor roads during the year. It is impossible to upkeep properly such a length of roads with the small funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee. The Committee can but keep the most important of them passable for native tavalam traffic, and the others clear of jungle for foot passengers.

*Education.*

I am glad to be able to report that a Vernacular Boys' School has this year been opened in the town, and the average daily attendance is twenty-seven. At present the school is held in the verandah of the late temporary hospital, whilst the building itself is used as a Tamil cooly line!

The Mixed Boys' School continues to maintain its character for usefulness. The Head Master, Mr. Dissánáyaka, deserves much credit for the manner in which he conducts the school. The average daily attendance is fifty-four. I am glad to say that a second master has been appointed, and all that is now wanted is a decent school-house; the present building is quite unfit for the purpose.

I am happy also to be able to report that a Girls' School has just been established, and the management entrusted to Mrs. LaBrooy, a lady with, I believe, some experience in teaching. A want long felt has thus been supplied, and I trust at the close of the year to be able to report that this school is doing as well as the Government Boys' Schools.

* * * * * *

*Crime.*

I annex Tables shewing the number of Prisoners received during the year into the District Jail, which is under my charge as Deputy Fiscal.

*Table No.* 1.

STATEMENT of Prisoners committed to the custody of the Deputy Fiscal of Ratnapura during 1870.

| Charges on which committed by Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate. | For Further Examination. | Discharged. | Bailed. | Committed for Trial before Supreme Court | Convicted in Local Courts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder .. .. | 47 | 39 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 sent to Púnaduré. |
| Manslaughter . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Burglary .. | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Aggravated Assault . | 22 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 in Gaol. |
| Assault and Highway Robbery | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 sent to Haldummulla. |
| Arson .. .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Embezzlement .. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| Fraud . . | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 sent to Colombo. |
| Perjury .. . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cattle Stealing .. | 19 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | |
| Stealing and killing Cattle .. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| Assault and Abduction .. | 9 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 in Gaol. |
| Stabbing and Wounding .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 do. |
| Assault and Robbery . | 12 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| Robbery .. . | 11 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 do. |
| Assault .. .. | 14 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 2 | |
| Theft .. . | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Receiving money under false pretence . | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Carried forward . | 171 | 59 | 83 | 11 | 4 | |

*Table No. 1.—(contd.)*

| Charges on which committed by Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate. | For Further Examination. | Discharged. | Bailed. | Committed for Trial before Supreme Court. | Convicted in Local Courts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward... | 171 | 59 | 83 | 11 | 4 | |
| Gambling .. . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Escape . ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Under Road Ordinance .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Desertion . | 30 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 5 sent to Colombo. |
| Receiving Stolen Property .. | 8 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 in Gaol. |
| Threatening to kill . | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 bound over to keep the |
| Contempt .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | peace. |
| Other Offences, mostly under local Ordinances .. | 61 | 19 | 25 | 0 | 15 | 2 in Gaol. |
| | 282 | 94 | 118 | 11 | 33 | 26 otherwise disposed of. |
| Insanity ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 sent to Colombo. |

*Table No. 2.*

STATEMENT of Convicted Prisoners received from Local Courts.

| | District Court. | Police Court. |
|---|---|---|
| For Theft ... ... ... | 0 | 10 |
| Aggravated Assault ... .. | 1 | 0 |
| Assault ... .. ... | 3 | 11 |
| Escape ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Contempt ... ... ... | 2 | 1 |
| Breach of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 (Thoroughfare) | 0 | 72 |
| Coffee Stealing ... ... | 0 | 1 |
| Disobedience to Summons ... ... | 0 | 4 |
| Gambling ... .. ... | 0 | 6 |
| Receiving Stolen Property ... ... | 0 | 1 |
| Leaving Service without notice .. | 0 | 20 |
| Other Offences ... ... | 0 | 30 |
| Civil Prisoners—5. | 9 | 156 |

*Weather Report.*

I annex a Statement of rainfall during the year, and a Table shewing the fall each year since 1867. Fuller Meteorological notes are published monthly by the Surveyor-General.

STATEMENT of Rainfall during the year 1870.

| 1870. Month. | Total Rainfall in each Month. | Number of days in which no Rain fell. | Number of days in which Rainfall was under one inch. | Number of days in which Rainfall was under two inches. | Number of days in which Rainfall was over two inches. | Days in each month on which there was greatest Rainfall. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 12·51 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 3rd | 4·65 |
| February .. | 8·09 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 15th | 2·69 |
| March .. | 11·68 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1st | 2·15 |
| April .. | 5·32 | 23 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 20th | 2·45 |
| May .. | 16·62 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2nd | 2·10 |
| June . | 14·90 | 3 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 12th | 3·91 |
| July .. | 5·84 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 30th | 0·83 |
| August .. | 20·58 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 26th | 7·49 |
| September .. | 20·70 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 8th | 3·78 |
| October .. | 23·72 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 16th | 3·20 |
| November .. | 11·84 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 9th | 1·98 |
| December .. | 8·89 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 3rd | 1·91 |
| | 160·69 | 133 | 176 | 38 | 18 | — | |

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Rainfall from 1867 to 1870, inclusive.

| Months. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January ... | 3·56 ... | 7·76 ... | 7·15 ... | 12·51 |
| February ... | 5·48 ... | 5·43 ... | 8·91 ... | 8·99 |
| March ... | 10·51 ... | 6·57 ... | 6·01 ... | 11·48 |
| April ... | 16·12 ... | 11·09 ... | 11·30 ... | 5·32 |
| May ... | 29·95 ... | 12·24 ... | 8·44 ... | 16·62 |
| June ... | 6·47 ... | 14·13 ... | 18·05 ... | 14·90 |
| July ... | 17·48 ... | 16·41 ... | 11·54 ... | 5·84 |
| August ... | 14·73 ... | 7·51 ... | 16·15 ... | 20·58 |
| September ... | 2·86 ... | 13·03 ... | 16·15 ... | 20·70 |
| October ... | 20·40 ... | 14·11 ... | 22·85 ... | 23·72 |
| November ... | 9·78 ... | 8·74 ... | 14·86 ... | 11·84 |
| December ... | 3·74 ... | 4·96 ... | 9·70 ... | 8·89 |
| Total ... | 140·73 ... | 121·98 ... | 147·31 ... | 160·69 |

POSTSCRIPT.—Some time has elapsed since the framing of this Report, and I am able to add for the information of Government, that the Revenue of the first quarter is £2,976 8s. 9d., against £2,172 17s. 7½d. in 1870. I think that the Revenue of the present year may be estimated at between £14,000 and £15,000, and in view of this, I trust that liberal grants will be proposed for expenditure in this District in 1872.

F. R. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### A.

TABLE I.

| Kóralé. | Total of the Commutation Register. | Perpetual Exemptions. For Temples. | Perpetual Exemptions. For Chiefs. | Casual Exemptions for Offices. (Commuted.) | Crown. | Unremunerated Lands. | Commuted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amo. p. k. | Amo. p. k. | Amo. p. k. | Amo. p. k. | Amo. p. k. | Amo. p. k. | Amo. p. k. |
| Kuruwiti | 2039 3 1 | 422 0 4 | 62 1 9 | 42 1 5½ | 3 1 5 | 451 2 7 | 1057 3 0½ |
| Navadun | 1585 1 9 | — | 19 3 5 | 105 3 1½ | — | 126 3 5 | 1292 3 7½ |
| Kukulu | 740 2 7 | 227 1 4 | — | 47 0 9 | 27 3 6 | 113 0 4 | 323 0 4 |
| Atakalag | 1720 0 4 | 258 2 3 | 129 2 4 | 19 3 5½ | 0 2 6 | 10 2 3 | 809 2 8½ |
| Meda | 2667 2 3 | 266 2 0 | 195 1 7 | 184 2 3 | 70 2 4 | 86 0 6 | 1914 1 3 |
| Kadawata | 2855 1 0 | 583 3 9 | 675 3 3 | 109 2 7 | 21 3 6 | 28 0 3 | 1454 3 3 |
| Kolonna | 945 1 0 | — | — | 53 3 5 | 42 3 9 | 23 0 4 | 426 1 2 |
| Total | 13064 0 6 | 1758 2 0 | 1083 0 8 | 594 2 6½ | 167 1 5 | 859 2 2 | 7691 0 0½ |

TABLE II.

VALUE of the Tythe in the several Kóralés of the Sabaragamuwa District.

| Kóralé. | Value of the Tythe on the total of the Commutation Register. | Perpetual Exemptions. For Temples. | Perpetual Exemptions. For Chiefs. | Casual Exemptions for Offices. (Commuted when not exempted.) | Crown. | Unremunerated. | Annual Value of Tythe actually remunerated. | Paid for current year up to December 31st, 1870. | Balance outstanding as Arrears on 1st January, 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Kuruwiti | 1044 3 1 | 382 11 9 | 11 15 6 | 34 3 2 | 0 4 0 | 138 17 9 | 626 10 11 | 515 1 1 | 11 9 10 |
| Navadun | 1192 13 10 | 274 8 4 | 137 8 7 | 49 12 4 | — | 50 17 11 | 620 6 8 | 540 4 5 | 80 2 3 |
| Kukulu | 195 10 4 | 72 13 4 | — | 15 1 9 | — | 3 14 6 | 105 1 7 | 95 12 3 | 9 9 6 |
| Atakalag | 625 2 7 | 94 0 7 | 41 2 3 | 66 6 8 | — | 3 11 5 | 420 2 8 | 401 7 2 | 18 15 6 |
| Meda | 881 4 4 | — | 85 6 8 | 58 3 5 | — | 10 15 6 | 728 18 9 | 698 0 0 | 30 18 9 |
| Kadawata | 1176 1 5 | 196 0 6 | 392 14 2 | 94 4 11 | 1 2 6 | 7 4 6 | 611 11 9 | 585 4 10 | 26 6 11 |
| Kolonna | 404 17 11 | — | — | 13 12 2 | — | 9 19 6 | 382 6 3 | 360 14 9 | 21 11 6 |
| Total | £5422 14 6 | 969 14 6 | 668 7 8 | 370 3 11 | 1 6 6 | 224 0 1 | 3394 18 9 | 3196 4 6 | 198 14 3 |

B.

STATEMENT of Letters received and dispatched at Ratnapura Post Office, during the year 1870.

(This return does not include out-station letters, which are now sent in separate packets.)

| Received. | H.M.S. | Paid. | P. N. P. | Regd. | H.M.S. Parcels. | Paid Parcels. | Newspapers. | Dispatched. | H.M.S. | Paid. | P. N. P. | Regd. | H.M.S. Parcels. | Paid Parcels. | Newspapers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January - | 498 | 2316 | 163 | 58 | 2 | 30 | 796 | January - | 603 | 2929 | 130 | 83 | 1 | 17 | 496 |
| February - | 490 | 2373 | 192 | 61 | 10 | 44 | 791 | February - | 472 | 1993 | 83 | 81 | 3 | 23 | 208 |
| March - | 545 | 2694 | 169 | 61 | 2 | 38 | 745 | March - | 530 | 1243 | 68 | 104 | ... | 4 | ... |
| April - | 340 | 2294 | 172 | 35 | 5 | 38 | 748 | April - | 989 | 1378 | 59 | 80 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| May - | 517 | 2450 | 175 | 45 | ... | 14 | 843 | May - | 421 | 1455 | 72 | 93 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| June - | 485 | 2373 | 189 | 47 | 2 | 23 | 820 | June - | 506 | 1508 | 52 | 75 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| July - | 536 | 2597 | 199 | 69 | 6 | 38 | 976 | July - | 502 | 1545 | 67 | 101 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| August - | 403 | 2433 | 199 | 52 | 2 | 29 | 1126 | August - | 473 | 1415 | 54 | 85 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| September- | 353 | 2030 | 183 | 59 | 8 | 24 | 992 | September- | 466 | 1306 | 41 | 72 | 2 | 3 | 16 |
| October - | 461 | 1478 | 132 | 42 | 4 | 15 | 403 | October - | 437 | 1275 | 86 | 92 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| November - | 351 | 1384 | 122 | 47 | 5 | 16 | 400 | November - | 440 | 1319 | 52 | 72 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| December - | 336 | 1451 | 122 | 58 | 12 | 22 | 449 | December - | 397 | 1294 | 41 | 68 | 6 | 7 | 15 |
| Total... | 5217 | 25844 | 2022 | 654 | 60 | 341 | 9082 | Total... | 5336 | 18372 | 803 | 1026 | 31 | 82 | 766 |

C.

ROUGH SUMMARY of the Census Return, 1871.

| Kraalé. | Number of Villages. | Number of Houses. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | Total Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Europeans. | | Eurasians. | | Sinhalese. | | Tamil. | | Moors and others. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Kuruwiti ... | 96 | 3881 | 13 | 4 | 54 | 58 | 10513 | 8793 | 294 | 88 | 55 | 54 | 19953 |
| Navadun ... | 98 | 3986 | 2 | — | 4 | 7 | 11337 | 8900 | 605 | 275 | 133 | 41 | 21864 |
| Kukulu ... | 33 | 1003 | — | — | — | — | 2662 | 2227 | 1 | — | 11 | — | 4901 |
| Mola ... | 63 | 1972 | | | | | 5979 | 4849 | 271 | 169 | 127 | 91 | 11607 |
| Kadawata ... | 44 | 1529 | 6 | — | 16 | 8 | 4067 | 3548 | 29 | 15 | 6 | — | 7683 |
| Atakalag ... | 73 | 2871 | 27 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 7546 | 6024 | 1712 | 822 | 171 | 20 | 16440 |
| Kolonna ... | 38 | 1142 | | | | | 4661 | 3941 | 179 | 56 | 3 | — | 8840 |
| | | Total... | 48 | 15 | 79 | 70 | 46913 | 38275 | 3291 | 1423 | 506 | 206 | |
| TOTAL ..... | 445 | 16375 | 63 | | 149 | | 85189 | | 4674 | | 712 | | 99788 |

C 2.

STATEMENT shewing Number and Distribution of Headmen throughout the Sabaragamuwa District.

| Kraalé. | Containing | | Consisting of | | | | | Number of Headmen. | | | | Number of other Officers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Police. | | | Miscellaneous. | | |
| | Number of Square miles. | Population, including all classes. | Divisions. | Korales. | Pattus. | Villages. | Houses. | Ratemahatmayas. | Korales. | Mohandirams. | Gan Arachchies. | Inspectors. | Serjeants. | Constables. | Division Officials. | Vel Vidans. | |
| Kuruwiti ..... | 174 | 19953 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 96 | 3881 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 36 | |
| Navadun ..... | 262 | 21864 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 98 | 3986 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 24 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 42 | |
| Kukulu ..... | 480 | 4901 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 1003 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | |
| Atakalag ..... | 174 | 16440 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 73 | 2871 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 18 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 37 | |
| Kolonna ..... | 128 | 8840 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 1142 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 18 | |
| Kadawata ..... | 124 | 7683 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 1529 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 32 | |
| Mola ..... | 188 | 11607 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 63 | 1972 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 41 | |
| Total — | 1450 | 90788 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 445 | 16375 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 117 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 227 | |

D.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of Commutation Money, and the length of Roads worked upon during the year 1870, in the District of Saberagamuwa.

| Division. | Amount received in Commutation. | | | Minor Roads. | Total length of each road. | Length worked on. | Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | | Miles. | Miles. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1 Uda Pattu, Kuruwiti Kóralé | 225 | 11 | 6 | Roads within Gravets of Ratnapura | 8 | 4½ | *218 | 9 | 2½ |
| 2 Mede and Pallé Pattus of Kuruwiti Kóralé | 211 | 11 | 6 | Road from Ratnapura to Nambápána | 15 | 15 | 150 | 15 | 7½ |
| 3 Uda Pattu, Navadun Kóralé | 194 | 15 | 0 | Do. Talawitia to Kuruganumulla | 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 11 |
| 4 Mede and Pallé Pattus, Navadun Kóralé | 290 | 8 | 6 | Do. Ratnapura to Gillimalé | 7 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 4½ |
| 5 Kolonnágam Pattu, Kolonná Kóralé | 131 | 13 | 6 | Do. Malwala to Bamburabaturwa | 21 | 16 | 47 | 18 | 10 |
| 6 Dumbagam Pattu, Kolonná Kóralé | 68 | 18 | 6 | Agaluwattu road from Ratnapura to Pasdun Kóralé | 48 | 6 | 76 | 3 | 10 |
| 7 Mede and Pannel Pattus, Atakalag Kóralé | 244 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | |
| 8 Kandewel and Tamlegam Pattus, do. | 127 | 5 | 0 | Road from Kukulegama to Rakwana | 20 | 0 | | — | |
| 9 Kukulu Kóralé | 98 | 2 | 0 | Do. Rakwana to Bulutota Gongula and boundary | 20 | 20 | 91 | 17 | 9 |
| 10 Mede Kóralé | 357 | 8 | 0 | Do. Bulutota to Kelanná and Deputa | 21 | 16½ | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 Kadawata Kóralé | 265 | 16 | 0 | Do. Gongula to Kolonná | 3½ | 3½ | 7 | 19 | 10 |
| | | | | Do. Madampé to Hanchanuota | 32 | 17 | 65 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | Do. Balangoda to Bollumba and C. P. boundary | 17½ | 14 | 74 | 13 | 6 |
| | | | | Balangoda Bazaar road | ½ | 0 | | — | |
| | | | | Road from Balangoda to Balawinna | 16 | 0 | | — | |
| | | | | Do. Galagama to Maha Eliya | 15 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 4 |
| | | | | Do. Alutnuwara to Denagam Oya | ½ | 0 | | — | |
| | | | | Do. Minána to Labugama | 7½ | 5 | 76 | 13 | 7½ |
| | | | | Tracing and surveying roads Labugama towards Ratnapura | 7 | 7 | 19 | 14 | 4 |
| | | | | Walawelowa to Dikoya and Begawantalawa | 15 | 15 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £2915 | 14 | 0 | Total | 280½ | 165½ | 955 | 19 | 2 |

* This includes the cost of opening a quarter of a mile of new road in the Town.

KÉGALLA.

Report.

## REPORT ON THE KÉGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1870.

The following Tables shew the Revenue of the District in the last year, as compared with that of the four previous years.

It will be seen that the "Land Revenue" has not fallen, although there has been an immense depreciation in the value of Arrack and Toll Rents. This depreciation is attributable to the diversion of traffic from the Kandy road to the Railway line, and there is no hope of any increase in these two items. The increase in Land Revenue of 1870, as compared with 1869, is attributable to the collections under the commutation settlement (which were due in 1869) having been made in 1870.

The absence of Land Sales is to be regretted, but I trust that in this respect improvement will be shewn in 1871. There is, however, but little money in the District, as the people now find no market for the produce of their gardens. The straw, which was formerly brought to the road for sale to carters, is now thrown away as useless; and the same may be said of other produce which brought money to the villages.

The increase of £52 under the head of Fines and Forfeitures may possibly be accounted for by timber forfeitures and fines for breach of the Timber Ordinance.

The Comparative Tables of Revenue and Expenditure do not shew the expenditure on Roads and Post Offices, but the District brings into the Colonial Treasury a large surplus, of which a portion might well be appropriated to the making of roads.

TABLE shewing the Revenue, exclusive of Arrack Rents and Toll Rents, for the last five years.

| | 1866. | | | 1867. | | | 1868. | | | 1869. | | | 1870. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Land Sales | 19 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1,479 | 8 | 4 | — | | |
| Land Revenue | 5,578 | 15 | 9 | 6,259 | 18 | 9 | 3,489 | 4 | 2 | 4,918 | 17 | 0½ | 6,983 | 18 | 11¾ |
| Carriers' & Gun Licenses | 156 | 19 | 6 | 105 | 13 | 0 | 136 | 16 | 6 | 77 | 4 | 0 | 68 | 2 | 0 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 175 | 12 | 0 | 123 | 18 | 0 | 177 | 12 | 9 | 177 | 1 | 2 | 229 | 0 | 0 |
| Sale of Government Property | 8 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 7½ | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Reimbursements | 16 | 18 | 2½ | 17 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 13 | 1 | 39 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 19 | 10 |
| Interest | 86 | 7 | 3½ | 21 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 7½ | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 32 | 8 | 6 | — | | | 44 | 1 | 8 | 141 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Special Receipts | 4 | 19 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 22 | 0 | 8½ | — | | |
| Stamps | — | | | — | | | 194 | 12 | 6 | 811 | 18 | 0 | 652 | 2 | 0 |
| | 5,879 | 16 | 6 | 6,548 | 11 | 9 | 4,121 | 9 | 9½ | 7,680 | 2 | 8½ | 7,972 | 16 | 4½ |
| Deduct Land Sales | 19 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1,479 | 8 | 4 | — | | |
| | 5,860 | 14 | 6 | 6,528 | 12 | 9 | 4,071 | 9 | 9½ | 6,200 | 14 | 4 | 7,972 | 16 | 4½ |

COMPARATIVE Table of Arrack Rents for the last six years.

| | 1865-66. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Four Kóralés | 11,200 | 12,301 | 6,620 | 4,534 | 2,990 | 3,290 |
| Three Kóralés | 1,675 | 1,910 | 1,746 | 1,415 | 1,225 | 1,235 |

COMPARATIVE Table of Toll Rents for the last six years.

| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ambépussa | 3,747 | 6,555 | 2,021 | 2,978 | 960 | 950 |
| Mawanélla | 6,456 | 5,310 | 1,926 | 1,036 | 800 | 885 |
| Anguruwélla | 5,776 | 5,105 | 2,035 | 1,380 | 982 | 905 |

REVENUE and Expenditure.

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Excess of Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1866 | 35,866 | 1,956 | 33,910 |
| 1867 | 25,085 | 2,658 | 22,427 |
| 1868 | 13,972 | 3,428 | 10,544 |
| 1869 | 13,234 | 2,926 | 10,308 |
| 1870 | 14,639 | 2,574 | 12,065 |

Minor roads.

The work on the minor roads progressed as satisfactorily as could be expected with the small funds at the disposal of the Committee. The greater part of the monies voted on each road was expended in the substitution of stone culverts for temporary wooden structures; of these but few remain. The prevalence of tenacious cabook-clay, and the absence of gravel, renders road making here exceedingly expensive: but I have found sand, mixed with this cabook-clay, to answer very well with small traffic. The road from Kégalla to Polgahawela is in a most unsatisfactory condition, but the District Committee is loth to expend large sums upon it, until it is known what part of it will be abandoned when the road, of which Mr. Gunn has completed the trace, is finished, as I hope it will be, under Mr. Robertson's energetic supervision, early in 1873.

The funds of the Committee should, in my opinion, be principally devoted to the Waraképola, Hapuwita, and Karançupona roads. The first is the outlet of Three Kóralés, and connects Ruwanwélla and Yatiyantota with the Kinadeniya Railway station, running through a great portion of the Dehigampal Kóralé, and Kiraweli Pattuwa. The second will, it is hoped, connect Lower Bulatgama with Kégalla, but the numerous streams which it must cross render it an expensive road; but the people of Lower Bulatgama have a right to ask for consideration, and the expenditure should not be grudged

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kégalla.

Report.

The Karandupona road will connect Kégalla with the Rambukkana Railway station, and there are no serious obstacles in its course, save the Maha Oya. At the crossing a boat must be provided, and some heavy expenditure will be necessary in the formation of approaches. The District Committee has much to do with very small funds, and it is impossible that new roads can be made, though urgently required.

A rest-house is now in course of erection at Rambukkana, to afford shelter to passengers in the event of stoppages on the Incline.

It is proposed to erect another at Máwaneĺla on the Kandy road.

The principal roads in the District are in very fair order. The traffic on the Kandy road is small, and would be smaller if it were not found more advantageous to transmit the coffee of some of the Dolosbágé estates by cart than by rail. The road from Máwaneĺla to Rambukkana is not so much used as it was supposed it would be. The road from Sitawaka to Ginigathéna is in fair condition, though perhaps some of the bridges require attention. The rest-houses on this road are in very bad order, but are so little used, that I think it very doubtful whether it is proper to re-build them.

As to Education, I have little to add to what I wrote last year. The Kégalla school has been abolished, as a Grant-in-aid school exists here, and it is proposed to establish a school at Ruwaneĺla in place of that abolished at Kégalla. I may say, however, that I am of opinion, that so long as vernacular education occupies so small a share of attention, little good can be done. It appears to me to be essential that salient facts, and the A B C of education, should be learnt in the vernacular,—that is to say, in the language which the people understand. When the scholars have taught to exercise their mental faculties in their own language, we may hope to teach them to understand our books and ourselves. Till vernacular education occupies its legitimate position, there will be no education properly so called; unless indeed the object of education is the production of the writers of unintelligible petitions.

The diversion of traffic from the Kandy road has, as I have already remarked, caused a great dearth of money, and deprived the people of a market for the produce of their gardens, but I hope that indirect good may be the result if the men are induced to seek labour on the coffee plantations. The early age at which marriages are contracted tends to keep the people poor, and to prevent the men leaving their homes; but want of food is the best cure for this evil, and, though a severe remedy, it is the only one. A dearth of Tamil labour may, I hope, induce the planting community to estimate their Sinhalese neighbours more highly. Upon more than one estate Sinhalese labourers are regularly employed; indeed, I have met Ambépussa men at work in Dolosbágé, a good thirty miles away from their houses. I hope this is the beginning of a new state of things.

I regret to have to note the dismissal of two Kúrálas for frauds in connection with the collection of commutation money. I attempted, but without success, to cause their trial before the Supreme Court; but the legal authorities were of opinion that the evidence was insufficient.

In this connexion I would invite attention to Mr. Worthington's remarks in his report for the year 1868.

The Service Tenures' Ordinance was brought into operation in this District as soon as it came in force; and before I left in October the Nindagam enquiries were completed.

The Ordinance will, I think, be beneficial in upholding the Chiefs' families, but I am not able to agree with those who charged the landlords with tyranny and cruelty to their tenants; no such case has occurred here. I think it is questionable whether the Ordinance has done the tenants any good at all. In the present state of this District it is improbable that the tenants will avail themselves of the power of commuting their services.

The health of the people has been good, and the District Headmen report but few cases of cattle murrain. It is impossible to say, from the fictitious and inaccurate returns presented to me, how many cattle died during the year.

The crops generally were good, but the people complain of the low rate at which their paddy sells in the absence of the great traffic on the Kandy road.

I have to note with regret the death of Mápitigama Kórála, of Dehigampal Kórálé, a worthy and zealous headman.

Mr. Worthington's return in October caused my departure from the District, to which I have but recently had the pleasure of returning. This must be my apology for submitting this Report at so late a date.

LIONEL F. LEE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Kégalla, 29th May, 1871.

# CENTRAL PROVINCE.

## Revenue Administration Report of the Government Agent, Kandy, for the year 1870.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.
KANDY.
Report.

The sanguine, but not unreasonable, expectations of increasing prosperity which animated all classes engaged in trade and agriculture in the Central Province at the beginning of 1870, were destined to receive a severe check in the course of the year, at any rate in respect of those most important interests which are connected with coffee. An unlooked-for depression in the coffee market in the month of April occasioned anxiety, but would probably have had no important consequence had not the declaration of war, and the speedy outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany, produced in the latter half of the twelvemonth a panic, of which the effects are still felt. That the results of the crisis were temporary stagnation of trade and scarcity of money, instead of widely-extended ruin, is attributable to the great caution with which all financial enterprise had been conducted in this Province since the disasters of 1866.

Any doubt which had previously existed in respect of the *bona fides* and soundness of monetary transactions at Kandy, must have been dispelled by this crucial test. As it is, the money which has been available within the last few months for the purchase of land, and the great activity of the building trade, and the generally neat and clean appearance of coffee estates and so-called native coffee gardens, shew that, in spite of depressed markets, short crops, blight, and at least prospective scarcity of labour, our staple still holds its high position as an investment of capital.

Fair weather, except in Upper Dumbara, during the first months of the year 1870, ripened a Maha harvest that was above the average both in quantity and quality. The dryness of the season, however favourable for the operations of harvesting and threshing, was prejudicial to the young Yala crop, as well as to coffee plantations that had been pruned. During April and May the drought threatened considerable damage to the crop, which was saved, when hope began to fail, by rain in the early part of June. By the end of June a fine Yala harvest had been almost everywhere reaped, and by the beginning of July a general commencement of cultivation for the Maha harvest had been made. The out-turn of this crop has been good and abundant.

Cholera and small-pox appeared only in isolated cases, and there was no excessive prevalence of the ordinary diseases of the country, namely, fever and bowel complaints, chicken-pox, and measels.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Central Province for the years 1869 and 1870.

| Heads of Service. | 1869. | 1870. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Arrears.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Of immediately preceding year | 6,165 15 5 | 4,041 5 0 | — | 2,124 10 5 | a |
| Of former years | 1,876 4 2 | 1,574 2 5 | — | 301 18 9 | b |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | | |
| Sale of Lands | 11,508 1 10 | 20,885 14 2 | 9,377 12 4 | — | c |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | |
| Paddy rented | 429 10 2 | 692 1 3 | 262 11 1 | — | d |
| Do. commuted | 19,788 18 5½ | 23,909 15 4 | 4,120 16 10½ | — | e |
| Do. unexamined | 429 8 9 | 786 10 9 | 357 2 0 | — | f |
| Gardens | 198 0 10 | 144 16 4 | — | 53 4 6 | |
| *Rents, exclusive of Land.* | | | | | |
| Ferry Tolls | 32 0 0 | 39 5 0 | 16 5 0 | — | |
| Bridge Tolls | 3,001 15 4 | 3,222 18 4 | 221 5 0 | — | g |
| Road Tolls | 7,587 11 8 | 8,398 13 2 | 811 1 6 | — | |
| Government Buildings and Houses | 418 0 6 | 453 2 2 | 35 1 8 | — | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | |
| Retail of Arrack and Rum | 42,048 2 2 | 39,427 0 2 | — | 2,621 2 0 | h |
| Do. of other spirits | 72 0 0 | 40 0 0 | — | 32 0 0 | i |
| To shoot Elephants | — | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | — | |
| Butchers' Licenses | 42 10 0 | 21 0 0 | — | 21 10 0 | |
| Carriers' | 474 18 0 | 581 2 0 | 106 4 0 | — | j |
| Fire Arms | 116 7 6 | 118 10 0 | 2 2 6 | — | |
| Transfers of Fire Arms | 0 17 0 | 0 10 0 | — | 0 7 0 | |

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

Report.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue, &c.—*continued.*

| Heads of Service. | 1869. | 1870 | Increase. | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 1,851 14 2 | 1,888 18 2 | 37 4 0 | — | |
| Blank do. | 9,580 3 0 | 9,538 10 5 | — | 41 12 7 | |
| Postage do. | 3,221 10 5 | 3,567 14 2½ | 346 3 9½ | — | |
| Envelopes | 3 19 3 | 0 19 6 | — | 2 19 9 | |
| Stamp Duty for capturing Elephants | — | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | — | |
| *Taxes.* | | | | | |
| Assessment on Houses | 1,218 3 11 | 1,503 7 3 | 285 3 4 | — | a |
| *Postage.* | | | | | |
| On Letters, &c. | 1,205 9 10 | 1,331 16 11 | 126 7 1 | — | *b* |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | 5 0 0 | 17 0 0 | 12 0 0 | — | |
| District do. | 63 2 0 | 164 18 5 | 101 16 5 | — | |
| Police do. | 1,927 13 4 | 1,667 19 10 | — | 259 13 6 | m |
| Sale of sequestered Property | 27 10 9 | 10 12 9 | — | 16 18 0 | |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | |
| Produce of Botanic Garden | 144 2 3 | 172 7 8 | 28 5 5 | — | |
| Building Materials | 21 13 10 | 22 0 0 | 0 6 2 | — | |
| Weights and Measures | 156 11 0 | 128 3 10 | — | 28 7 2 | |
| Value of Handcuffs | — | 2 2 3 | 2 2 3 | — | |
| Crops, &c | 6 1 6 | 12 19 10 | 6 18 4 | — | |
| Unserviceable Stores | 8 15 7 | — | — | 8 15 7 | |
| Timber | 81 19 11 | 87 2 6 | 5 2 7 | — | |
| *Reimbursement.* | | | | | |
| Government Gazettes, &c | 131 13 6 | 73 6 8 | — | 58 6 10 | |
| School Fees | 428 10 11 | 345 0 8 | — | 83 10 3 | |
| Repayment of Prisoners' maintenance | 221 0 2 | 297 1 5 | 76 1 3 | — | |
| Sale of School Books | 67 1 2 | 38 19 6 | 1 18 4 | — | |
| Hospital charges | 351 6 10 | 294 9 5 | — | 56 17 5 | |
| Sale of Stationery | 19 1 0 | 17 0 3 | — | 2 0 9 | |
| Survey Fees | — | 669 1 0 | 669 1 0 | — | n |
| Recovered value of Stamps in Crown Case | — | 0 10 9 | 0 10 9 | — | |
| Costs in recovering Assessment Tax | — | 6 6 9 | 6 6 9 | — | |
| Costs of restoring Alut Ela | — | 23 7 2 | 23 7 2 | — | |
| Tire and Test Gauges | 0 7 2 | — | — | 0 7 2 | |
| Value of a Boat lost | 10 0 0 | — | — | 10 0 0 | |
| *Interest.* | | | | | |
| On arrears of Revenue | 1,200 3 0 | 997 6 3 | — | 202 16 9 | |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | |
| Overpayments recovered | 512 14 0 | 296 2 1½ | — | 216 11 10½ | |
| *Special Receipts.* | | | | | |
| Fees on Title Deeds | 133 7 0 | 223 1 10½ | 89 14 10½ | — | |
| Fees for certified copies of Deeds | — | 0 16 0 | 0 16 0 | — | |
| Fees for extracts of Documents | — | 0 6 9 | 0 6 9 | — | |
| £... | 116,749 13 3½ | 127,739 16 2½ | 17,133 13 2½ | 6,143 10 3½ | |

a.—Owing to punctual payments of instalments of Arrack rents in 1869, less arrears remained to be recovered in 1870.

*b.*—This decrease would not have occurred had the sum of £724, deposited by the Arrack renters of Kandy for 1867-1868, during last year, been credited to Revenue at the time, instead of "Deposit." The latter course was adopted pending instructions of Government as to the proposal made by the debtors to liquidate their debt, and the amount credited to Revenue on the 2nd February, 1871.

c.—Lands sold to Europeans at an average rate of £2 13*s.* 4*d.* an acre, and to natives at £2 13*s.* 1½*d.* Appendix Letter A. shews the extent of land purchased in 1870 by Europeans and natives, respectively.

*d.*—Increase of cultivation.

*e.*—The collections were made more regularly during this year.

*f.*—Increase of cultivation.

*g.*—The instalments of rents were paid more regularly in 1870.

*h.*—The decrease is owing to the renters not having been able to pay the instalments of the rents, as the Bank was closed from 27th December, 1870, to 3rd January, 1871. Appendix Letter B. gives the rise and fall in the value of the Arrack rents during the ten years ended 1870.

*i.*—In 1869 several sums paid for licenses for previous years were drawn from deposit and credited to revenue.

*j.*—Increase of carts in the Province.

*k.*—The collections were made more regularly in 1870.

*l.*—At most outstation Post Offices the postage is recovered in money—hence this increase.

*m.*—Less fines levied by Courts.

*n.*—The sums recovered under this head were formerly remitted to the Surveyor-General.

To this ordinary revenue must be added the receipts under the Road Ordinance, in order to ascertain the actual sum levied from the people of the Central Province by Government during the years 1869 and 1870, thus:—

*Receipts under Thoroughfares Ordinance.*

| | 1869. £ | s. | d. | | 1870. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Kandy District | 4,217 | 0 | 1 | ... | 4,241 | 3 | 4 |
| ,, Mátalé do. | 1,483 | 3 | 0 | ... | 1,563 | 18 | 9 |
| ,, Nuwara Eliya District | 433 | 0 | 6 | ... | 668 | 10 | 6 |
| ,, Badulla do. | 2,142 | 1 | 6 | ... | 2,158 | 18 | 1 |
| | £ 8,275 | 5 | 1 | | 8,632 | 10 | 8 |

Receipts from the Railway and from the Electric Telegraph might with propriety be also added to the ordinary revenue, in the same way that the Northern Province is credited with the proceeds of salt *exported*, of the Pearl Fishery (if any).

The Railway receipts at Kandy were

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1869 | 67,207 | 15 | 1 |
| In 1870 | 71,858 | 4 | 5 |

The receipts from the Electric Telegraph cannot be ascertained by me, as the business of that Department, since its transfer to the Indian Government, is no longer connected with this Office.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Expenditure of the Central Province, for the years 1869 and 1870.

| | 1869. £ | s. | d. | 1870. £ | s. | d. | Increase. £ | s. | d. | Decrease. £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed Establishments | 18,708 | 17 | 1 | 20,155 | 1 | 10 | 1,446 | 4 | 9 | ... | | | *a* |
| Provisional do. | 5,422 | 8 | 7 | 3,624 | 10 | 2 | ... | | | 1,797 | 18 | 5 | *b* |
| Office Contingencies | 704 | 1 | 5 | 842 | 19 | 7 | 138 | 18 | 2 | ... | | | *b* |
| Allowances | ... | | | 92 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 0 | ... | | | *c* |
| Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities | 658 | 14 | 0 | 697 | 5 | 0 | 38 | 11 | 0 | ... | | | *d* |
| Irregular Services | 1,389 | 14 | 10 | 1,276 | 18 | 8 | ... | | | 112 | 16 | 2 | *e* |
| Administration of Justice | 556 | 9 | 8 | 672 | 17 | 8 | 116 | 8 | 0 | ... | | | *f* |
| Charitable Allowances | 350 | 0 | 4 | 365 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 2 | ... | | | *g* |
| Police and Gaols | 4,021 | 14 | 5 | 2,672 | 0 | 0 | ... | | | 1,349 | 14 | 5 | *h* |
| Hospitals | 3,557 | 14 | 0 | 3,814 | 16 | 2 | 257 | 2 | 2 | ... | | | *i* |
| Rent | 214 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 0 | ... | | | 155 | 0 | 0 | *j* |
| Transport | 839 | 6 | 4 | 1,117 | 15 | 8 | 278 | 9 | 4 | ... | | | *k* |
| Miscellaneous Services | 1,064 | 19 | 1 | 867 | 4 | 9 | ... | | | 197 | 14 | 4 | *l* |
| Conveyance of Mails | 1,981 | 11 | 4 | 1,956 | 11 | 8 | ... | | | 24 | 19 | 8 | *m* |
| Immigration | 42 | 3 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | ... | | | |
| Lands taken for Government purposes | 108 | 2 | 6 | 88 | 13 | 0 | ... | | | 19 | 9 | 6 | *n* |
| Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. | 54 | 14 | 7 | 322 | 19 | 7 | 268 | 5 | 0 | ... | | | *o* |
| | 39,774 | 11 | 2 | 38,668 | 0 | 3 | 2,551 | 1 | 7 | 3,657 | 12 | 6 | |

*a.*—The increase is owing to the transfer to the Fixed Establishment, under Ordinance No. 1 of 1870, of several offices formerly borne on the Provisional Establishment, which also accounts for the decrease under the head Provisional Salaries.

*b.*—*Office Contingencies.* Increased expenditure in the Post Office Establishment.

*c.*—*Allowances.* Amount paid to a clerk employed in the District Court during the interdiction of the Secretary, and for a peon-holder at Paswila.

*d.*—*Pensions.* By the addition of new pensioners.

*e.*—*Revenue Services.* In 1869 Headmen's commissions on the collection of Grain Revenue for previous years were paid.

*f*—*Administration of Justice.* Increased expenditure under the heads, Inquests, and accommodation to Jurors of Supreme Court.

*g.*—*Charitable Allowance.* Additional number of paupers.

*h.*—*Police and Gaols.* The decrease is owing to the removal from Kandy of all prisoners undergoing sentence above a year, whereas in 1869 a house was engaged by the Fiscal, on payment of rent, for the great number of prisoners in Kandy.

*i*—*Hospitals.* Supposed by an increased number of patients.

*j.*—*Rent.* In 1869 rent was paid for a house occupied as the Post Office, and also rent was paid to Head Master, Kandy Central School.

*k.*—*Transport.* In 1869 the Government Agent did not travel on circuit. In 1870 he travelled on account of Revenue, Road Committee, Commutation, Service Tenure duties, &c.

*l.*—*Miscellaneous.* Less commission paid to Bank for drafts drawn on Badulla and Nuwara Eliya Kachchéries, and no application was made during 1870 for sums payable to Municipal Council for certificates of Proctors and Notaries; hence the apparent decrease.

*m.*—*Conveyance of Mails.* In 1869 payment in Kandy was made for a Post Office at Batticalon; from 1870 it was transferred to that station.

*n.*—*Lands taken for Government purposes.* Less lands taken in 1870.

*o.*—*Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.* The increase is owing to the sums paid to Mr. Staples, Messrs. Rudd Brothers, and Mr. Agar, for lands erroneously sold to them.

*Agriculture.—Paddy.*

Two applications were made in last year by owners of paddy land for the aid of Government in the restoration of irrigation works, in terms of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1867. These works are the Uḍugoḍa Bandára Ela and the two Wahala Elas, both in Lower Dumbara.

The Uḍugoḍa Bandára Ela runs from the Maha or Rawan Oya, at Uḍugoḍa near Panwila, and after flowing through four tracts of fields, it branches into three channels, which again form numerous ramifications. It is out of repair, and consequently much crop is lost for want of water every year.

The Wahala Elas take their course east and west from an amuna of loose stone piled on natural rock across the Hulugaṅga at Ovuṭota near Teldeniya; they are called, respectively, Aluṭwela Wahala Ela and Teldeniya Wahala Ela. These water-courses have suffered much, and are constantly liable to fresh injury from landslips. It is proposed to construct the amuna in a permanent manner with masonry, and to repair the Elas throughout. Lieut. Woodward, R. E., the Inspector of Irrigation, has lately reported on these works. He estimates the cost of the repairs as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of the Bandára Ela..... | £1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Of the Wahala Elas..... | £1,531 | 0 | 0 |

The experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy has again been attempted here and there without any marked result. It appears to me that the produce of Carolina paddy grown in this country is, as a rule, inferior to the grain originally imported, and that the deterioration is progressive with each crop.

Several specimens of Manilla paddy received by me from the Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, Péradeniya, were entrusted by me to the Diyawadana Nilamé to be sown. They failed utterly.

*Coffee.*

The attention of persons desirous of investing money in coffee has been almost exclusively directed to Dimbula of late, where not only has Crown forest been disposed of at high prices, but private land has changed hands for very large sums. There is no reason to believe that this great demand for land in Dimbula is the result of any bubble speculation or rash enterprise. As a rule, the purchasers of the land are men of steady judgment and experience. But the speedy extension of the Railway from Péradeniya to Nawalapitiya has doubtless given an extraordinary impulse to the demand for land so situated as to be likely to benefit by the increased facilities of communication which the Railway will afford. There is now left in Dikoya little or no Crown land available for coffee, and the area of unsold forest in Maskeliya is very small. The three districts, Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya, are fast becoming one, and if the extension of the

Railway be carried beyond Nawalapitiya, they will probably have the same outlet toward it, and their names will cease to denote any diversity of interests.

There is little room for the expansion of planting operations elsewhere in the Kandy District. In Kelebokka, once the Happy Valley, and in the Knuckles in Rangala and Medamahanuwara, almost every acre of ground on which coffee can be grown with any chance of success, has been planted. Some of the estates there exhibit signs of exhaustion. The Nitre Cave valley is found to be too windy, else the land which remains there under forest would afford some excellent lots. In Hewahetta and Udapalata patches of jungle, for the most part reserved for the common use of villagers, are to be seen, but no forest which could with advantage be cleared and brought under coffee.

In the lower country, between Katugastota and the Kurunegala boundary, and again in Ambagamuwa, coffee seems to be dying out. Its prospects during the last two years have not been bright in Dolosbage. The great wetness of the last two seasons is said to have had a very prejudicial effect, particularly on high estates, but I must mention that as far as my observation has gone, altitude seemed to me to have less effect on the result of the crop than soil. There can be no doubt that the abuse or injudicious application of manures, especially such as contain a large proportion of mineral combinants, is calculated to do, and has done, much injury to coffee. I have heard of whole acres of coffee being quite destroyed by over-manuring.

On the whole, the prospects of coffee planting at the present time are good, if less bright and attractive than they were at the beginning of last year.

*Paddy Commutation.*

Arrangements were made in last year for renewing the commutation of paddy tax from the first January of the current year, when the previous agreement between cultivators of paddy and Government expired in every division of this Province except Kotmalé. The results of the new commutation have not yet been fully ascertained, and, even were it otherwise, the record of them would belong rather to the next year's, than to this year's Report.

*Principal Roads.*

The extension of the Dikoya Grant-in-aid road was carried in last year to Dunbar—distant forty-three miles from Kandy—and the work was thoroughly well executed. The further extension to the Glencairn coffee estate, a distance of four miles, is now being made under an estimate of £8,000. It is at last generally admitted that the outlet of the Mackeliya valley should fall into the Dikoya road, although the precise point at which the junction should be effected is still an unsettled question.

An opinion is entertained by some persons that a road through Kotagalatenna to Craigie Lea would bid fair to offer the best line for Dikoya traffic, if the Railway were extended beyond Nawalapitiya toward Dimbula. The Dimbula Grant-in-aid cart road has now reached Talawakelé, forty-seven miles from Kandy, and the extension of it to Walaha, fifty-one miles from Kandy, is in progress. Two estimates have been sanctioned for this road since my last year's Report was written, viz., estimate of £3,748 for extension from Dimbula bazaar to the Nanu Oya, a distance of one mile and 1078 yards; and estimate of £7,146 for extension from the Nanu Oya junction to the Tillicully estate, a distance of four miles.

A proposal has been sanctioned by the Provincial Road Committee for a new road from Dimbula to Nuwara Eliya, by which a saving of several miles will be made. Private persons interested in the road have agreed to contribute £120, two-thirds of the cost of the road, and a trace has been made, but the exact point to which this road should be carried in Dimbula has yet to be decided. A bridge over the Nanu Oya has for more than one year been included in the list of proposed works submitted by the Government Agent to Government. This communication between the two banks of the river is very much needed, but the work is one which can scarcely be undertaken under the Grant-in-aid Ordinance, and the planters, with good reason, ask that it should be paid for from the public revenue. The Nuwara Eliya road suffered considerably from traffic, particularly between Peradeniya and Gampola. The Nawalapitiya road, the Tispané road, the Northern road as far as Dambulla, the Kurunegala road to the boundary of this Province, the Kandy road as far as Kadugannawa, the Galmal Oya and Rangala roads, the Madulkelé road with Grant-in-aid branches to Bambra Ela and Kabragala, the Pupuressa Grant-in-aid road, the Deltota Grant-in-aid road, and the Maturata road, have all been kept in general good order during the past year. The construction of the bridge at Bilihul Oya is advancing somewhat slowly. An application has lately been made to the Provincial Road Committee for the extension of the Maturata road, under the Grant-in-aid Ordinance, to Uda Pussellawa, via Nildandehena, a distance of twenty-three miles. If this project is carried out, a considerable portion of the Badulla District may hereafter benefit by the Railway. In view of the Maturata road ultimately becoming a main line of communication, the want of skill shewn in its trace is a matter of regret. The Dotalé Grant-in-aid road is perhaps the least satisfactory of our highways. From want of sufficient funds I believe the original work of making this road was defective, and a considerable additional sum will be required to really complete it.

*Minor Roads.*

Appendix Letter C. gives a detailed list of minor roads of the Kandy District.

The new minor road from Panwila to Teldeniya considerably shortens the distance between the two Lower Dumbara Court-houses, Panwila and Urugala. It is much frequented by villagers.

The Rájawella and Ampitiya roads were kept in fair order; but a grant of £300 from the Provincial Road Committee's funds was found to be required, in order to supplement the toll grant of £180 for the Ampitiya road.

*Hospitals.*

Experience shews that the large central hospitals at Gampola (Kiraponé) and Kandy fail to afford all the medical aid necessary to the immigrant population of the Kandy District. Coolies are, as a rule, unwilling to enter them as patients, unless they are seriously ill, and the transport of such patients for several miles, *e. g.*, from Dimbula to Kiraponé, or from the Knuckles to Kandy, is a work of difficulty. It has been suggested that a small hospital and dispensary should be established by Government in each coffee district, to be supported by assessment of the planters of that district. By this means the advice of a Doctor would be within reach of everybody, and good drugs would be procurable at a reasonable cost.

*Immigration.*

The supply of immigrant labour has been everywhere sufficient, and the physical condition of the Tamil labourer has been generally satisfactory.

*Service Tenures.*

The investigation of tenancies in the Wihára, Dewála, and Nindagama villages of the Kandy District has been undertaken by me. Subjoined is a statement of the cases of which I disposed during 1870.

| District. | Wiháragamas. | Dewálagamas. | Nindagamas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yatinuwara | 28 | 8 | 3 |
| Tumpané | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Harispattu | 36 | 2 | 5 |
| Lower Hewáheta | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Udapalata | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower Dumbara | 27 | 2 | 0 |
| Total ... | 98 | 12 | 9 |

The result of my enquiries has not hitherto corroborated the representations on the faith of which the Service Tenure Ordinance was passed. Everywhere the tenants have appeared to be well satisfied with their present condition. The relations between them and their landlords are for the most part friendly. So little attempt was made either to claim excessive service on the one hand, or to evade legitimate claims on the other, that, as a rule, the tenant's statement of his services was readily admitted by the landlord, and there was no necessity of calling in evidence in support of conflicting interests. Both landlords and tenants recognize the advantage of the registration of services, but it is doubtful whether either class is willing to have the services commuted.

The definition of Máruwena in the Ordinance No. 4 of 1870, as tenancy-at-will, has been discovered to be incorrect. It is to be regretted that the Ordinance attempted to distinguish between praveni and máruwena property, instead of providing for the registration of all service tenures, and leaving the Commission under instructions from Government to determine the value of each tenancy, and to decide whether the tenant had or had not any claim to be quieted in possession thereof, and, if so, on what terms.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

| District. | Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1859. | Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1863. | Births. | | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Past. | Current. | |
| Kandy District | 120 | 145 | 149 | 4,542 | 3,798 |
| Mátalé do. | 16 | 20 | 257 | 2,465 | 1,897 |
| Badulla do. | 425 | 3 | 265 | 3,436 | 2,760 |
| Nuwara Eliya District | 616 | 13 | 24 | 987 | 787 |
| Total | 1,177 | 181 | 695 | 11,430 | 9,242 |

Uncertainty as to the character of the contemplated amendment of the Kandyan Marriage Law at first led to a great falling off in registration of marriages, and when the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 became known, the expectation of the facilities of divorce which it holds out induced a general postponement of registration until that Ordinance became law.—Apparently, a vague idea that the registration of marriage was to be abolished after 1870, led to a great increase of it in the Diyatilaka and Gangapalata Korales of Nuwara Eliya District, where 412 Kandyan marriages were registered in December, 1870. Altogether, the effect of recent matrimonial legislation has been to unsettle the minds of the Kandyans who fairly understood the Ordinance No. 9 of 1859, and the connected legislation, and were daily becoming more accustomed to it and more sensible of its advantages.

*Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Central Province.*

For many weeks before the actual arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at Kandy the Prince's visit was a prominent subject of conversation in every village of the Central Province, and especially of the Kandy and Matale Districts. Persons of every class and caste, from the Diyawadana Nilame and Ratemahatmayas to the lowliest peasant, cheerfully gave all the aid in their power toward the work of offering a fitting reception to their illustrious guest; and the result proved not to be unworthy of their efforts. So full and graphic an account of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Ceylon has lately been given to the public in a handsome volume by Mr. John Capper, Editor of the "Ceylon Times," and special correspondent of the "Times," that it appears to me to be unnecessary here to do more than record the dates of the occurrences which marked the Royal Prince's progress through the Central Province.

April 12th.—Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh at Kandy, Levee at the Pavilion, Illumination of the town of Kandy

" 14th.—Exhibition of the sacred tooth to the Prince and suite at the Maligawa.

" 16th.—Departure of His Royal Highness for Bopattalawa.

" 17th.—Arrival at Bopattalawa.

" 18th.—Hunt at Bopattalawa, Dinner given by the Dikova Hunt to the Prince.

" 19th.—Visit to Dimbula, Dinner given to His Royal Highness by the Planters of Dimbula at Craigie Lea.

" 20th.—Return to Kandy.

" 21st.—Reception of Kandyan ladies of rank at the Pavilion.

" 22nd.—Departure of His Royal Highness from Kandy.

Kandy Kachcheri,
27th June, 1871.

H. S. O. RUSSELL,
Govt. Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Crown Land sold in the years 1869 and 1870.

| No. of Lots sold. | | To whom sold. | Extent. | | Amount. | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869. | 1870. | | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | |
| | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 112 | 93 | Europeans | 6,833 0 7 | 9,998 0 35·87 | 9,769 11 11 | 26,424 0 0 | 16,654 8 1 |
| 184 | 250 | Natives | 416 2 23 | 954 3 7·91 | 1,134 13 8 | 2,573 14 9 | 1,437 1 1 |
| 296 | 343 | Total | 7,249 3 30 | 10,953 0 3·78 | 10,904 5 7 | 28,995 14 9 | 18,091 9 2 |

### B.

STATEMENT of the Sale of the Arrack Rents of the Central Province from 1st July, 1861, to 30th June, 1871.

| Name of Division. | 1861-62. | 1862-63. | 1863-64. | 1864-65. | 1865-66. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Kandy Town and Gravets | 15,015 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 17,505 | 19,015 | 20,200 | 16,875 | 15,250 | 14,805 | 16,000 |
| Yatinuwara and Udunuwara | 2,550 | 2,705 | 3,599 | 4,045 | 5,112 | 6,202 | 4,175 | 3,225 | 2,850 | 3,100 |
| Udapalata and Upper Bulagunna | 6,820 | 7,365 | 7,500 | 7,510 | 8,130 | 10,720 | 8,825 | 9,110 | 7,000 | 7,100 |
| Tumpane and Harispattu | 1,605 | 1,530 | 2,050 | 2,105 | 2,670 | 3,345 | 2,250 | 2,410 | 1,790 | 1,793 |
| Dumbara and Lower Hewahetta | 4,424 | 4,350 | 5,100 | 6,800 | 7,100 | 9,310 | 6,300 | 6,725 | 5,700 | 6,116 |
| Nuwara Eliya, No. 1 Division | 1,735 | 2,300 | 3,005 | 2,915 | 2,253 | 2,270 | 1,775 | 1,750 | 1,900 | 1,816 |
| Do. No. 2 do. | | | | | 2,770 | 3,405 | 2,200 | 2,870 | 2,080 | 2,130 |
| Badulla District | 3,205 | 1,385 | 2,020 | 2,600 | 2,750 | 3,155 | 2,000 | 2,440 | 2,680 | 3,075 |
| Matale District | 4,500 | 3,905 | 4,710 | 4,846 | 6,199 | 8,185 | 6,000 | 4,725 | 4,485 | 4,900 |
| Total £ | 37,854 | 38,710 | 43,984 | 48,326 | 56,004 | 66,995 | 49,800 | 48,505 | 43,870 | 46,059 |

C.

| District. | Names of Places. | Mile Distances. | Stages. | Total Distance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Road from Embilmigama to Allagalla.** | | | | | |
| Yatinuwara... | From near the 68th mile-post on the Colombo road, at Embilmigama, crosses the Nánu Oya bridge (60 feet wide) across the Railway line to Kudá Oya ... | ·6 | | | There is a wooden bridge across this stream. The Railway crossing is only 100 yards from the bridge. Kudda Oya is a ford, stream very rapid during wet weather. |
| | Siyambalagoda ... | ·5 | | | Populous village road through paddy fields. |
| | Dantoora .. | ·25 | | | There is an ambalam here. |
| | Walgampaha .. | ·25 | | | Village road crosses paddy fields. |
| | Deldema .. | 1 | | | Do. high ground. |
| | Kootillagoda ... | 2 | | | Do. paddy fields. |
| | Manickdon Ela ... | ·25 | | | Do. high ground. |
| | Pothapettiia or Allagalla .. | 1·25 | ... | 6 | The road joins here the cart road from Kadugannáwa leading to Allagalla and other estates. There are many boutiques at this place kept by low-country Sinhalese and Tamils for the sale of provisions to the coolies employed on the estates in the neighbourhood. The road for the entire way is a bridle-path. |
| **Embilmigama to Parnapittia.** | | | | | |
| Yatinuwara... | From Embilmigama, near the 65th mile-post on the Colombo road, to Gonde Ela .. | ·6 | | | Junction of road from Dawlagalla. |
| | Kambalnanne .. | ·6 | | | |
| | Keerewalkade .. | 1 | | | There is a large ambalam at this spot. |
| | Ooralawatta ... | ·5 | | | Village. There is a Dévala here. |
| | Wallagalla .. | ·75 | | | Fields. |
| | Parnapattia .. | .. | .. | 3·25 | Junction of the cart road from Kadugannáwa. |
| **Iriagama to Alladenia.** | | | | | |
| Yatinuwara... | From Priagama, on the Colombo high road near the 67th mile-post, to Pillapettia Ambalam ... | 2 | | | A small ambalam lately built. |
| | To Siriagoda .. | 1 | | | A small village below the road. |
| | Kobbakadawa ... | 1 | | | There are a few boutiques at this place where wayfarers generally halt while travelling. |
| | Kalugalteena Coffee Estate ... | 1 | | | The greater portion of this estate is abandoned at present. |
| | Alladenia ... | 1 | ... | 6 | Junction with the high road to Kurunégala. This road is used for wheeled traffic, but is very rugged and full of ruts, as the road is composed of plain soil, and gets cut up during wet weather. |
| **Road from Katugastota through Onanda Oya and Madewelle to Bokawelle.** | | | | | |
| Hárispattuwa | From Katugastota to Ranawa ... | 1 | | | A small village. |
| | Udawaka Ambalam .. | | | | |
| | Pattiyawatte Ambalam ... | ·75 | | | A large ambalam lately built. |
| | Onanda Oya (60 feet wide) ... | ·5 | | | A very rapid stream, not fordable during wet weather, sandy bottom. |
| | Gonigoda ... | 1·125 | | | There was a school here, but abandoned at present. |
| | Maddewelle ... | 1·3 | | | Village. Junction of the road from Hádenia to Arambepolla. |
| | Doddepolle ... | ·75 | | | Coffee estate. |
| | Galpothawalle ... | ·75 | | | A large village with extensive paddy fields. |
| | Mullegoda ... | 1·3 | | | Village. |
| | Bokawelle ... | ·75 | ... | 9·625 | Junction of the road from Ambetenna. |
| **Hadenitia to Arambepola.** | | | | | |
| Hárispattuwa | From Hádeniya, near the 8th mile-post on the Kurunégala road, to Maddewelle ... | 2 | | | Junction of the road from Katugastota. |
| | Mahawankawa Oya | 1·25 | | | Stream, 30 feet wide, sandy bottom, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Halang Oya ... | ·25 | | | Stream, 30 feet wide, rocky bottom, always fordable. |
| | Owissa Oya ... | 2 | | | Stream, 60 feet wide, sandy bottom, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Allawattegoda .. | 3 | ... | 8·5 | Junction of the Mátalé road near the 10th mile-post. |

C.—Continued.

| District. | Names of Places. | Mid Distance. | Stages. | Total Distance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Road from Arrambakada to Bokawale.** | | | | |
| Hárispattuwa | From the Kurunégala high road at Arambakade, near the 9th mile-post, to Ballakatoon Ambalam ... | 1 | | | This ambalam has been lately erected. |
| | Gereagamma Ella ... | 1 | | | There is a wooden bridge across this stream. |
| | Kandepanne ... | ·25 | | | Boutiques |
| | Harraṇkáwa ... | 2 | | | Moor village. There are many boutiques here for the sale of provisions to the coolies employed on the estates in the neighbourhood. |
| | Bokawelle ... | 1·75 | ... | 6 | Joins the road from Ambetenna. The road for the greater distance consists of clayey soil, and, being used as a cart road, is very much damaged during wet weather. |
| | **Ambetenna through Poojapettia to Bokawelle.** | | | | |
| Hárispattuwa | From near the 5th mile-post on the Mátalé road at Ambetenna, at 100 yards, crosses the Pingha Oya bridge, 66 feet wide ... | ... | | | A wooden bridge with a zinc roof. |
| | To Kahawatta Oya ... | ·75 | | | This stream rises very much, and is not fordable sometimes during the heavy rains. |
| | Basnanapolle Ambalam ... | 1·5 | | | A small ambalam. |
| | Hallagashena ... | ·75 | | | There is a large Bannagaha here. |
| | Poojapittiya ... | ·75 | | | Junction of the road from Hádeniya. |
| | Domagamana Ella ... | ·75 | | | Small stream, sandy bottom, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Wawellewewa ... | 2·25 | | | A small tank in disrepair. |
| | Bokawelle ... | ·75 | ... | 7·5 | Junction of the road from Hádeniya. |
| | **Kobbakaḍuwa through Gaṇghatapaláta to Galagedara.** | | | | |
| Tumpané ... | From Kobbakaḍuwa, on the road from Priagama to Alladenia, to Palagolla estate ... | 1·5 | | | Coffee estate. |
| | Moorookdeniya ... | 2 | | | Populous village. |
| | Wellawitta ... | 1·5 | | | ... |
| | Walpola Ambalam ... | 3 | | | A small ambalam on the top of the hill, a place of general halt. |
| | Galagedara Oya ... | 2·5 | | | Stream, 30 feet wide, sandy bottom, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Galagedara ... | ·5 | ... | 11 | Junction of the road from Hataraliade. |
| | **Galagedara through Hataraliadda to Henabowa.** | | | | |
| Tumpané ... | From Galagedara to Kospotu Oya | 1 | | | Small stream, 20 feet wide, sandy bottom, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Odoon Ambalam ... | 2 | | | |
| | Doomcumbera ... | 1 | | | |
| | Hataraliadda ... | 1 | | | Village. |
| | Rambukkan Oya ... | 1·25 | | | Stream, 120 feet wide, rocky bottom, not fordable during the monsoons. |
| | Henabowa ... | 3 | ... | 9·25 | Road ceases at the limit of the District, which is three miles distant to the Railway station at Rambukkan. |
| | **Road from Gampola through Dolosbágé to Uḍuhéntenna.** | | | | |
| Uḍapaláta ... | From the main road at Kerepana Bridge in Gampola the same stream is crossed at 50 yards by a wooden bridge to Singhapettia ... | ·25 | | | There is a large ambalam here opposite the Sinnepittia Green. |
| | Wallekanda ... | 1·75 | | | Coffee estate. The road to this place is used as a cart road, but very steep and rugged. |
| | Poolumullagomana ... | 2·5 | | | The summit of the hill, and halting-place for travellers. |
| | Kurunduwatta ... | ·25 | | | Coffee estate. |
| | Kadagaspana Ella ... | 1 | | | Small stream. |
| | Do. Oya ... | ·5 | | | Stream, 50 feet wide, rocky bottom, not fordable during heavy rains. |
| | Uḍuhéntenna ... | 4 | ... | 10·25 | There was a Police station at this spot. The road terminates here and branches off towards Náwalapitiya, Kelvin and Narthakande. The road from Wellekande is a bridle-path, rough in places, but rideable throughout. |
| | **Gampola to Paranapittia.** | | | | |
| Uḍapaláta ... | From Gampola to Ashburn Estate ... | 1·25 | | | Coffee estate. |
| | Maligátenna Ella ... | 1·5 | | | There is a culvert across this stream. |
| | Wattedeniya ... | ·5 | | | Moor village, junction of the road from Angunawella. |
| | Hingul Oya ... | 1· | | | Stream, 20 feet wide, sandy bottom. |
| | Mahawecumbera Ella at Parnapittia | ·0625 | ... | 4·3125 | Stream, 12 feet wide, sandy bottom; near junction of the cart road from Kaḍugannawa. |

C.—Continued.

| District. | Names of Places. | Mid Distance. | Stages. | Total Distance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Angunawelle through Dowlagalla to Wattadeniya.** | | | | |
| Udunuwara | From near the 6th mile-post on the Gampola road at Angunawella to Naranwedda Ella ... | 1 | | | There is a wooden bridge across this stream. |
| | Dowlagalla Madama ... | 1·5 | | | Junction of road from Dowlagalla. Up to this place the road is opened sufficiently wide to be used, if required, as a cart road; the rest of the way to Wattadeniya is a bridle-path. |
| | Embekke ... | ·75 | | | Junction of the road from Gelu Oya. |
| | Bamberadeniya Ella ... | ·0625 | | | This stream is very full during the rains. |
| | Talawa Amune ... | 1 | | | Large stream, 20 feet wide, rocky bottom. |
| | Ganghatta ... | 1 | | | Junction of the road from Yagerikanda. |
| | Wattedeniya ... | 1 | ... | 6·3125 | Junction of the road from Gampola. This road traverses both chena land, high ground, and paddy fields, is of easy gradient, and freely rideable. |
| | **Embilmigama to Dowalagella.** | | | | |
| Udunuwara | From Embilmigama, near the 65th mile-post on the Colombo road, to Govindalla ... | ·5 | | | Junction of the road from Parnapettia. |
| | Gadaladeniya ... | ·125 | | | A very ancient temple built on a rock with a large avenue in front, where the Perahera procession is yearly held. |
| | Ammungama Ambalam ... | ·75 | | | |
| | Muttokaleuve do. ... | 1 | | | |
| | Lapkatilleka ... | ·25 | | | Very ancient temple built on an eminence, approached by a flight of stone steps. |
| | Dowlagala ... | ·5 | ... | 3·125 | Junction of the road from Angunawella. There is a very large ambulam or madama at this place, lately erected for the reading of Bana. |
| | **Gelee Oya to Embekka.** | | | | |
| Udunuwara | From Gelee Oya bridge on the Gampola road to Deyepagoda Oya bridge | ·5 | | | There is a wooden bridge across this stream. |
| | Talawatura Oya ... | 1 | | | Bed, stream 20 feet wide, sandy bottom. |
| | Embekka ... | 1·5 | ... | 3 | Junction of the road from Angunawella, a populous Moor village. |
| | **Road from Nawalapitiya through Kabbragalla to Dolosbage.** | | | | |
| Upper Bulatgama | From Nawalapitiya to Penekoodumulle Ela ... | ·125 | | | Small rocky stream. |
| | Marakelle Oya ... | ·75 | | | Large stream, 20 feet wide, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Kabbragalla ... | 1 | | | Coffee estate. |
| | Illooktenna ... | ·125 | | | Do. |
| | Koorobowita Ela ... | 1·75 | | | Small stream. |
| | Udabentenna ... | 2·5 | ... | 6·25 | Junction of the road from Gampola. Kelvin and Narthakande bridle-path road lies through Patana lands for nearly three miles. |
| | **Road from Nawalapitiya to Haputalawa.** | | | | |
| Upper Bulatgama | From the 23rd mile-post at Nawalapitiya the road crosses the Delta formed by the Mahawili and Kurwakka Gangas ... | ·125 | | | River fordable only during dry weather, pebbly bottom. |
| | Bogahatenna ... | 2· | | | Open green. |
| | Haputgastalawa ... | 3·125 | ... | 4 | Village. The road continues to Pusellawa, &c. This is the limit of the District. |
| | **Lewella Ferry to the Pasyila Road.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara | From the Lewella ferry one mile from Kandy ... | 1 | | | Ferry across the Mahawiliganga. There is a good iron boat here, constructed by the Kandy Municipality. |
| | To Sirimalwatta ... | ·5 | | | Junction of the road from Hakutugalla. |
| | Napane ... | 1·5 | | | Junction of the road from Wallala. |
| | Maddewelle ... | 1· | ... | 3·10 | There is a small stream spanned by a wooden bridge just abutting the main road to Pasyila. This road, though broader than the generality of the minor roads, is only used as a bridle-path, and is a short way to Kandy from Pasyila and Teldeniya. The road is of easy gradient, and makes a pleasant ride. |

C.—Continued.

| District. | Names of Places. | Mile Distances. | Stages. | Total Distance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Katugastota through Tallewena to Pitiyagedara.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara | From Menikkumbura, near the 4th mile-post on the Mátalé road, to Punsila Oya | 1·25 | | | Stream, 40 feet wide, sandy bottom, not fordable during wet weather. |
| | Kaala Oya | ·5 | | | Stream, 20 feet wide, sandy bottom, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Tallawena | 1 | | | Junction of the road from Polgolla to Etgála. |
| | Ruwang Oya | 1 | | | Stream, 100 feet wide, not fordable during wet weather. |
| | Pitiyagedara | 2 | | 5·75 | Junction with the main road to Pagwila near the 8th mile-post. |
| | **Polgolla through Etgála to Matalé District.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara | From near the 5th mile-post from Kandy on the road to Pagwila, at Polgolla, to Waghamulle Ambalam | ·5 | | | |
| | Tallawena | 1 | | | Junction of the road from Pitiyagedára. |
| | Aswedduma Ella | ·25 | | | A small stream. |
| | Tunkandura Oya | 1 | | | Stream, 20 feet wide, rocky bottom, very full during rainy weather, but not impassable. |
| | Tepelpotè Ambalam | 1·5 | 3·75 | | A large ambalam lately constructed; mid station to Mátalé. |
| | Etgala | 1·25 | | | Coffee estate. |
| | Pattampaha | 2·5 | | | There is a large zinc-roofed store here, with pulping houses, &c. |
| | Makulgiwa Oya | 1 | | 9 | Stream, 30 feet wide, sandy bottom. Limit of District, and five miles from Mátalé town. |
| | **Napane to Wallala and Pitiyagedara.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara | From Napane, two miles on the Lewelle ferry road, to Hunnangha Oya | 1 | | | There is a wooden bridge across this stream. |
| | Wallala | 1 | | | Junction with main road to Teldeniya near the 9th mile-post. A populous village. |
| | Torrepolle Ella | 1 | | | Stream, 12 feet wide, sandy bottom, fordable at all seasons of the year. |
| | Pitiyagedara | ·75 | — | 3·75 | Junction with main road to Pagwila near the 8th mile-post. |
| | **Hoorekadowa through Giddawa and Postoohapowa to Gabella.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara | From Hoorekadowa, at the 9th mile post on the road to Teldeniya, to Loonukatta Madiha | 3 | | | There is an ambalam erected at this spot. |
| | Naranpanawe | 1 | | | Village. |
| | Giddawa | 2 | | | Ferry across the Koolo Ganga stream, 140 feet wide, sandy bottom, very rapid during wet weather. |
| Upper Dumbara | Postoohapowa | 2 | | | Small village, there is an ambalam at this spot. |
| | Dogan Ambalam | 1 | | | |
| | Gabella | 1·75 | — | 10·75 | Junction with the high road to Rangalla; a short way into Kandy for inhabitants of Udispatta and surrounding villages. |
| | **Gonawatta Ferry through Rajawella, Teldeniya and Medamahanuwara to Bintenne.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara | From Gonawatta ferry, six miles from Kandy, to Ratmal Oya bridge | 1 | | | Ferry across the Mahaveliganga. |
| | Kengalla toll station | 1·5 | | | Wooden bridge with roof. |
| | Rajawella | 1·25 | | | Junction of the road from Katugastota to Teldeniya. |
| | Teldeniya rest-house crosses the lattice bridge across the Hoologanga, 50 yards from the rest-house | 3 | 6·75 | | These three miles are continuation of the main road from Katugastota. The rest-house is also the tapal station for the district. |

C.—*Continued.*

| District. | Names of Places. | Mid Distance. | Stages. | Total Distance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Gónawatta Ferry through Rájawella, Teldeniya and Medamahanuwara to Bintenne—*contd.*** | | | | |
| Upper Dumbara .. | Toll station to Siambalágastenna ... | 2 | | | Junction of the minor road from Wandarawa. |
| | Galmal Oya bridge ... | 2·25 | | | Lattice work bridge. Principal road ceases here, the rest of the way to Bintenna being a bridle-path. |
| | U'rugala .. | 2 | | | There is a Court-house here; junction of road from Rangala. |
| | Nugatenna Gap .. | 4 | | | From U'rugala to this point the road lies through coffee estates. |
| | Narangaskandura ... | 1 | | | Rocky stream, 12 feet wide, very rapid during wet weather. |
| | Kiripitiya ... | 5 | | | Village. |
| | Hallealla Oya ... | 1·5 | | | Small rocky stream. |
| | Middewakke ... | 1·25 | 14·5 | | There is a Government rest-shed at this place, with stables, &c. |
| | Gangoda Oya ... | ·75 | | | Rocky stream, 15 feet wide, easy ford. |
| | Bopane Ambalam .. | 1 | | | There is an ancient ambalam at this place. |
| | Pitawella ... | 2 | | | Small village; there is a stream also at this place. |
| | Maditta Ambalam .. | 1 | | | Place of halt for tavalums and pilgrims to Bintenna. |
| | Mahawella ... | 2 | | | There is a Government rest-shed at this place, just by the edge of Iddenekelle estate, the last coffee estate in the District. The Kattalagolla Oya borders the rest-shed. |
| | Kattalagolla Oya .. | ·125 | | | There is an ambalam by the borders of this stream; a favourite halting place with wayfarers. |
| | Bellengalla Gap .. | ·125 | | | From this Gap the road descends to the low country. There is an ancient foot-path known as Galpoddehela. |
| | Coombookwelletenna ... | 6 | | | A small village at the foot of the pass. |
| | Bintenna ... | 5 | | | Ferry across Mahaveligagga known as Varágantota. On the opposite shore stands the temple to which yearly pilgrimage is made by the Buddhists. |
| | **Medámahanuwara through Meddésiapattu to Vanderowa.** | | | | |
| Upper Dumbara .. | From Nareevandangrupe at Medamahanuwara to Nittulgahaharawa Oya ... | ·5620 | | | This stream is 20 feet wide, with a sandy bottom, very rapid, and impassable after heavy rains. |
| | Deniya Ambalam .. | 2 | | | |
| | Dunwilla ... | 2 | | | A very populous village; grows much coffee. |
| | Wandoora Oya ... | 4 | | | Stream, 20 feet wide, stony bottom, always fordable. |
| | Wandarowa ... | ·5 | ... | 8·5625 | Junction of road from Gooroo Oya; very populous village. |
| | **U'rugala to Rangalla.** | | | | |
| Upper Dumbara ... | From U'rugala Court House to Galmal Oya ... | ·75 | | | There is a Kandyan bridge built across this stream. |
| | Namadegalla ... | 1 | | | Small village. There is an ambalam at this spot. |
| | Delpathan Oya ... | ·75 | | | Rocky stream, 80 feet wide, not fordable during wet weather. |
| | Meanpay Oya .. | 1·5 | | | Rocky ford, 50 feet wide, unsafe during wet weather. |
| | Hil Oya ... | 2 | | | Stream, 120 feet wide, unsafe ford, impassable during monsoons. |
| | Diganéwatta Oya ... | 2·5 | | | A small stream. |
| | Rangalla ... | 2 | ... | 10·50 | Junction with the main road from Teldeniya near the Store of the Rangalla estate. The road for the entire distance, with the exception of about two miles near Rangalla, traverses through paddy fields. |
| | **Gooroo Oya to Wandárowa and Kimbulgantota.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara ... | From Siambalágastenna on the Galmal Oya road to Guru Oya .. | ·125 | | | Very rocky stream, above 120 feet wide, very unsafe ford at all times, impassable during the wet weather. |
| | Gowewella Oya ... | 2 | | | A small stream, always fordable. |
| | Tavalamtenna ... | 5 | | | A place of halt for wayfarers under the shade of large trees. |
| | Dowegalla ... | 3 | | | Gap, descent to the village. |
| | Wandarowa ... | 2·5 | | | Junction of the road from Medamahanuwara. |
| | Kimbulgantota ... | 3 | ... | 11·125 | Ferry across the Mahawiliganga, road leading to Héwáheta, &c. |
| | **Sirimalwatta to Hakutegalla.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara ... | From Sirimalwatta, half mile from the Léwella ferry, to Yaghapitiya .. | 1 | | | There is an ambalam at this spot. |
| | Ratmal Oya ... | 1·5 | | | Rocky stream, 60 feet wide, not fordable during wet weather. There is an "édanda" thrown across it. |
| | Gallalawa Ambalam .. | 1 | | | A large ambalam, a favourite resting place for wayfarers. |
| | Hakuttagalla ... | ·5 | ... | 4 | Junction with main road from Teldeniya near the 9th mile-post, and a short way to Kandy. |

C.—*Continued.*

| District. | Names of Places. | Mid Distance. | Stages. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Ampitiya through Talátu Oya to De Soyza's road.** | | | | |
| Lower Héwáheta ... | From the head of the lake at Hoogrespitiya bridge to Hilpandura ... | 1·25 | | | There is a toll station here. |
| | Kalumaduragaha ... | ·5 | | | Junction of road from Uduwella. |
| | Ampitiya Ambalam ... | ·25 | | | A large ambalam and a place of general resort. |
| | Durumnogha ... | ·75 | | | There is a large Bo ree here, and a place of great renown with the Buddhists. |
| | Kadugaspane ... | ·25 | | | Coffee estate. |
| | Talátu Oya ... | 2·75 | 4·2625 | ... | There is a wooden bridge over iron girders spanning this stream. The cart road terminates here. Junction of the road from Kershaw's bridge. |
| | Muddenakade ... | 1 | | | A cluster of boutiques kept by low-country Sinhalese. |
| | Kewel-Ende ... | 2·25 | | | Stream, 12 feet wide, always fordable. |
| | Bel-lappa ... | ·75 | | | Small village. |
| | Meerupa ... | 1·25 | | | There is an ambalam here. |
| | De Soyza's road ... | 1·75 | ... | 11·625 | Junction with main road to Hangurankettа; a good bridle-path all the way from Talátu Oya. |
| | **Ampitiya to Uduwella.** | | | | |
| Lower Héwáheta ... | From Kalumaduragaha, three-quarters of a mile from the head of the lake to Galpula ... | ·125 | | | Stone quarry of the Ampitiya road. There is a temple here called "Udoogame wehera." |
| | Heewelkandura ... | 2 | | | Small stream. There is an ambalam at this spot. |
| | Talátu Oya in Uduwella ... | 2 | ... | 4·125 | Stream, 40 ft. wide, very rapid, and impassable in rainy weather. Beyond the Oya lies the Uduwella and other estates in Hantána. |
| | **Talátu Oya bridge to Kershaw's bridge.** | | | | |
| Lower Héwáheta ... | From the bridge across the Talátu Oya on the Hanguranketa road, 4½ miles from Kandy to Gurudeniya Ella ... | ·125 | | | A small stream, which irrigates the paddy fields in Gurudenia. |
| | Murulawattekandura ... | 1·125 | | | Small stream passing through the coffee estate of that name. |
| | Talátu Oya ... | ·75 | ... | 2 | Junction with the road from Ampitiya, just adjoining the bridge. |
| | **Nánu Oya to Dowlagalla.** | | | | |
| Udunuwara ... | From Nánu Oya bridge, on the road from Kandy to Gampola, about 250 yards from the Railway Incline at Penideniya, to Handeniya ... | ·5 | | | Small stream, bridged. |
| | Yallagoda ... | ·75 | | | Small village. |
| | Kituldeniya ... | ·5 | | | Populous Moor village, most of the houses situated along the road. |
| | Náranwela ... | ·5 | | | Small village. |
| | Imbuldeniya ... | ·5 | | | Do. |
| | Dowlagala ... | ·75 | | 3·5 | Junction with the cart road from Augunawella; there is a large ambalam or madama at this spot. |
| | **From Kaloahwalkade through Pagarea to Wattadeniya.** | | | | |
| Udunuwara | From Kaloahwalkade, near the 10th mile-post on the high road between Kandy and Gampola, to Kirinda ... | 1·5 | | | Kaloahwalkade District, boundary between Udunuwera and Udapalata. A populous village situated below the road. |
| | Boghagoda ... | ·5 | | | Small village by the road, below which is situated the large and populous village of Vagarea. |
| | Ganhatta ... | ·25 | | | Village, junction with road from Augunawella to Wattadeniya. |
| | Wattadeniya ... | 1 | | 3·25 | Junction with the road from Gampola to Parnapitiya, populous Moor village. |
| | **Panwila to Teldeniya.** | | | | |
| Lower Dumbara ... | From Panwila along Halgalla Oya to Doonohapowa Amuna ... | 5 | | | A small amuna or dam to irrigate paddy fields. |
| | Naranpanawa Ella ... | 2·75 | | | Naranpanawa, a populous village; the ella, a small stream, 150 yards from the junction of the road from Harakaduwa to Gidda. |
| | Galhiriya ... | 1 | | | A ledge of rock by the edge of the road. |
| | Ganbéma Kandura ... | ·75 | | | Boundary between Naranpanawa and Genegoda, both populous villages. |
| | Kabuk Kandura ... | 2 | | | Populous Moor village. |
| | Ududawa Ambalam ... | 1·25 | ... | 8·25 | Ambalam by the high road one mile from the Teldeniya rest-house. |

C.—Continued.

| District. | Names of Places. | Mid Distances. | Stages. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FROM KEERIYATTIYA TO KAHATALAIDE IN GANDENA. | | | | |
| Upper Dumbara ... | From Keeryattiya, about one mile from Nugatenna on the Bintenne road, to Kahatagal Oya ... | 1·5 | | | Rocky stream, 40 feet wide, rapid during rains. |
| | Halleella ... | ·5 | | | Populous village; road through paddy fields. |
| | Madagoda ... | ·76 | | | Patana. A halting place. |
| | Malawane Kandura ... | ·125 | | | Small stream. |
| | Tallagoona Oya ... | 1·25 | | | Rocky stream, 60 feet wide. A populous village of the same name adjoins this stream. |
| | Tallagoona Ambalam | ·25 | | | An ambalam much frequented by wayfarers. |
| | Hapwella ... | 2 | | | Large village. |
| | Mahn Oya ... | ·25 | | | Large rocky stream, not fordable during wet weather. |
| | Kahatagalla ... | ·25 | ... | 6·875 | Village large and populous. |
| | HINDAGALLA TO KALUGAMUWA. | | | | |
| Udapalata ... | From Hindagalla on the Delioya road, 2½ miles from Peradeniya, to Payingawa ... | 1 | | | Village. |
| | Gal Oya ... | 1 | | | Rocky stream, 30 feet wide, always fordable. |
| | Rilé Oya ... | ·75 | | | Broad stream, not fordable during heavy rains. |
| | Kalugomuwa | | | | Junction of the road to Nilambe, a very populous village. |
| | Te Mahawilganga ... | ·125 | ... | 2·875 | Private ferry. One mile to Gerlee Oya, on the high road from Kandy to Gampola. |

## REPORT ON THE BADULLA DISTRICT FOR 1870.

Revenue.

1. THE Revenue of the District for the year 1870, under every head, amounted to £22,726 10s. 10d. (the largest on record), being exceptionally swollen by the large receipts under the head "Land Sales" at the Provincial Kachcheri.

Land Sales.

2. "Land Sales" produced £6,909 5s. 6d., against £1,891 19s. 10d. in the preceding year. The increase was due to the judicious survey for sale of the fine forest land in Udapalata, close to the boundary of Dumbula, for which there was very keen competition; the average price (see Statement B) being £3 15s. an acre. Under this head are also included the first instalments of the price of fifty-three lots of paddy land irrigable by the Horaborawewa, brought forward for sale at Alutnuwara in June, after the restoration of the old tank. The lots, I am happy to say, found ready sale, the average price being £1 11s. an acre, and all the purchasers but one being Sinhalese inhabitants of that and the adjoining division of Dumbara.

Land Revenue.

3. "Land Revenue" brought in £9,085, as against £7,937 in 1869; the increase being due to the exertions made to clear off arrears.

Rents.

4. "Rent, exclusive of Land," realized in the year £2,010. The steady annual increase under this head from £1,057 11s. in 1867, is a gratifying indication of the increasing traffic on our main thoroughfares, such as the Ratnapura and new Batticaloa roads.

Postage.

5. "Postage" brought in £244 19s. 2d., against £184 6s. 8d. in the previous year. The increase is due to the growing prosperity of the District, and especially of the town of Haldummulla.

Stamps.

6. The falling off in "Stamps"—£1,218 9s. 7d. in 1870, as against £1,337 6s. 10d. in 1869—can, I imagine, only be accounted for by the decline in litigation, which has been so marked a feature in the District for some years past.

Comparative Statement of Revenue for four years.

7. Annexure C. is a Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the District for the four years of my administration. It includes all receipts on account of the District, both at the Badulla and the Kandy Kachcheries.

Annual Expenditure.

8. The Expenditure (Annexure D.) in the District, exclusive of the disbursements on account of Public Works, amounted to £5,013 8s. 2d., being about 22 per cent. on the Revenue.

9. Annexure E. shews the monthly receipts and payments at the Badulla Kachcheri. This includes "Remittances between 'heats,'" £35,000, to enable me to meet the heavy payments under the head "Drafts," which amounted to £48,739 14s. 0d., chiefly for public works.

Monthly receipts and payments at Badulla in 1870.

10. These works comprised the upkeep of the principal roads, namely, the Nuwara Eliya road, the Ratnapura road, the Hambantota road, the Madulla road, the old and new Batticaloa roads, besides new works undertaken, such as the opening out of the new Batticaloa road to the 57th mile-post, construction of new bridges along that line, new lattice bridge at Dikwella, irrigation works at Horabora-wewa and Kudá-wewa, new Civil hospital in Badulla, &c., &c.

Public Works.

11. The receipts and expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance will be found in annexure F.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.

The old Batticaloa road beyond Taldena was given over by Government to the District Road Committees at the close of the year; only the ten miles between Badulla and Taldena being retained on the footing of a principal road.

12. The weather was very seasonable thoughout the year—the rainfall being abundant and equally distributed. It will be found noted in Annexure G., with details of other meteorological observations, which are taken regularly, twice a day, by the Head Clerk of my Office.

Weather.

13. The crops were very good, larger, and better than had been the case for years, both of paddy and fine grain.

Crops.

14. Native coffee crop was not large, but the quality was reported to be decidedly improved, there being a very considerable proportion of it hand-picked, washed, and pulped.

Native Coffee.

15. The plantation coffee crop was generally considered a short one, but in quality it was also excellent; the wetness of the season having produced a fuller and more matured sample of coffee than had been sent forward for some time.

Plantation Coffee.

16. Transport in the middle of the year rose to 2s. a bushel parchment, and, even at that rate, few carts could be procured, but towards the close of the year the rate fell to 1s. 8d. a bushel.

Transport.

17. Cattle murrain prevailed during the first three quarters, and 5,892 fatal cases were reported. It disappeared in the last quarter. I would here venture to repeat my recommendation, that castration of superfluous bulls should be enforced by a legal enactment, rendering trespass by a "bull" liable to a double fine. If this were done, the principle of natural selection would of itself probably suffice for the improvement of the breed, though I confess I hope to see the experiment made in a few Districts of introducing bulls from India for breeding purposes, carried out more extensively. There would be, I think, no difficulty in getting such animals sold at prices which would reimburse Government for the cost of importing them.

Cattle.

18. Chólera almost always appears in the train of pilgrims returning from Kataragam. It did so in the past year. There were 46 fatal cases reported in July, and 147 in August, as having occurred along the line of road: very great alarm was caused, and Buttala Kóralé was for a time abandoned by its inhabitants. Fortunately a change of weather checked the progress of the disease, although isolated cases continued to occur for some time. Arrangements have been made by Government, after very careful consideration, to enforce sanitary regulations in future both at Katargam and among the several bands of pilgrims along the roads. In other respects the year was a healthy one throughout the District. (See Annexure L.)

Public Health.

19. Under the Governor's scheme the Horabora-wewa, referred to at length in my last Report, was completed in the beginning of the year, and all the land surveyed in the vicinity was sold in June. Steps must be taken to bring forward for sale more land, as the District becomes settled.

Works executed under the Irrigation scheme.

20. The Kudá-wewa, in the same Kóralé, was restored after the completion of the Horabora-wewa, under the supervision of the same officer, Mr. F. Armstrong. The tank is about half a mile square, and its average depth eleven feet. The bund is 1,000 feet long, 16 feet high, and 7 feet wide at the top. The spill-water and the Horrawa channel were both cut in solid rock. The work consisted of 1st, the felling and clearing of jungle along the bund and in the bed of the tank; 2nd, the repair of the breaches in the bund, and the raising, sodding, and trimming of the slope; 3rd, the laying of a 16-inch sluice, worked by a capstan wheel, in a wall of solid masonry inserted in the bund at the outlet of the Horruwa channel; 4th, the widening of the Pitamána, or spill-water. The expenditure somewhat exceeded the estimate (£601) in consequence of Captain Fyers finding, on inspection, some additional work necessary. An ela will have to be opened from the Horuwa for a distance of half a mile to the irrigable land. This, it is proposed, to do in the present dry season by the gratuitous labour of the people of Bintenna and Polwatta Kóralés. The Crown land available there will then be surveyed for sale, and the lands under the tank be assessed.

Kudá-wewa.

21. The first instalments due by the land-owners under the Badulla Alut-Ela were paid up with cheerful readiness in October—one or two defaulters only remained to be dealt with. Steps will be taken now to assess the private property under the

Repayments by the land-owners under Badulla Alut-Ela.

Other lands not yet assessed.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

BADULLA.

Report.

Horabora-wewa. No assessment has as yet been made of the Buttala lands, as the Director of the Public Works deems it necessary to add the masonry work originally contemplated to the earthwork, which I reported finished last year. This is now about to be undertaken, and will be, I hope, completed before the next monsoon.

Badulla fountain.

22. The Baddila Fountain was completed about the middle of the year, and has proved a perfect success, bringing into the midst of the town a supply of fine water, which is much appreciated by the poorer inhabitants.

New works suggested under the Irrigation scheme.

23. I hope that further grants will be obtained for this District under the Governor's irrigation scheme for the repair of several ęlas (the Paṭṭipola-ęla-toṭa and the Kandé-ęlas) in Uḍukinda, for the damming of the Gal-oya in Wellassa, and the Parapa-oya in Buttala Vędiraṭa, and the opening of ęlas from those rivers to the irrigable lands.

Vernacular education.

24. Schools are urgently wanted in every division of the District, and the old system of teaching in the Pansalas has so entirely broken down that I am inclined to think that the time has come for education—I mean vernacular education—to be made compulsory, as soon as a staff of trained teachers and a set of suitable class-books are procurable. For the former, we must await the result of the training now being carried out in the Normal School. For the latter, the Romanising of the language would be, I think, the simplest means of getting cheap class-books in the Sinhalese language.

Service Tenures' Commission.

25. The working of the Service Tenures' Commission in this District was most satisfactory, thanks to the tact and energy of Mr. Commissioner Dickson, on whom devolved the chief burden of the work, in consequence of pressing commutation duties rendering me unable to undertake more than one of the seven divisions. All the Nindagam were finished within the year. There were very few appeals, and all proved to be the result of the tenants being led by their suspicions to confound the decision with the original claim to service in each case, as stated in the notices served on them. These excessive claims had resulted not from any over-reaching on the part of the landlords, but simply from the care taken by the Headmen to make each list include all customary services. In point of fact, the landlords generally behaved extremely well, waiving their claims at the hearing of the case to all doubtful or obsolete services. On the other hand, the tenants usually—unless in cases of absentee landlords, or of transfers of manorial rights to strangers—acquiesced cheerfully in all reasonable claims; and, on the whole, I think I am justified in declaring the relations of landlord and tenant in U'va to be most satisfactory. In confirmation of this, I may mention two interesting incidents during my late tour. A tenant in Wellassa, who had been most troublesome and bitter against his landlord—one of my chiefs—owing to a private grudge, and who had presented several petitions against him, came forward, publicly retracted all his charges, and expressed his intention of resuming his old amicable relations with his landlord. The tenants of a temple village in Buttala Vędiraṭa subjected to tythe by the Temple Lands Commissioner, who had been allowed, in accordance with the established practise, to sign in 1865 for their respective holdings, came forward on the occasion of the new commutation, to request that their landlord might be allowed to sign for the lands, as they felt that his aid and direction were needful to them for the successful carrying on of cultivation in their remote village.

New Commutation.

26. The assessment of paddy lands for the new commutation term, 1871 to 1877, was commenced in the month of July. It turned out to be a much more serious undertaking than had been anticipated. The assessment was not completed until after the close of the year, so that the preparation of the new registers, and the taking of the signatures of the land-owners, have fallen within the year 1871, and I am unable here to make any further comment than to express the conviction, that the work has been carefully and well done; all cases of real hardship being remedied, and the instructions of Government carried out, to deal fairly with the land-owners.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bopataláwa.

27. The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bopataláwa gave the people of U'va an opportunity of testifying their loyalty, not only by making due preparations for the reception of the illustrious guest, but by flocking in thousands to see their Queen's son. The chiefs of course had attended in Kandy with their retainers, but the people found on the hunting ground an occasion for display of loyal enthusiasm, which was the more gratifying for being entirely spontaneous and unexpected.

W. E. SHARPE,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Badulla,
27th June, 1871.

# APPENDIX.



## A.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the District of Badulla for the year 1870.

| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land Sales | ... | ... | In Kandy | 6,621 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | In Badulla | 288 | 5 | 6 | | |
| | | | | | | | 6,909 | 5 | 6 |
| Land Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,085 | 13 | 8 |
| Rent, exclusive of Land | ... | ... | In Kandy | 201 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | In Badulla | 1,809 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2,010 | 18 | 3 |
| Licenses | ... | ... | In Kandy | 2,621 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | | | In Badulla | 33 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2,657 | 1 | 0 |
| Stamps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,218 | 9 | 7 |
| Taxes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 | 12 | 10 |
| Postage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244 | 19 | 2 |
| Fines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 | 19 | 2 |
| Reimbursement | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 1 | 8 |
| Sale of Government Property | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 14 | 1 |
| Interest on arrears of Revenue | ... | ... | In Kandy | 12 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | | | In Badulla | 20 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 32 | 19 | 0 |
| Special Receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 18 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 18 | 0 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL ... | 22,726 | 10 | 10 |

## B.

LIST of Crown Lands situated in the District of Badulla, sold at the Kandy Kachchéri during 1870.

| Date. | Situation. | Name of Land. | No. of Lot. | Extent. | | | Name of Purchaser. | Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870. | | | | A. | R. | P. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Jan. 12 | Badulla | Crown Lands | 4865 | 4 | 0 | 37 | J. D. Dawson, Esq. ... ... | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 26 | Do. | do. | 2670 | 160 | 0 | 0 | E. C. Byers, Esq. ... ... | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Sept. 28 | Do. | do. | 5143 | 251 | 0 | 0 | H. S. Saunders, Esq. ... ... | 810 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | do. | 5146 | 253 | 0 | 0 | A. Stephenson, Esq. ... ... | 815 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | do. | 5147 | 262 | 0 | 0 | L. St. G. Carey, Esq. ... ... | 930 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | do. | 5148 | 165 | 0 | 0 | do. ... ... | 776 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | do. | 5149 | 170 | 0 | 0 | J. S. Francis, Esq. ... ... | 779 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | do. | 5150 | 215 | 0 | 0 | J. Sinclair, Esq. ... ... | 1,110 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | do. | 5151 | 278 | 0 | 0 | J. S. Francis, Esq. ... ... | 1,470 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct. 26 | Do. | do. | 5040 | 47 | 0 | 0 | G. A. Dick, Esq. ... ... | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Do. | do. | 5041 | 10 | 0 | 0 | do. ... ... | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL | 6,621 | 0 | 0 |

## C.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue of the District of Badulla for the four years ended 1870.

| Description of Revenue. | 1867. Amount. | | | 1868. Amount. | | | 1869. Amount. | | | 1870. Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Land Sales | 556 | 0 | 0 | 813 | 8 | 0 | 1,491 | 19 | 10 | 6,909 | 5 | 6 |
| Land Revenue | 6,199 | 14 | 3 | 9,879 | 13 | 6 | 7,937 | 10 | 9 | 9,085 | 13 | 8 |
| Rent, exclusive of Land | 1,037 | 11 | 10 | 1,393 | 0 | 8 | 1,955 | 19 | 0 | 2,010 | 18 | 3 |
| Licenses | 3,088 | 13 | 3 | 2,177 | 8 | 0 | 2,850 | 3 | 4 | 2,657 | 1 | 0 |
| Stamps | 1,423 | 12 | 0 | 1,342 | 19 | 5 | 1,337 | 6 | 10 | 1,218 | 9 | 7 |
| Assessment Tax | 236 | 4 | 2 | 247 | 7 | 3 | 232 | 0 | 1 | 213 | 12 | 10 |
| Postage | 92 | 10 | 7 | 120 | 10 | 3 | 154 | 0 | 8 | 244 | 19 | 2 |
| Fines | 139 | 11 | 11 | 278 | 2 | 10 | 188 | 9 | 1 | 164 | 19 | 2 |
| Reimbursement | 91 | 15 | 1 | 29 | 17 | 2 | 69 | 15 | 11 | 59 | 1 | 8 |
| Sale of Government Property | 48 | 15 | 3 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 14 | 1 |
| Special Receipts | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 18 | 11 |
| Interest | 20 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 41 | 19 | 2 | 32 | 19 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 14 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 252 | 3 | 2 | 53 | 18 | 0 |
| Total—£ | 13,011 | 7 | 5 | 16,287 | 18 | 10 | 16,935 | 14 | 11 | 22,726 | 10 | 10 |

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Badulla.

Appendix.

## D.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the District of Badulla for the year 1870.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment, Fixed Salaries | 2,668 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Provisional and Temporary | 19 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Office Contingencies | 18 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 3,725 | 19 | 4 |
| Pension | | | | 31 | 5 | 0 |
| Revenue Service | | | | 487 | 12 | 8 |
| Administration of Justice | | | | 40 | 13 | 6 |
| Charitable Allowance | | | | 42 | 12 | 6 |
| Hospital | | | | 382 | 17 | 7 |
| Police and Gaols | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Transport | | | | 248 | 5 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | 52 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | TOTAL £ | 5,013 | 8 | 2 |

## E.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments at Badulla Kachchéri during the year 1870.

| Month. | Receipts. | | | Payments. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| January | 1,107 | 11 | 10 | 3,019 | 3 | 3 |
| February | 6,784 | 9 | 7 | 4,835 | 12 | 0 |
| March | 1,739 | 3 | 3 | 5,974 | 3 | 5 |
| April | 1,040 | 14 | 8 | 4,865 | 3 | 2 |
| May | 9,072 | 1 | 10 | 5,235 | 4 | 10 |
| June | 5,269 | 15 | 9 | 5,427 | 7 | 3 |
| Carried over | 25,303 | 16 | 11 | 28,456 | 13 | 3 |

| Month. | Receipts. | | | Payments. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | 25,303 | 16 | 11 | 28,456 | 13 | 3 |
| July | 9,006 | 4 | 9 | 4,857 | 11 | 4 |
| August | 1,953 | 19 | 5 | 5,240 | 16 | 9 |
| September | 8,919 | 15 | 10 | 4,967 | 10 | 2 |
| October | 2,156 | 1 | 3 | 5,054 | 17 | 11 |
| November | 2,215 | 19 | 1 | 4,756 | 12 | 1 |
| December | 9,510 | 11 | 8 | 8,721 | 17 | 3 |
| Total | £59,047 | 18 | 11 | 62,025 | 18 | 9 |

## F.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of Badulla District, under the Road Ordinance, No. 10 of 1861, for 1870.

| Receipts. | Current. | | | Arrears. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Udapalata | 178 | 14 | 6 | 48 | 18 | 0 | 227 | 12 | 6 |
| Gampola | 98 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 99 | 3 | 6 |
| Yatipalata | 164 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 165 | 18 | 6 |
| Mahapalata | 90 | 3 | 6 | | ... | | 90 | 3 | 6 |
| Kumbalwala | 99 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 106 | 4 | 6 |
| Badulla | 210 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 220 | 16 | 0 |
| Bógoda | 136 | 0 | 6 | 47 | 3 | 0 | 183 | 3 | 6 |
| Passara | 98 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 117 | 18 | 11 |
| Kandukara | 191 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 0 | 223 | 8 | 0 |
| Buttala Wedirata | 29 | 18 | 6 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 66 | 3 | 0 |
| Buttala | 22 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 0 |
| Wellawaya | 37 | 2 | 9 | | ... | | 37 | 2 | 9 |
| Kandapalla | 93 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 116 | 2 | 9 |
| Oyapalata | 172 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 194 | 9 | 8 |
| Wiyaluwa | 134 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 19 | 5 | 164 | 4 | 6 |
| Bindunna | 79 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 86 | 1 | 3 |
| Wegampatta | 33 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 9 | 68 | 15 | 9 |
| Mahawedirata | 156 | 12 | 0 | | ... | | 156 | 12 | 0 |
| Medagampatta | 160 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 178 | 15 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | | ... | | | ... | | 536 | 16 | 10 |
| | | Total | £ | 5,022 | 16 | 11 | | | |

| Payments. | Rest Houses. | | | Principal Roads. | | | Minor Roads. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Udapalata | 15 | 4 | 0 | 95 | 13 | 10 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 17 | 10 |
| Gampola | ... | | | 45 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 15 | 2½ | 86 | 15 | 2½ |
| Yatipalata | 16 | 6 | 10 | 173 | 5 | 0 | 68 | 10 | 4½ | 257 | 16 | 2½ |
| Mahapalata | 20 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 13 | 0 | 120 | 13 | 0 |
| Kumbalwala | ... | | | 52 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 10 | 0 |
| Badulla | 0 | 16 | 6 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 12 | 0 | 233 | 8 | 6 |
| Bógoda | ... | | | 37 | 10 | 0 | 74 | 8 | 3 | 111 | 18 | 3 |
| Passara | 11 | 12 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 3 | 130 | 12 | 3 |
| Kandukara | 10 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 4 | 0 | 125 | 2 | 8 | 189 | 6 | 8 |
| Buttala Wedirata | ... | | | 36 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 45 | 14 | 0 |
| Buttala | ... | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | ... | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Wellawaya | 20 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 6 | ... | | | 39 | 7 | 6 |
| Kandapalla | 13 | 7 | 6 | 87 | 7 | 4 | 60 | 19 | 9 | 161 | 14 | 7 |
| Oyapalata | ... | | | 98 | 0 | 8 | 47 | 16 | 2 | 137 | 16 | 3 |
| Wiyaluwa | ... | | | 127 | 4 | 0 | 39 | 13 | 4 | 177 | 19 | 4 |
| Bindunna | 19 | 7 | 4 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 11 | 94 | 8 | 3 |
| Wegampatta | 17 | 12 | 0 | 96 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 14 | 4 | 136 | 11 | 4 |
| Mahawedirata | ... | | | ... | | | 51 | 2 | 5 | 51 | 2 | 5 |
| Medagampatta | ... | | | 60 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 9 | 3 | 207 | 9 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 1,121 | 18 | 11 |
| | Total | £ | 3,618 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | |

G.

RETURNS of Meteorological Observations in Bashalla during the year 1870.

| | Barometer reduced to 32°. | | | | | | Temperature of the Air and of Evaporation. | | | | | | | Rainfall. | | | Wind. | | | Hygrometrical Deductions from Mean Monthly Temperatures. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean Monthly Reading at 9½ A. M. | Mean Monthly Reading at 3½ P. M. | Adopted Mean Reading for the Month. | The highest Reading in the Month. | Date. | The lowest Reading in the Month. | Date. | Adopted Mean Temperature of the Air for the Month. | The Mean Temperature of the Evaporation. | The highest Temperature of the Air. | Date. | The lowest Temperature of the Air. | Date. | The Mean Daily Range of Temperature. | The highest Temperature of the Dew Point. | Date. | The lowest Temperature of Dew. | Date. | The Mean Amount of Vapour in the Air. | The Mean Amount of Cloud. | The Mean Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air. | Mean Pressure for square foot. | Direction. | Temperature of the Dew Point. | Elastic Force of Vapour. | Weight of Vapour in a Cubic foot of Air. | Additional Weight of Vapour required to saturate a Cubic foot of Air. | Weight of a Cubic foot of Air. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 27·760 | 27·590 | 27·645 | 27·783 | 20 | 27·513 | 13 | 69·8 | 67·9 | 79 | 21 | 58·7 | 10 | 10·1 | 65·6 | 6 | 51·6 | 16 | 7·6 | 5·1 | 18·15 | 18·50 | 22 | ·111 | 30·939 | N. | 64·8 | 64·8 | 67 | 1·264 | 480·9 |
| February | 27·718 | 27·601 | 27·660 | 27·780 | 19 | 27·564 | 10 | 70·4 | 67·8 | 80 | 16<br>26 | 59·7 | 4 | 10·1 | 69·5 | 6 | 54·5 | 24 | 4·5 | 5· | 2·00 | 7·088 | 16 | ·169 | 30·096 | N. | 64·8 | 64·8 | 67 | 1·278 | 481·6 |
| March | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 74·8 | 69·05 | 84 | 15 | 59·3 | 2 | 10·2 | 69·8 | 14·6 | 16·0 | 31 | 12·3 | 5·5 | 3·86 | 8·150 | 16 | ·183 | 30·270 | N. | 66·1 | 64·2 | 69 | 1·272 | — |
| April | 27·602 | 27·506 | 27·554 | 27·701 | 27 | 27·387 | 26 | 75·7 | 70·1 | 88 | 29 | 62·7 | 6<br>7 | 12·9 | 70·8 | 15·5 | 13·6 | 21 | 8·1 | 4·7 | 4·90 | 12·271 | 16 | ·033 | 29·913 | N.E. | 66·4 | 64·9 | 7· | 1·271 | 479· |
| May | 27·655 | 27·553 | 27·594 | 27·710 | 17 | 27·473 | 31 | 77·5 | 71·6 | 87 | 6 | 65·9 | 3 | 11·8 | 71·8 | 15·8 | 10·5 | 1 | 6·1 | 4·4 | 4·79 | 11·955 | 18 | ·139 | 29·926 | N.E. | 66·7 | 65·4 | 69 | 1·277 | 477· |
| June | 27·618 | 27·542 | 27·580 | 27·713 | 22 | 27·473 | 31 | 79·7 | 73·1 | 87 | 12 | 65·2 | 16 | 10·6 | 74·2 | 16·0 | 12·2 | — | 8·0 | 4·0 | 6·37 | 11·699 | 14 | ·144 | 29·902 | N. | 68·5 | 66·2 | 69 | 1·272 | 477· |
| July | 27·611 | 27·542 | 27·576 | 27·695 | 24 | 27·457 | 31 | 80·3 | 74·5 | 91 | 5 | 67·7 | 14 | 11·9 | 75·5 | — | 13·5 | — | 9·6 | 3·4 | 6·11 | 11·115 | 19 | ·160 | 29·911 | N. | 69·4 | 68·4 | 69 | 1·284 | 478·9 |
| August | 27·611 | 27·542 | 27·576 | 27·695 | 24 | 27·457 | 31 | 80·2 | 74·2 | 91 | 5 | 67·6 | 14 | 11·9 | 75·2 | — | 13·5 | — | 9·6 | 3·4 | 6·11 | 11·115 | 19 | ·160 | 29·911 | N. | 69·4 | 68·4 | 69 | 1·284 | 478·9 |
| September | 27·629 | 27·537 | 27·583 | 27·701 | 27 | 27·500 | 13 | 78·3 | 73·0 | 85·2 | 6 | 67·8 | 24 | 10·5 | 73·8 | 17·4 | 16·1 | 1 | 9·3 | 3·9 | ·94 | 4·064 | 10 | ·042 | 29·980 | N.E. | 66· | 64·0 | 68· | 1·247 | 476·3 |
| October | 27·654 | 27·560 | 27·607 | 27·749 | 29 | 27·491 | 21 | 77·3 | 72·3 | 85 | 2<br>6<br>31 | 67·3 | 1<br>2<br>10 | 12·8 | 72·6 | 16·5 | 14·9 | 2<br>2<br>16 | 9·2 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 7·94 | 12 | ·033 | 29·913 | N.E. | 66·4 | 64·9 | 7· | 1·271 | 479· |
| November | 27·696 | 27·619 | 27·658 | 27·783 | 26 | 27·492 | 3 | 73·8 | 69·6 | 82·5 | 6<br>9 | 58·2 | 7<br>25 | 24·3 | 70·7 | 15·6 | 13·8 | 18<br>24 | 10·7 | 4·6 | 4·0 | 9·27 | 6 | ·03 | 5·94 | S. | 65·1 | 63·14 | 66· | 1·234 | 480· |
| December | 27·746 | 27·642 | 27·694 | 27·817 | 5 | 27·561 | 28 | 70·1 | 67·4 | 80·5 | 18 | 59·2 | 29 | 21·3 | 73·9 | 16· | 12·6 | 25<br>31 | 7·4 | 5· | 4·77 | 11·165 | 13 | ·067 | 29·981 | N.E. | 64·5 | 63·6 | 66· | 1·274 | 479·6 |

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

BADULLA.

Appendix.

H.

REGISTRATION of Births, Deaths, and Kandyan Marriages in Badulla, during 1870.

| Division. | Births. | Deaths. | Kandyan Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Udakinda | 771 | 582 | 105 |
| Yatikinda | 597 | 455 | 16 |
| Wiyaluwa | 474 | 374 | 93 |
| Bintenna | 243 | 208 | 22 |
| Wellassa | 829 | 644 | 76 |
| Bintala | 467 | 404 | 92 |
| Wellawaya | 251 | 242 | 18 |
| Total — | 3,830 | 3,009 | 422 |

KANDYAN Marriages registered in Badulla.

| | Marriages registered. In 1870. | Previous to 1870. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Udakinda | 105 | 1,825 | 1,930 |
| Yatikinda | 16 | 1,757 | 1,773 |
| Wiyaluwa | 93 | 941 | 1,035 |
| Bintenna | 22 | 675 | 697 |
| Wellassa | 76 | 2,356 | 2,432 |
| Bintala | 92 | 2,186 | 2,278 |
| Wellawaya | 18 | 572 | 590 |
| Total — | 422 | 10,313 | 10,735 |

J

RETURN of Patients treated in the Badulla Hospitals in 1870.

| Name of Hospital. | Number treated. | Number discharged. | Number that died. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Badulla Civil Hospital..... | 247 | 186 | 59 |

Badulla Kachcheri,
June, 1871.

W. E. SHARPE,
Assistant Agent.

MATALE.

Report.

## REPORT ON THE MÁTALE DISTRICT FOR 1870.

The year.

THE year 1870 was a more prosperous one for Mátalé than for some other Districts, the weather being on the whole favourable for the cultivation of both rice and coffee. Paddy was plentiful and cheap. There were cases of partial failure in the coffee crop, but on some of the lower estates the yield was larger than had been known for many years, and far exceeded the estimates of competent judges. The District seems to have recovered in a great measure from the depression and general shortness of money which prevailed in 1868. Sales by the Fiscal under writs of execution were fewer than usual, and only one coffee estate was sold. Properties whose financial condition is unsound, have at least been able to tide over another year.

The excitement caused by the Royal visit was felt in the furthest parts of the District. For days together in the beginning of April on the road to Kandy might be seen parties of villagers carrying the stems of areka palms to be used for the decoration of the Capital. The headmen, chiefs, and peasantry were not behind those of other parts of the Central Province, and contributed their share to those wonderful arcades of delicate tracery in wood-work and foliage which gave Kandy the appearance of a scene out of the "Arabian Nights." I may mention that an influential chief of this District—the centre of the disturbances of 1848—who had compromised himself by his connexion with the mal-contents of that time, came forward with a loyal offering to the Son of his Sovereign.

Public Health.

The public health throughout the year was good; an outbreak of cholera in the month of June was checked at once by the strict enforcement of sanatory measures, and the disease can hardly be said to have become epidemic. The establishment of a Police force at Dambulla was of the greatest use in carrying out precautionary regulations.

Market rates of provisions.

The market rates differ so slightly from those of Kandy as to call for no remark, but the ordinary beef and mutton is inferior.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

Report.

Communication with Kandy.

Two mail coaches run daily each way between Kandy and Mátalé, but communication by cart is slow and expensive. The steep and toilsome length of the Balakaduwa Pass has been for years the terror of cart-owners, and a project was lately entertained for establishing transport by means of a traction engine and trucks, capable of conveying the whole produce of the District to Kandy. But it was found, I believe, that, handy as these road-steamers are, continuous zigzags on a heavy gradient prove too great a strain on their powers, and the idea was given up. More recently hopes have been aroused of a new trace being opened viâ Pattampahawa, rendering the approach to Kandy comparatively level. Should this improvement be effected, and it be found possible to lay down a tramway, not interfering with ordinary traffic, such as has recently met with marked success in London, our communication with the Railway would leave little to be desired. A Table given below shews a large annual surplus revenue, which may fairly be considered in discussing this scheme.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year collected at Mátalé (see Table A.) was £6,168 2s. 9½d., and at Kandy £5,675 19s. 3d., making up a total of £11,842 2s. 0½d. The collections made by the District Road Committee amounted to £1,661 5s. 9d. The direct contribution of the District to the public revenue of the Island was therefore £13,503 7s. 9½d.

The following is a Comparative Table of the Revenue for 1869 and 1870:—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1869. | | | 1870. | | | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Land Sales ..... ..... | 657 | 10 | 10 | 205 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 462 | 10 | 10 |
| Land Revenue ..... ..... | 2,656 | 0 | 9½ | 3,766 | 3 | 6 | 681 | 4 | 8½ | — | | |
| Rent ..... ..... ..... | 1,079 | 16 | 6 | 1,075 | 0 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 9 | — | | |
| Licenses ..... ..... | 4,886 | 19 | 0 | 4,592 | 9 | 4 | — | | | 294 | 9 | 8 |
| Stamps ..... ..... ..... | 1,120 | 7 | 4 | 1,141 | 19 | 10½ | 21 | 12 | 6¼ | — | | |
| Taxes ..... ..... ..... | 212 | 1 | 7 | 436 | 1 | 2 | 223 | 19 | 7 | — | | |
| Postage ..... ..... ..... | 69 | 5 | 1 | 95 | 15 | 3 | 26 | 10 | 2 | — | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures ..... | 451 | 6 | 5 | 389 | 8 | 3 | — | | | 61 | 18 | 2 |
| Sale of Govt. Property ..... | 28 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 1 | — | | | 14 | 6 | 5 |
| Reimbursements ..... ..... | 57 | 18 | 8 | 172 | 18 | 5 | 134 | 19 | 9 | — | | |
| Miscellaneous ..... ..... | 60 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3½ | — | | | 59 | 3 | 10½ |
| Special Receipts ..... ..... | 6 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 7½ | — | | | 5 | 8 | 2½ |
| Total ..... ..... | £11,616 | 8 | 8½ | £11,892 | 2 | 0½ | £1,123 | 10 | 6½ | £897 | 17 | 1½ |
| Net Increase ... ... | | | | £225 | 13 | 4½ | | | | | | |

These shew a decrease of £462 10s. 10d. No land was sold at Mátalé, and not much at Kandy. Mr. Sharpe, in his Report for 1866, says, "We can scarcely hope for large receipts in future under this head, unless the connexion of Mátalé with Kandy by Railway should lead to the opening out of the fine tract of forest which extends from Laggala to the back of the Knuckles range." A very generally prevailing idea, that this land is "blown,"—much of it being exposed to the full force of the monsoon—the fact that it was difficult of access, and the popularity of Dimbula, sufficiently account for the absence of applications to purchase.

Land Sales.

But though the violence of the wind in Laggala is proverbial, there are sheltered slopes situated at an elevation favourable for growing coffee, and the introduction of belts of trees, allowed to grow up in the native fashion, would possibly have the effect of rendering cultivation profitable in places hitherto passed by as too much exposed. The difficulties of access have been much diminished since the date of my last Report, by the private enterprize of the proprietors of some estates situated on the skirts of this tract. From Mánagala, one of these estates, a good tavalam road with substantial bridges over the large rivers has been made across the Hulankanda Gap to the end of the Kalebokka road at Kahrugala Gap. The Kalebokka road, a first-class metalled cart road, extends twenty-four miles from Kandy, and the new road, which is six miles long, may be considered to have opened a new coffee district, bringing the tract of virgin forest spoken of by Mr. Sharpe, with soil equal to any in Ceylon, within easy reach of Kandy. An application for the purchase of a large block has already been made, and I have little doubt, that if the land were divided into conveniently-sized lots, they would meet with a ready sale. It is possible, too, that purchasers might be found for some of the forest land lying on a low range of hills to the east of Lénadora, which, in the opinion of some men of experience, is adapted for coffee. In any case, the presence of a Surveyor in the District is greatly required. Applications for the purchase of small lots are frequently received, but in most cases the land cannot be advertized for want of a survey. Innumerable cases of claims to Crown land remain without satisfactory settlement from the same cause.

Land Revenue.

In the collections of Land Revenue there is an increase of £681 4s. 8½d. compared with last year, owing principally to the exertions used for the recovery of arrears of former years. The collection is the largest ever made, with the single exception of that in 1866, and would have been considerably larger but for the closing of the Bank for the Christmas holidays.

Rent.

The increase of £35 3s. 9d. is due to the higher prices realized for Road Tolls.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MATALE.

Report.

Licenses.

There is a falling off under this head of £294 9*s.* 8*d.* There was an increase in the number of licenses for carts and guns issued at Mátalé, and the decrease is due to the arrack rent having been sold at Kandy for £320 less than the sum obtained last year.

In my Report for 1869 I alluded to the steady decrease in revenue from licenses. The collections were,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1867 | ..... | £ 5,294 | |
| „ 1868 | ..... | 5,020 | Decrease £ 274 |
| „ 1869 | ..... | 4,805 | „ 215 |
| „ 1870 | ..... | 4,484 | „ 321 |

a state of things for which I confess I am unable to account on any theory, promising fair play towards the Government or the public. The statement above shews, that between 1867 and 1870 there is a difference of £810—upwards of 15 per cent. The population has increased, and the renter has grown rich. Complaints, both as to the bad quality of the arrack sold, and as to the illegal and extortionate price demanded (and generally obtained) for it, are constant. Convictions on charges against tavern-keepers are rare, partly because of the generally irresistible temptation to strengthen a true case by supplementary false evidence, resulting for the most part in a breakdown, and to some extent because the respectable and honest portion of the community have a natural dislike to appear in a Police Court. Perhaps more might be done by the Police, though, on the other hand, it may be said that the difficulty of obtaining a conviction, the loss of time in attendance at Court to no purpose, and their other regular duties, form a sufficient reason for the few cases instituted by them. At the same time, the arrack tavern is in the main street of the town, open to view; constables pass and re-pass constantly throughout the day, and the evil is flagrant and notorious. The late Police Sergeant of this place, who subsequently figured in a well-known perjury case at Kandy, was far too intimate with the renter, and, like his friend, he rapidly increased in wealth. It is fair to state that cases brought by the Police, and supported solely or chiefly by the evidence of constables, are viewed by Magistrates in Ceylon, as well as in England, with suspicion, and I incline to the opinion that the general public cannot expect a complete relief from extortion until they themselves shew more willingness to spend time and trouble in putting an end to the abuse.

I have thought it right to draw attention to so serious a decrease in a source of income producing now nearly one-third, and which produced in 1867 nearly one-half, of the whole revenue of the District; but the subject is very difficult to deal with, and a remedy is not evident.

Stamps.

There is a slight increase, calling for no remark.

Taxes.

The increase of £223 19*s.* 7*d.* is owing to the payment of arrears.

Postage.

This is a varying item, dependent on the supply of postage stamps, of which there has been a larger sale this year.

Fines and Forfeitures.

There is again a decrease this year. It is not easy to assign a cause. I am not aware of a diminution in the number of offences usually punished by fine.

Sale of Government Property.

A few trees are sold in the course of the year; there is no timber trade in the District.

Reimbursements.

The large increase £134 19*s.* 9*d.* is owing to the collection of arrears of payments on account of sick coolies treated in the Mátalé Hospital, and to increased recoveries of prisoners' maintenance.

Expenditure.

*Expenditure.*

Fixed Salaries.

| In 1869. | In 1870. |
|---|---|
| £1,819 3*s.* 2*d.* | £1,919 14*s.* 10*d.* |

The increase of £100 is explained by Mr. Pole's half salary for four months of 1869 having been drawn in England.

Revenue Service.

| In 1869 | In 1870. |
|---|---|
| £259 14*s.* 3*d.* | £114 19*s.* 2*d.* |

The decrease is principally owing to a less sum having been paid as commission to Kóráles on the collection of paddy tax. Large collections were made, but few accounts were actually closed by the end of the year. The amount under this head for 1871 will probably be far larger in consequence.

Hospitals.

| In 1869. | In 1870. |
|---|---|
| £585 7*s.* 9*d.* | £487 11*s.* 5*d.* |

The average number of patients in the hospital during 1870 was small, and the decrease is owing to the smaller payments on account of food and necessaries.

Table C. shews a total expenditure of £2,939 3*s.* 1*d.* in the year. This, however, does not represent even the whole cost of establishments,—only in fact that of the Assistant Government Agent's and Police Magistrate's Departments. The various Officers of the Public Works', Fiscal's, Registrar-General's, Medical, and Educational Departments are paid by drafts on this Kachcheri, and the cost of all Public Works carried on in the District, also defrayed here, must be added to shew the general

disbursements, which should be considered in reviewing the accounts of the year. The following Table gives the result :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Revenue ..... | 11,842 | 2 | 0½ |
| Road Ordinance Collections | 1,661 | 5 | 9 |
| Total ..... | £ 13,503 | 7 | 9½ |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payments shewn in Table C..... | 2,939 | 3 | 11 |
| Salaries and Allowances, viz. :— | | | |
| Public Works Department..... | 303 | 0 | 0 |
| Fiscal's..... | 390 | 0 | 0 |
| Registrar-Genl.'s (Marriages, &c.) | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical ..... | 394 | 1 | 6 |
| Educational (including rent).... | 256 | 12 | 9 |
| Provincial and District Road Committees ..... | 154 | 3 | 7 |
| * Public Works, construction and upkeep ..... | 6,382 | 1 | 5½ |
| District Road Committee, construction and upkeep..... | 1,011 | 3 | 5 |
| Fiscal's Department, Prisoners' maintenance, etc. ..... | 161 | 16 | 0 |
| Marriage Registration Fees, etc.... | 189 | 7 | 2 |
| Total..... | £12,244 | 9 | 9½ |

Last year therefore the District revenue was sufficient to pay the whole cost of Revenue and Judicial administration, of the construction and upkeep of extensive public works, including the fine new hospital, and to leave a surplus of £1,258 18s. 0½d. In ordinary years the surplus would of course be much greater.

Among cattle there was no alarming outbreak of murrain. If the new regulations can be carried out effectually, they ought no doubt to put an end to those irregularly periodical visitations which so often inflict enormous loss upon a district. Health of Cattle.

I have endeavoured, both by example and precept, to impress upon the Kandyans the advantages of improving the breed of their cattle, but without any real success. The bull sent from Kandy to this station is a fine animal, whose appearance called forth the admiration of the Headmen, but prejudice and aversion to change proved too strong to be quickly overcome; assertions were made, even by my own servants, whilst the bull remained on my premises, sufficiently contradicted by the additions to my stock; and with, I think, a single exception, no one voluntarily embraced the opportunity afforded by the Government. As I had reason to believe that this failure was in some measure owing to a reluctance on the part of the Kandyans to send their cows to the Assistant Agent's residence, an arrangement was made with the proprietor of a neighbouring estate, on friendly terms with the villagers, and I have great hopes that experience will gradually produce the desired effect on the native mind.

The seven years' commutation has now come to a close, and a new agreement, on the same terms for the same period, is in process of completion. Hardly any additional land has been brought into cultivation, and the general result will be a slight decrease on the annual sum hitherto appearing as due in the registers. In some cases no crops whatever have been obtained from fields, the owners of which have paid in all the value of seven-tenths of one average crop. These proprietors will not commute for the ensuing period, preferring, not unnaturally, the uncertain risk of annoyance at the hands of a publican, only contingent in the future, to fixed annual payments, the inexorable certainty of which they have learnt from the experience of the last seven years. But these cases are few and far between, and the trifling anticipated loss to the revenue will be more apparent than real, for, in point of fact, it has been found impossible to recover the money in some instances, no one coming forward to buy the fields, when recourse has been had to distraint and sale. I do not think this can occur again; a small disturbing influence like a grain of sand amongst the machinery of Government will have been got rid of, and the wheels will move smoothly, free from jar or obstruction. Paddy Tax commutation.

Two meetings were held under the Irrigation Ordinance, one convened by the Government Agent, and presided over by him at Ereçula. Only eleven proprietors of small lots appeared, and they were unanimous in the expression of their desire to be let alone, one man attracting attention by his peculiar energy. It turned out that he gained his living by cultivating a portion of the bed of the tank, and the restoration of the bund would, he thought, prove his ruin. The real question to be considered here, and with regard to nearly all the old tanks in this District, is, whether it is worth while for the Government to repair them on the chance of selling the land beneath, once more rendered fertile by irrigation and restored to its ancient uses. I am still of opinion that the completion of the repair of Kalundéwa tank, advocated in my last year's Report, would prove remunerative; it would also serve as a criterion of the probable success of similar undertakings, especially as regards the neighbouring case of Ereçula, distant from Kalundéwa only three miles. I beg again to draw attention to my former remarks. Irrigation Ordinance. Kalundéwa.

* Partly out of Road Ordinance collections.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

Report.

At Akuramboda, where another meeting was held, I discovered that annual floods prevent a large tract of land from being cultivated more than once a year. I found also, that more proprietors were interested than I had been made aware of. These people consequently had not been summoned, and were not represented. Another meeting is to be called, but a recent visit to the spot has made me sceptical as to the possibility of curing the evil at a moderate cost.

Village Councils.

The cases are now investigated as much as possible on the spot. Time wasted in useless journeys to the Kachchéri, only to find the Assistant Government Agent absent, or unable, from press of other business, to hear them, is now saved, and I believe the result is satisfactory.

Police in the District.

A Police force was established at Dambulla in the month of June. The inhabitants of the village are not taxed for the maintenance of this detachment, which, I am informed, is a link in a chain of posts to be established along the road between Kandy and Mannár, the line of march pursued for many months in the year by coolies passing to and fro between Ceylon and India. I have alluded in a former paragraph to the usefulness of the Police on the occasion of a threatened outbreak of cholera on this road beyond Dambulla. Acting under my instructions, they did good service as sanitary inspectors, and to their vigilance must be attributed in great part the almost entire freedom of the District from the ravages of a fatal epidemic. Owing to the ignorance of the natives, whose reports of deaths are frequently the first intimation of supposed cases of cholera, it is impossible to speak with certainty, but there are grounds for believing that in all Mátalé, an area rather larger than Warwickshire, containing upwards of seventy thousand inhabitants, not more than thirty persons died of cholera.

I venture to think it not unbecoming, as I can speak from actual experience, to express my conviction, that the proposed chain of posts, which however will require vigorous and frequent inspection, is likely to prove a great benefit, not merely to the planters, but to the inhabitants of Ceylon generally, and I hope the arrangements may be completed within the present year. To allow these posts to feel each other, and make the chain really continuous, it would be necessary to establish a small force at Nálanda, midway between Dambulla and Mátalé. But, except on these grounds, I should deprecate the posting of a few policemen under a serjeant in an outlying village. In towns, and at stations where there is a European officer who will take an interest in the Police, they are of the greatest use in checking crime and in protecting property. I believe, on the other hand, that in remote spots where no effectual supervision can be exercised, small detachments soon teach the Sinhalese (and very little instruction is needed) the arts of tyranny and extortion, and of getting up false cases.

Condition of Tamil labourers on coffee estates.

The condition of Indian labourers on coffee estates has engaged the attention both of the Secretary of State and of the local Government from time to time for many years, and a medical report last year attracted much notice. I have lost no opportunity of making myself acquainted, as far as possible by personal observation, with the condition and treatment of estate coolies, and am satisfied that their treatment is fair and their condition good. The cases in the Mátalé Police Court between planters and coolies are almost all charges of crimping or desertion, and I have never heard ill-treatment pleaded as an excuse for the latter offence; the two things naturally accompany each other, and the geographical position of Mátalé has something to do with the frequency of the institution of this kind of charge. This is the first coffee-producing district reached by the immigrant on his journey from Mannár. The demand for labour in newly-cleared districts being pressing, kankánies from those places not seldom come down into this old and well-supplied neighbourhood, and make tempting offers to coolies already bound to serve other masters. The successful practice of this dishonesty is a frequent origin of complaint.

New Hospital.

In connexion with this subject I may refer to the recent completion (since the end of the year 1870) of the new Civil hospital at Mátalé. The building is well situated, easy of access, airy, and commodious. Judging from the average number of patients treated at Mátalé in past years, the size of the new building is beyond the requirements of the District, but the well-known aversion on the part of both Sinhalese and Tamils to enter a hospital in a great measure accounts for the small numbers admitted. One of the wards is to be reserved for the accommodation of Europeans, a boon which cannot fail to be appreciated by those whose slender means make it impossible for them otherwise to obtain good medical advice and attendance.

Cart Latrine.

A latrine, on the cart principle, was two years ago built and fitted up for public use in the town. This has proved an utter failure. The system can only succeed where constant attendance is procurable; a daily cleansing, which is all that the Deputy Fiscal is allowed to provide for, is insufficient. The latrine, though comparatively very little used, is rather a nuisance than a convenience.

Kandyan Marriages.

Little has been done in the past year under the old law, the Kandyans waiting for the change introduced by the last Ordinance. For this change I have endeavoured to prepare them, and I believe that it is appreciated as an act of justice. Objectionable as the present settlement appears to a certain class of moralists, it affords at least a practical solution of a most serious difficulty; and, looking at the misery and vice—not resulting from, but—unquestionably existing under the old Ordinance, and for which there is far

greater excuse than any person not thoroughly acquainted with the Kandyan peasantry can imagine, I anticipate the happiest effects from this liberal measure. So far as I can judge up to the present time, the number of marriages dissolved in the year 1871 will be small, and in the cases which have come before me ample cause for separation has been preferred.

Seventy cases were decided in the course of the year. In nine of these the General and District Commissioners sat together. The rest were disposed of by the District Commissioner sitting alone.

In only five instances was the decision appealed against, and this small number might lead to the supposition that the work in this District was simply one of registration—a supposition very far from the truth. On many occasions at the beginning of the inquiry a settlement which would content both parties, appeared to be hopeless. But free discussion between landlord and tenant, with an occasional suggestion on the part of the Commissioner, generally sufficed to induce, sooner or later, a more promising state of affairs, and a mutually satisfactory adjustment of conflicting claims was in nearly every case eventually achieved.

The amount of work to be done in Mátalé has turned out to be far larger than was anticipated. The result of the original notices issued in February, 1870, was a return of twenty-six villages. The real number of cases is one hundred and fifty, and some of these, such as that of the Dambulla Wihárć, comprise from twelve to twenty villages. During the present year the work connected with the renewal of the paddy tax commutation will occupy a large share of the Assistant Government Agent's time, and it will be necessary to call in the aid of the General Commissioner to close the Service Tenure inquiry before the end of the year. In the cases which have come under my notice I do not remember meeting with any instance of oppression on the part of the landlord, and in many places a principle of part-commutation of services had already been adopted for some years past. Where paddy land is held I have frequently found that the ancient offering of money, forming only a small portion of the service due, has been raised from its original figure, which would represent at the present time a merely nominal sum, to something like a moderate rent, hardly anything beyond a yearly appearance before the landlord being required as personal service. There seems to be this difference in the state of things existing in Mátalé and that represented as existing elsewhere, viz., that in cases of claims for service preferred by chiefs and heads of great families, there has hardly been a dispute, and certainly no complaint of oppression. The small lord of one or two pangu, on the other hand, exacts the uttermost farthing, and frequently endeavours to extort more than his due. The claims of some pretenders of this kind have been disallowed *in toto*, but only one of them attempted to obtain a reversal of the judgment. I expect a far greater number of appeals this year, as I believe that most of the *bonâ fide* claims have been settled; the remaining cases being, with some exceptions, either altogether false, or attempts to revive lapsed services. Naturally, those first to come forward were the proprietors who had confidence in their claims, and even they exhibited little eagerness. Afterwards, when it was seen that the landlords' rights were duly recognized, the Commission, which in the beginning was no doubt viewed with some jealousy, became popular, and there was a rush of claimants who thought they saw a chance of turning the Ordinance to profitable account. The earliest comers among these speculators have already caused the waste of much time, and the remainder will no doubt give considerable trouble.

In one or two instances singular facts came to light. Three tenants in one case had to divide their services among fifteen landlords, and in two villages the landlords were discovered to be the losers; the services having been commuted for a money payment, which was less than the grain tax paid to Government by the owners of the land. Once a somewhat curious scene occurred between two disputants of different religions. The Buddhist offered to swear before the altar of the Roman Catholic Church, in the verandah of which I was sitting, while the Christian professed his readiness to undergo the ordeal—most conclusive of all with Buddhists here—of entering the water at Minneriya, and there repeating his affirmation.

Dambulla Minor Courts.

I believe the Minor Courts at Dambulla are of little, if any, use to the District of Mátalé. The people of the distant divisions of Mátalé East are as far away from the Mátalé Courts, to which they have to resort, as are the dwellers in Mátalé North, and no complaints are made. I do not think that there exists any necessity for keeping up an expensive establishment for the hearing of trifling Police Court and Court of Requests cases, the trial of which does not occupy the Magistrate for more than three days in a month. Cattle stealing is the principal crime, and I regret to say that it seems to be increasing. A return might be advantageously made to the old system of an itinerant Justice of the Peace, whose head quarters might very well be at Dambulla. The appointment of a passed Writer would involve very little expense to Government, and any man of intelligence, though young, would soon become familiar with the work.

Public Works.

Beyond the maintenance of existing roads and buildings, no public work of any importance was carried on, with the exception of the new hospital. The execution of the architect's design is admirable, and this building, as well as the excellent condition

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

Report.

Prospects of the District.

of our principal roads, bears ample testimony to the skill and energy of the Superintending Officer of Public Works.

The prospects of the District for 1871 are not bright as regards the probable crop of coffee. Excess of rainy weather has almost extinguished the hopes (for this year) of proprietors whose plantations lie at high elevations. Nor is there expectation of more than an average yield from the lower-lying estates. The native trees are loaded with berries. The prospects of the rice harvest are also good, and altogether I think the immediate future promises better for the native agriculturist than for the European.

Akuramboda,
27th June, 1871.

G. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### A.

REVENUE of Mátalé District for 1870.

| | Collected at Mátalé. | | Paid into the Kandy Kachcheri. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | |
| Land Sales | — | ..... | 205 0 0 | ..... | 205 0 0 | |
| Land Revenue | 3,736 5 6 | ..... | — | ..... | 3,736 5 6 | |
| Rent | 90 4 4 | ..... | 984 15 11 | ..... | 1,075 0 3 | |
| Licenses | 108 6 0 | ..... | 4,484 3 4 | ..... | 4,592 9 4 | |
| Stamps | 1,141 19 10½ | ..... | ... | ..... | 1,141 19 10½ | |
| Taxes | 436 1 2 | ..... | ... | ..... | 436 1 2 | |
| Postage | 95 15 3 | ..... | ... | ..... | 95 15 3 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 369 5 3 | ..... | ... | ..... | 369 5 3 | |
| Sale of Government Property | 14 9 1 | ..... | ... | ..... | 14 9 1 | |
| Reimbursements | 172 18 5 | ..... | ... | ..... | 172 18 5 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1 9 3½ | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 9 3½ | |
| Special Receipts | 1 5 7½ | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 5 7½ | |
| Total | £ 6,168 2 9½ | ..... | 5,673 19 3 | ..... | 11,842 2 0½ | |
| Road Ordinance Collections | 1,661 5 9 | ..... | ... | ..... | 1,661 5 9 | |
| | £ 7,829 8 6½ | ..... | 5,673 19 3 | ..... | 13,503 7 9½ | |

### B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, Mátalé.

| | 1864. Amount. | 1865. Amount. | 1866. Amount. | 1867. Amount. | 1868. Amount. | 1869. Amount. | 1870. Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Land Sales ... | 10,351 6 0 | 3,948 10 0 | 3,561 14 11 | 644 8 2 | 463 10 6 | 667 10 10 | 205 0 0 |
| Land Revenue ... | 1,834 13 1½ | 2,896 16 9 | 4,100 16 8 | 2,938 8 0 | 2,486 14 8 | 3,055 0 9½ | 3,736 5 6 |
| Rent ... ... | 606 4 5½ | 838 0 0 | 1,109 5 4 | 825 10 11 | 1,042 11 4 | 1,035 16 6 | 1,075 0 3 |
| Licenses ... | 4,447 9 8 | 5,367 17 8 | 6,946 16 6 | 5,382 8 1 | 5,086 1 8 | 4,886 19 0 | 4,592 9 4 |
| Stamps ... ... | 877 7 5½ | 846 13 0 | 1,124 11 — | 1,183 0 8 | 1,105 5 8 | 1,120 7 4 | 1,141 19 10½ |
| Taxes ... ... | 181 13 3 | 177 5 0 | 246 1 9 | 219 5 4 | 477 1 0 | 212 1 7 | 436 1 2 |
| Postage ... ... | 62 3 0½ | 60 14 8 | 3 4 3 | 13 9 11 | 33 17 2 | 69 5 1 | 95 15 3 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 179 11 5½ | 189 3 3 | 689 0 6 | 734 15 10 | 651 11 10 | 481 6 5 | 369 5 3 |
| Sale of Government Property | 1 15 0 | — | 1 9 0 | — | 0 15 8 | 28 15 6 | 14 9 1 |
| Reimbursements ... | 81 4 9 | 119 13 2 | 111 0 10 | 145 7 4 | 130 11 3 | 37 18 8 | 172 18 5 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 13 0 2 | 0 18 8 | 2 15 3 | 5 13 2 | 2 9 5 | 60 13 2 | 1 9 3½ |
| Special Receipts ... | — | — | — | — | — | 6 13 10 | 1 5 7½ |
| Interest ... ... | 0 5 0 | 18 15 0 | 31 6 8 | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL ... £ | 18,637 13 3½ | 14,564 9 2 | 17,928 2 10 | 12,031 17 6 | 11,481 10 2 | 11,616 8 8½ | 11,842 2 0½ |

### C.

PAYMENTS in 1870.

| | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishments ... | { Fixed Salaries..... | 1,919 14 10 |
| | { Provisional do..... | 170 0 0 |
| Office Contingencies..... | | 19 7 2 |
| Pensions ..... | | — |
| Revenue Service ..... | | 114 9 2 |
| Administration of Justice ..... | | 5 0 2 |
| Hospitals ..... | | 487 11 5 |
| Charitable Allowances ..... | | 24 6 0 |
| Police and Gaols ..... | | 4 4 0 |
| Rent ..... | | — |
| Transport ..... | | 199 10 6 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | | — |
| Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, etc. ..... | | 1 0 0 |
| | | £ 2,939 3 11 |

## Report on the Nuwara Eliya District for 1870.

The following is a Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District of Nuwara Eliya for 1869 and 1870.

| | 1869. | | | 1870. | | | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Arrears of former years collected .. | 1,903 | 2 | 7 | 2,352 | 1 | 10½ | 448 | 19 | 3½ | — | | |
| *Revenue of the current years.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land Revenue ..... ..... | 960 | 18 | 7 | 2,911 | 16 | 9½ | 1,950 | 18 | 2½ | | | |
| Land Sales ..... ..... | 24 | 15 | 2 | 84 | 1 | 11 | 59 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Rents, inclusive of Land ..... | 37 | 10 | 0 | 38 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Licenses ..... ..... | 11 | 16 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Stamps ..... ..... | 348 | 14 | 6 | 422 | 5 | 1 | 73 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures ..... | 100 | 9 | 6 | 123 | 16 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred by Government ..... | 6 | 10 | 4 | 42 | 14 | 11 | 36 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ..... | 51 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 8 | — | | | 40 | 11 | 1 |
| Taxes ..... ..... ..... | 80 | 17 | 0 | 159 | 5 | 4 | 78 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Special Receipts ..... ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| Sale of Government Property ... | 10 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Postage ..... ..... | 111 | 2 | 3 | 152 | 4 | 7 | 41 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Total | £3,648 | 2 | 9 | 6,345 | 18 | 9 | 2,737 | 19 | 7 | 42 | 5 | 7 |

### Expenditure.

| | 1869. | | | 1870. | | | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Salaries .... ..... | 1,192 | 16 | 6 | 1,146 | 1 | 2 | — | | | 46 | 15 | 4 |
| Office Contingencies ..... | 13 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 10 | — | | |
| Revenue Service ... ..... | 186 | 9 | 4 | 145 | 5 | 11 | — | | | 41 | 3 | 5 |
| Administration of Justice .... | 13 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | — | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Charitable Allowance ..... | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 6 | — | | |
| Police and Gaols ..... | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 | — | | | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Hospitals ..... ..... | 86 | 19 | 4 | 118 | 6 | 10 | 31 | 7 | 6 | — | | |
| Transport ..... ..... | 99 | 17 | 6 | 93 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | — | | |
| Total | £1,591 | 19 | 8 | 1,530 | 14 | 0 | 37 | 17 | 4 | 98 | 3 | 0 |

Arrears of former years.

The accounts connected with the outstanding arrears have been put in order since 1864 by Mr. Ginger, of the Audit Office, and I feel I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which he performed his laborious and difficult task, working on the imperfect information afforded by the records of this Office. The arrears of both Land Revenue and Assessment tax outstanding have been considerably reduced, the latter very nearly entirely recovered.

I did not wish to press the people too heavily for successive years' debts, which had accrued through the negligence of Government; otherwise, by seizing and selling their fields, the arrears of Land Revenue might have been wholly recovered.

The arrears now outstanding amount to £1,214 5*s.* 10*d.*, including the uncollected balance of 1870.

Land Revenue.

Out of a sum of £2,988 3*s.* revenue of the current year, £2,911 16*s.* 9½*d.* has been collected, leaving a balance of £76 6*s.* 2½*d.*, from which has to be deducted about £50 as exemptions to Headmen.

Land Sales.

The recovery of the tax was very much retarded in the early part of the year by the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, which engaged the attention of villagers and Headmen at Bópattaláwa, making preparation for his reception.

This item of revenue will be considerably increased during 1871, if the lands connected with the irrigation works I am about to propose, and the numberless encroachments throughout the District, are surveyed and sold. I have already sent in a list of saleable lands and encroachments which it is desirable should be surveyed without delay. Some of these encroachments have engaged the attention of Assistant Agent after Assistant Agent, each determining that they were Crown property, and should be

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Report.

surveyed and sold; and in cases of encroachments of some years' standing, Government has promised the holders of the land a survey of land and a speedy settlement of their claims, but years have elapsed and nothing been done. The longer the survey is delayed the stronger will become the title of the parties who have encroached upon the lands, and the greater difficulty will be experienced in the settlement of their claims.

The amount shewn under this head does not by any means represent the actual value of lands sold in the District; the sums realized by the sale of the A'gara and the Railway gorge land forming part of this District, having been brought to account in the Kandy Kachchéri. The A'gara lots I believe fetched higher prices than any land hitherto sold for coffee planting purposes.

Stamps.

The increase under this head is attributable to a few heavy mortgages having been executed.

Reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred by Government. Sale of Government property. Expenditure.

The increase here is owing partly to the recovery of arrears of maintenance of prisoners, and partly to the addition caused by bringing survey fees to account under this head, instead of, as formerly, holding them in deposit.

Illegal felling of timber was systematically carried on till I set the Police to work and put a stop to it; the result is apparent in the increase under this head.

The expenditure varies so little from last year's that it requires no comment. The only considerable increase is under the head "Hospitals;" the number of patients admitted during the year was greater than in 1869, which accounts for it.

Irrigation.

I inspected a short time ago a work well worthy of restoration, situated in the Medapalata of Walapané. It is known by the name of Bolagandiwela, and has evidently been at some remote period a work of great magnitude, giving employment to two or three hundred people, cultivating an extent of from 300 to 400 acres of land, which is now covered with a dense jungle, and is the abode of the last of those herds of wild buffaloes who were formerly in the habit of roving over the Elephant plains. The supply of water for irrigating this land was obtained by constructing a dam, consisting of trunks of trees fitted into fissures in the rocks, across the Kudá Oya, and turning the water along a water-course of about a mile and a half in length. The water-course now presents the appearance of an abandoned cart road, running through the jungle with a level surface of from 12 to 16 feet in breadth. The periodical construction of this dam must have been a work of great labour, and it was probably owing to this cause that the jungle was allowed to encroach upon a prosperous village, with the usual accompaniment of fever, which eventually, according to tradition, compelled the few remaining inhabitants about seventy years ago to finally abandon the village. I estimate the cost of construction of the dam and water-course at £400 at the outside. The land will sell, subject to a water-rate:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 250 acres irrigable at 30s. per acre | ..... | £375 |
| 250 acres for gardens at 20s. ..... | ..... | £250 |
| | | £625 |

so that I can confidently recommend the repair of this work on entirely remunerative grounds. There is water in abundance, and a population of 800 inhabitants in the village Teripehe, about 4 miles off, entirely dependent on kurakkan as a means of subsistence, and most anxious to purchase the land.

Mr. Braybrooke appears to have contemplated the restoration of this work as one of general benefit to the pauper population of this part of the District, for when application was made to him by several wealthy men for lots of from twenty to sixty acres of the land, he refused, I am told, to grant applications, though the applicants intended restoring, as best they could, the ancient dam at their own expense. If Government decides on carrying out this work in 1872, if not sooner, the land should be cut out in small lots and sold early in 1871, to enable purchasers to prepare their lands for irrigation before the dam is completed.

Another work, Sérupitige, in Walapané, I have not visited, but it is spoken very favourably of by the Ratémahatmayá of the Division. What is required is a dam constructed across the Bilihul Oya, and the repair and extension of an existing water-course. An expenditure, according to the Ratémahatmayá, of £50 only is required, but I expect £150 is nearer the mark. By this means 100 acres of Government land will be brought under cultivation, and sell subject to a water-rate.

Nothing has yet been done in this District to improve the supply of water. Some Irrigation Rules have been approved of by His Excellency, and the Vel-Muládéniyo, armed with authority they never before possessed, have been able to compel the cultivators to restore and put in order all existing dias.

Commutation.

In connection with irrigation, I may mention that the commutation registers of Uda Héwahété and Walapané are nearly completed, and I hope to obtain the signatures of the land owners to the new agreement during February, 1871. The commutation agreement with the Kotmalé Division does not expire till 1872, and in consequence of the illness of the Ratémahatmayá, which has resulted in his death, the assessors were unable to act, and the compilation of the registers has accordingly been postponed.

A fair average crop has been yielded in the year. The subjoined is a Statement of the cultivation in each Division.

Crops.

| | Paddy. Extent. A. | R. | P. | Produce. B. | Q. | | Kurakkan. Extent. A. | R. | P. | Produce. B. | Q. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uda Hewáheta ..... | 6,012 | 0 | 0 | 150,300 | 0 | ..... | 348 | 0 | 0 | 1,548 | 0 |
| Walapané ..... | 4,487 | 0 | 0 | 111,310 | 0 | ..... | 1,280 | 0 | 0 | 12,800 | 0 |
| Kotmalé ..... | 2,181 | 0 | 0 | 57,110 | 0 | ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 | 423 | 0 |
| Total.—12,680 | 0 | 0 | | 318,720 | 0 | ..... | 1,646 | 0 | 0 | 14,981 | 0 |

Principal Roads.

The extension of the Dimbula road, and the erection of the Maturata bridge, are progressing favourably. At present there is no approach to the bridge on the Maturata side, and unless Government makes one the bridge is not likely to be of use for some time, for it is beyond the means of the District Committee to do anything towards effecting this desirable end. On the other side a metalled approach has been made, and the road has been macadamized to within a mile of the bridge;—the intervening mile, I am told, is to be left in its present rough, and, to carts, almost in wet weather, impassable state, because it forms part of the minor road. I trust Government will see the necessity, now that this excellent bridge has been made, of declaring this one mile part of the principal road, and of metalling it the whole way.

A further extension of the Dimbula cart road to Caledonia Estate has, I believe, been applied for: at this point a bridge across the A'gara Oya should be erected, to facilitate transport from the estates lying towards Nuwara Eliya, between the A'gara Oya and Nánu Oya. The planters are prepared to erect the abutments, if Government supplies the bridge. If, as is supposed, the Railway at no distant date makes its way into Dimbula, I think it more than probable that a cart road will be brought down the Black-pool Gorge from Nuwara Eliya, effecting a junction with the Dimbula road at Caledonia, and, as a matter of course, diverting the whole of the U'va and Uda Pussellāwa traffic from the road now used.

Minor roads.

The principal minor roads are in good order. I propose opening a new bridle road from Nuwara Eliya to Dimbula down the Black-pool Gorge, adopting the cart road trace made by one of the officers of the Public Works Department, provided the estates contribute two-thirds of the cost. I have requested the gentlemen interested in the undertaking to let me know what sum they are prepared to guarantee, before submitting the scheme for the sanction of the Provincial Committee. If approved of, I hope the road may be commenced in February, 1871. The present road is a source of continual expense to the Committee, in consequence of the amount of wash it experiences, and is besides an atrocious trace.

It seems to me a hard case that this Committee, with an income of £300 a year, should be called upon to keep in order all the drives, walks, and town roads in Nuwara Eliya. They have hitherto been kept in excellent repair, but at the expense of the outlying minor roads, which were, without exception, at the beginning of this year in very bad repair. The yearly outlay of £150 is necessary on the Nuwara Eliya roads and bridges alone, now prison labour is no longer employed on them. This sum, I need hardly say, is far beyond the limited means of the Committee. Only £60 has been spent on them this year, and as a consequence they are rapidly falling into disrepair, and much dissatisfaction is expressed by the residents at their state. The only remedy I see is a grant-in-aid from Government towards their upkeep; they are not, strictly speaking, minor roads, and ought not to be made wholly dependent on the District Road Committee. The following is a statement of the expenditure:—

*Expenditure on the various Minor Roads.*

| Name of Division. | Name of Road. | Amount. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uda Hewáheta ..... | Road from Nuwara Eliya to Maturata ..... | 45 | 17 | 0 |
| | Do. Maturata to Anunumulla ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. Nuwara Eliya to Walapané ..... | 38 | 17 | 6 |
| Walapané ..... | Do. Elephant plains to Uda Pussellāwa | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. Uda Pussellāwa to Medapulāta | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. Rambuda to Tispané ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Kotmalé ..... | Do. Nuwara Eliya to Dimbula ..... | 76 | 13 | 6 |
| | Do. do. new trace ..... | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Nuwara Eliya Town..... | Town roads of Nuwara Eliya ..... | 63 | 13 | 4 |
| | Total .. | £285 | 11 | 4 |

Public buildings.

The Assistant Agent's residence requires a new roof, the Kachcheri re-ceiling, removal of divisional walls, and the addition of a room for the use of the Assistant Government Agent. Neither Gaol nor Hospital are any longer habitable. The prisoners, tried and untried, are huddled together in the Police cells for want of better accommodation. Some patients I have transferred from this to the Gampola Hospital, at the request of the Medical Officer in charge, as, in his opinion, exposed as they were to cold and discomfort, their recovery here was very doubtful.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

NUWARA KALIYA.

Report.

An estimate for a single roof for the school-house was sanctioned when the building was reported no longer safe, and the work is now being carried out. The Police Station is the only public building in decent repair. I would suggest, for the consideration of Government, the advisability of taking over the Military buildings in the Barrack Plains, when no longer required, and converting them into

1. Kachchéri.
2. Police Station.
3. Hospital.
4. Gaol.
5. Quarters for Kachchéri Clerks.
6. Do. Clerk of Courts.
7. Do. Muhandiram of the Kachchéri and Courts.

The buildings now occupied by the Clerks are wretched hovels, and will soon, I presume, have to be removed, to make room for the new barracks.

Health.

The health of the people during the year has been good. No disease of an epidemic character has prevailed, and rather under the average number of deaths registered.

Population.

The following Statement gives the number of Sinhalese inhabitants of the District, as enumerated by Headmen.

| Name of Division. | | | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uda Héwáheṭa | ..... | ..... | 8,240 |
| Walapané | ..... | ..... | 6,890 |
| Kotmalé ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,325 |
| | | Total..... | 21,455 |

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

A comparison of the Statement of Kandyan Marriages registered during the year, with that of the previous year, is very satisfactory. We have 616 in 1870 to 178 in 1869. It will also be observed that the improvement is most apparent in the two Divisions of Uda Héwáheṭé and Walapané. This result I attribute to my having gone to some trouble to explain the Ordinance to the people in those Divisions, whereas the people of Kotmalé, to whom I had no opportunity of doing so, have ignored registration altogether, registering only one marriage during the year.

Every effort has been made to give the people a correct idea of the objects the new Marriage Ordinance has in view, and I have no doubt, with the increased facilities it affords for obtaining divorces, it will be regarded with more favour than its predecessors.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Kandyan Marriages registered during 1869 and 1870.

| | Registrations in 1869. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. |
| Uda Héwáheṭa ..... | 46 | 10 | 31 | 9 | 96 |
| Walapané ..... | 14 | 6 | 25 | 7 | 52 |
| Kotmalé..... | 18 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| Total..... | 78 | 24 | 58 | 18 | 178 |

| | Registrations in 1870. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. |
| Uda Héwáheṭa..... | 7 | 4 | 43 | 486 | 540 |
| Walapané ..... | 0 | 2 | 64 | 9 | 75 |
| Kotmalé ..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total..... | 7 | 6 | 108 | 495 | 616 |

COMPARATIVE Statement of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in the Nuwara Eliya District during 1869 and 1870.

| Name of Division. | Registrations during the year 1869. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter. | | | 2nd Quarter. | | | 3rd Quarter. | | | 4th Quarter. | | | Total. | | |
| | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. |
| Uda Hewáheta | 0 | 127 | 75 | 0 | 95 | 73 | 1 | 124 | 103 | 0 | 113 | 80 | 0 | 439 | 331 |
| Walapané | 0 | 90 | 59 | 0 | 78 | 93 | 0 | 83 | 113 | 0 | 100 | 79 | 0 | 351 | 344 |
| Kotmalé | 3 | 23 | 31 | 0 | 59 | 41 | 5 | 32 | 42 | 2 | 37 | 61 | 10 | 151 | 175 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 240 | 165 | 0 | 232 | 207 | 6 | 239 | 258 | 2 | 250 | 220 | 10 | 961 | 850 |

| Name of Division. | Registrations during the year 1870. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter. | | | 2nd Quarter. | | | 3rd Quarter. | | | 4th Quarter. | | | Total. | | |
| | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. |
| Uda Hewáheta | 2 | 92 | 82 | 0 | 121 | 70 | 0 | 148 | 94 | 0 | 127 | 130 | 2 | 488 | 376 |
| Walapané | 0 | 77 | 32 | 0 | 76 | 93 | 0 | 127 | 87 | 0 | 119 | 74 | 0 | 399 | 276 |
| Kotmalé | 1 | 20 | 86 | 1 | 24 | 31 | 1 | 27 | 30 | 2 | 29 | 42 | 5 | 100 | 139 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 189 | 170 | 1 | 221 | 194 | 1 | 302 | 181 | 2 | 275 | 246 | 7 | 987 | 791 |

The annexed is a Statement of the number of cattle in each Division, and of the number that died from murrain, during the first six months of the year. The figures for the next half year I am unable to give accurately, from the defective state of the records, but I append a report made by me in September last on this subject, shortly after which it disappeared.

"The Ratémahatmayá of Uda Hewáheta reports—'A great number of cattle are dying from murrain and from want of food.' Why from want of food he does not say, nor does he give any statistics, but from enquiries I have made from the villagers and subordinate Headmen, I believe it is no exaggeration to say that 600 head of buffaloes and black cattle have died during the last four months. In Walapané murrain did not make its appearance till the beginning of September, but so fatal was it in its effects, that on the 19th September the Ratémahatmayá reported 122 deaths. Walapané and Uda Hewáheta will never, I am afraid, be free from the annual visitation of this plague whilst the coffee planters of Uda Pussellawa and Maturata have no better means of transporting their produce than by tavalams composed of wretched half-starved animals, exposed to all kinds of weather, and carrying with them every disease that cattle are heir to. Kotmalé, on the contrary, which is not visited by tavalams, and has richer pasturage, is seldom attacked, and is now entirely free from it."

Although Kotmalé has, comparatively speaking, such superior grazing grounds, still the inhabitants complain bitterly of being deprived of the Lindula and A'gara Patanas, where they were formerly in the habit of driving up their buffaloes, and leaving them for months till they were required again for ploughing. As soon as the planters appeared, their buffaloes were shot down, and they were perforce obliged to abandon these rich pasturage lands. I don't see how this could have well been avoided, but I think Government, in consideration, should encourage and promote artificial cultivation of grass, as suggested by the Cattle Commission. There is an abundance of suitable lands near all villages, on which the experiment could be tried.

| Name of Division. | Number of Cattle in each Division. | | Number of Deaths during the first six months of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uda Hewáheta | 3,370 | ..... | 815 |
| Walapané | 1,989 | ..... | 400 |
| Kotmalé | 3,127 | ..... | 180 |
| Total— | 8,386 | | 1,395 |

Large tracts of forest lands have been burnt off during the year in Dimbula, and a still larger extent has been surveyed and sold, and will probably be planted during 1871. Felling has already commenced, and Dimbula bids fair before long to be the largest coffee district in the Island. No new clearings have been made in Uda Hewáheta and Walapané, and indeed there is very little more suitable land in either. Maturata may be said to have seen its best days. Labour has been abundant, and it speaks well for its management, that in my capacity of Police Magistrate I have had a very few complaints to settle between master and servant. Coffee.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Report.

The crop of 1869-70 was everywhere good, and far beyond the average; the next crop, in consequence, is expected to give a poor turnout. The young estates alone appear to me to have a prospect of even an average crop.

Postal.

Some alteration is required in the Postal arrangements of Dimbula. The present Post Office is on St. Clair Estate, and should be removed back to Cragie Lea, its original situation, and a new one established at Logie or Lamiliere Estate. The estates at the head of Dimbula have now some of them to send ten to twelve miles for their letters.

Police.

What little the Police have to do is done well. I recommended the creation of two new Police Stations, one at Cragie Lea and the other at Padiyapelella; both places are becoming important bazaars, and seriously require some check placed over them. I have scarcely ever been to Cragie Lea that I have not had a broken head or a wound of some sort presented for my inspection. On Sundays in particular, when the coolies resort to them to buy provisions, both places are the scene of continual uproar. If a Police force is established, it ought to be placed under the supervision of the local Justice of the Peace, who, I am sure, would gladly undertake the responsibility, and be made to act, to a certain extent, under his orders; for I have found when they are left to act independently, they are worse than useless, and not unfrequently countenance all the roguery that is going on.

Crime.

One brutal case of burning, and one of aggravated assault, was committed for trial before the Supreme Court. In both convictions were obtained. The accused in the first case was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at hard labour and forty lashes, and in the second to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Two cases of cattle stealing, and one of aggravated assault, await trial before the District Court, Kandy. Beyond these, there were no serious crimes brought to my notice.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the District in April, and was right loyally received by both the inhabitants and the planters. The Kandyans of the District, combined with the men of Uva, cheerfully left their villages, and, on and off, exposed to every hardship and the bitter cold of the plains, worked for five weeks on the Bópattalawa, cutting roads, and erecting the encampment for the hunting party. The hunt was a decided success, as was also the subsequent dinner given by the planters of Dimbula, and I venture to hope it was not the least pleasant trip His Royal Highness made during his stay in the Island.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have only to beg to be excused for the hasty manner in which this Report has been put together. It must be read as having been written in January last. The original Report was lost, and I have been obliged to compile this one from the notes I made in the early part of the year. A long and severe illness prevented the transmission of my original Report, and during my illness it was lost.

Assistant Agent's Office,
Nuwara Eliya, 8th July, 1871.

F. C. FISHER,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

# NORTHERN PROVINCE.



## Revenue Administration Report of the Government Agent, Jaffna, for the year 1870.

*Revenue, &c.*

The year 1870 may be said to have been, on the whole, a prosperous one for the Province in general.

The Revenue, although somewhat less than that of 1869, was much above the average; the decrease having been caused chiefly by a decrease under the head Customs, owing to the abolition of the Export duties.

I give below Comparative Statements of the Revenue in the forms in which they have been rendered for so many years.

| Actual Gross Receipts of the Province within each year, from 1859 to 1870. | | | | The real ordinary Revenue of the Province for each year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859..... | £92,599 | 1865..... | £96,466 | 1859..... | £44,005 | 1865..... | £52,084 |
| 1860..... | 82,075 | 1866..... | 54,711 | 1860..... | 42,723 | 1866..... | 51,583 |
| 1861..... | 46,947 | 1867..... | 57,345 | 1861..... | 44,605 | 1867..... | 54,201 |
| 1862..... | 47,580 | 1868..... | 55,560 | 1862..... | 47,404 | 1868..... | 53,278 |
| 1863..... | 107,340 | 1869..... | 63,623 | 1863..... | 50,697 | 1869..... | 59,752 |
| 1864..... | 48,148 | 1870..... | 60,896 | 1864..... | 44,377 | 1870..... | 58,209 |

The following items, included in the first, are excluded from the second:—

Pearl Fishery receipts.
Salt sold for export to released districts.
Salt sold for export out of the Island.
Passage money of immigrant coolies.

The average of the real ordinary Revenue of the first six years was £45,635
Do. do. of the second six years £55,154

Increase £ 9,519

Equal to 21 per cent.

In order to shew the actual contribution of the people to public objects, I give, as was done in previous years, the following Statement of the real ordinary Revenue, commonly so called, and of the receipts from the Thoroughfare Ordinance.

| Year. | Real ordinary Revenue. | Receipts under the Thoroughfare Ordinance. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865..... | £52,084 | £7,490 | £59,574 |
| 1866..... | 51,583 | 7,185 | 58,768 |
| 1867..... | 54,201 | 7,220 | 61,421 |
| 1868..... | 53,278 | 7,307 | 60,585 |
| 1869..... | 59,752 | 7,306 | 67,058 |
| 1870..... | 58,209 | 9,234* | 67,443 |

The average of the first three years was £59,921
Do. of the second three years 65,028

Increase £ 5,107

Equal to 8½ per cent.

The number of persons who paid the tax under the Thoroughfare Ordinance in each District in each year, was

| Year. | Jaffna. | Mannár. | Mullaitivu. | Anuradhapura. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861..... | 55,764 | 7,156 | 1,790 | 11,075 | 75,785 |
| 1862..... | 55,992 | 6,836 | 1,866 | 11,592 | 76,258 |
| 1863..... | 53,409 | 7,315 | 1,855 | 11,706 | 74,276 |
| 1864..... | 53,880 | 7,182 | 1,884 | 10,160 | 73,106 |
| 1865..... | 54,204 | 7,180 | 1,980 | 11,970 | 75,334 |
| 1866..... | 52,260 | 7,050 | 1,820 | 11,750 | 72,880 |
| 1867..... | 48,696 | 6,500 | 2,100 | 11,700 | 68,996 |
| 1868..... | 47,496 | 6,415 | 2,085 | 11,981 | 67,977 |
| 1869..... | 50,508 | 6,089 | 2,080 | 11,870 | 70,518 |
| 1870..... | 56,709 | 6,942 | 2,214 | 12,453 | 78,309 |

* This account is so large in consequence of the arrears of several of the past years having been all recovered in 1870.

THE following is the Detailed Account for the Jaffna District for each year:—

| Year. | Total No. of persons liable to pay. | Amount payable. | No. of persons who actually paid. | Amount actually paid. | Persons imprisoned for non-payment. | Amount considered as recovered by imprisonment. | Amount of penalty recovered. | No. of persons otherwise accounted for by Division Officers. | Amount otherwise accounted for by Division Officers. | Total amount actually recovered and otherwise accounted for. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1861 | 60,297 | 5,024 15 0 | 58,164 | 4,847 0 0 | 8 | 0 13 4 | — | 2,123 | 177 1 8 | 5,024 15 0 |
| 1862 | 60,256 | 5,021 6 8 | 57,858 | 4,821 10 0 | 315 | 26 5 0 | 310 14 2 | 2,083 | 173 11 8 | 5,332 0 10 |
| 1863 | 59,212 | 4,934 6 8 | 56,500 | 4,708 6 8 | 395 | 49 11 8 | 443 16 8 | 2,117 | 176 8 4 | 5,378 3 4 |
| 1864 | 59,538 | 4,961 10 0 | 56,257 | 4,688 1 8 | 693 | 57 15 0 | 623 7 6 | 2,388 | 215 13 4 | 5,584 17 6 |
| 1865 | 59,263 | 4,938 11 8 | 56,361 | 4,696 15 0 | 709 | 59 1 8 | 322 5 2 | 2,193 | 182 13 0 | 5,270 16 10 |
| 1866 | 59,224 | 4,935 6 8 | 54,750 | 4,562 10 0 | 869 | 72 8 4 | 482 5 4 | 3,605 | 300 8 4 | 5,417 12 0 |
| 1867 | 58,244 | 4,853 13 4 | 52,577 | 4,381 8 4 | 1,396 | 116 6 8 | 538 1 0 | 4,271 | 355 18 4 | 5,391 14 4 |
| 1868 | 55,726 | 4,643 16 8 | 51,804 | 4,317 0 0 | 1,295 | 107 18 4 | 541 11 6 | 2,627 | 218 18 4 | 5,185 8 2 |
| 1869 | 58,735 | 4,894 11 8 | 54,767 | 4,564 18 4 | 810 | 67 10 0 | 474 5 4 | 3,138 | 263 3 4 | 5,368 17 0 |
| 1870 | 59,537 | 4,961 8 4 | 56,780 | 4,731 13 4 | 465 | 38 15 0 | 316 8 0 | 2,292 | 191 0 0 | 5,277 16 4 |

CONDENSED Abstract of the Particulars of the Receipts in the years 1865, 1869, and 1870, for each District.

| | 1865. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Jaffna.*** | | | |
| Grain | £15,740 | £16,028 | £15,967 |
| Customs | 11,689 | 11,899 | 10,100* |
| Thoroughfare Ordinance | 5,130 | 4,846 | 6,734† |
| Salt Monopoly | 5,160 | 4,891 | 4,751 |
| Stamps | 3,019 | 3,826 | 4,256 |
| Arrack | 3,170 | 3,053 | 3,303 |
| Tolls | 735 | 838 | 1,288 |
| House Assessment Tax | — | 901 | 1,154‡ |
| Postage | 409 | 501 | 522 |
| Judicial Receipts | 580 | 323 | 426 |
| Chanks { Dead | 436 | 386 | 369 |
| Chanks { Live | 91 | 40 | 115 |
| Carriers | 327 | 351 | 368 |
| Crown Land sold | 73 | 81 | 227 |
| Timber | 398 | 1,586 | 6 |
| All other Miscellaneous Receipts | 299 | 450 | 437 |
| Total. | £47,384 | 50,000 | 50,043 |
| ***Mannár.*** | | | |
| Grain | £1,062 | £1,605 | £2,367 |
| Salt Monopoly | 1,166 | 1,481 | 1,545 |
| Arrack | 729 | 1,286§ | 1,036§ |
| Customs | 1,684 | 968 | 873 |
| Thoroughfare Ordinance | 810 | 832 | 782 |
| Stamps | 220 | 494 | 331 |
| Tolls | 209 | 212 | 210 |
| Judicial Receipts | 55 | 30 | 103 |
| Postage | 47 | 74 | 66 |
| Chanks, Live | — | 32 | 30 |
| Carriers | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Timber | 68 | 154 | 11 |
| All other Miscellaneous Receipts | 70 | 159 | 301 |
| Total | £6,128 | 7,842 | 7,670 |
| ***Mullaittivu.*** | | | |
| Timber | £900 | £1,169 | £1,998 |
| Grain | 949 | 1,535 | 1,471 |
| Salt Monopoly | 447 | 463 | 574 |
| Thoroughfare Ordinance | 250 | 270 | 297 |
| Arrack | — | 215 | 246 |
| Stamps | 75 | 81 | 104 |
| Judicial Receipts | 24 | 27 | 35 |
| Postage | 10 | 15 | 22 |
| Carriers | 13 | 5 | 11 |
| Crown Land sold | 42 | — | — |
| All other Miscellaneous Receipts | 22 | 48 | 98 |
| Total | £2,732 | 3,828 | 4,857 |
| ***Anurádhapura.*** | | | |
| Grain | £1,708 | £3,511 | £2,647 |
| Thoroughfare Ordinance | 1,349 | 1,358 | 1,421 |
| Arrack | 135 | 246 | 250 |
| Stamps | 108 | 185 | 222 |
| Timber | 115 | 337 | 64 |
| Judicial Receipts | 17 | 97 | 57 |
| Postage | 38 | 43 | 42 |
| Carriers | 19 | 28 | 32 |
| Crown Land sold | 14 | — | — |
| All other Miscellaneous Receipts | 75 | 83 | 138 |
| Total | £3,578 | 5,888 | 4,873 |

* The decrease in the revenue of 1870 is owing to the abolition of the Export duty.

† The large increase in the revenue of 1870 is owing to the fact, that the arrears of several former years were all recovered in that year. The actual revenue of 1870 was £5,048.

‡ Do. do. The actual revenue of 1870 was £697.

§ The Arrack rent of 1869-70 was managed in Aumani. The nett revenue, after deducting all charges, was, for 1869, £1,054; for 1870, £862.

*The Province.*

| | 1865. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grain | £19,459 | £22,679 | £22,452 |
| Customs | 13,373 | 12,867 | 10,973 |
| Thoroughfare Ordinance | 7,539 | 7,306 | 4,234 |
| Salt Monopoly | 6,763 | 6,835 | 6,870 |
| Stamps | 3,422 | 4,586 | 4,913 |
| Arrack | 4,034 | 4,800 | 4,835 |
| Timber | 1,609 | 3,246 | 2,079 |
| Tolls | 944 | 1,050 | 1,498 |
| House Assessment Tax | — | 901 | 1,154 |
| Postage | 504 | 633 | 652 |
| Judicial Receipts | 676 | 477 | 622 |
| Carriers | 377 | 399 | 426 |
| Chanks { Dead | 436 | 386 | 389 |
| Chanks { Live | 91 | 72 | 145 |
| Crown Lands sold | 129 | 81 | 227 |
| All other Miscellaneous Receipts | 466 | 740 | 994 |
| Total | £59,822 | 67,058 | 67,443 |

GRAIN Revenue of each District of the Province.

| Years. | Jaffna. | Mannár. | Mullaitivu. | Anurádhapura. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1865 | 13,740 | 1,062 | 949 | 1,708 | 19,459 |
| 1866 | 14,122 | 2,299 | 856 | 3,732 | 21,029 |
| 1867 | 14,826 | 2,879 | 1,891 | 2,120 | 21,216 |
| 1868 | 13,303 | 895 | 1,090 | 1,488 | 16,776 |
| 1869 | 16,028 | 1,605 | 1,525 | 3,511 | 22,679 |
| 1870 | 15,967 | 2,367 | 1,471 | 2,647 | 22,452 |

GRAIN Import.

| Years. | Jaffna. Bushels. | Mannár. Bushels. | Total. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 661,100 | 97,189 | 758,289 |
| 1866 | 642,719 | 32,784 | 675,503 |
| 1867 | 766,379 | 35,169 | 801,548 |
| 1868 | 836,916 | 69,966 | 906,882 |
| 1869 | 566,102 | 24,791 | 590,893 |
| 1870 | 594,699 | 45,621 | 640,320 |

Produce of Dry Grain in the Jaffna District, and the amounts realized by sale of rents, were as follows:—

| Years. | Produce, as deduced from Rents. | Amount of Rents. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Varaku. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Gross Total. |
| | Bushels. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1865 | 395,862 | 1,073 | 359 | 624 | 2,174 | 1,003 | 5,233 |
| 1866 | 329,011 | 282 | 352 | 507 | 2,539 | 2,098 | 5,778 |
| 1867 | 341,174 | 608 | 619 | 672 | 3,033 | 1,012 | 5,944 |
| 1868 | 339,476 | 1,102 | 256 | 702 | 2,863 | 1,200 | 6,123 |
| 1869 | 371,661 | 1,112 | 532 | 610 | 2,596 | 1,052 | 5,902 |
| 1870 | 360,802 | 932 | 375 | 486 | 2,329 | 1,027 | 5,140 |

The tax on Dry Grain, as levied here, is peculiar to the Jaffna District, and was first levied, I believe, at least in its present form, on the recommendation of Mr. Gisborne, the then Collector, in 1827.

The tax is levied in this District on the following grains, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Varaku | Tinai Chami | Ellu |
| Mundy | Pani Chami | Kollu |
| Mundy Chami | Kompampalle | Korakan |
| Pat Chami | Kutheravali | |
| Karuttu Chami | Payaru | |

Varaku is a grain, the rent of which is sold by itself. The cultivation is carried on at the same time as that of paddy, of which there is one crop annually in this (the Jaffna) District. It is grown on high lands not well suited for paddy, and together with paddy on other lands.

The other grains are grown continuously throughout the year, and the rents are sold four times in the year, and are called the rents of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters.

The quarters are as follows:

| | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna<br>Valikámam East<br>Valikámam North<br>Valikámam West<br>Vadamaratchchi<br>Pinnakari<br>Islands | December, January, and February, | March, April, and May, | June July, and August. | September, October, and November. |
| Tenmarachchi<br>Pachchilaipalli | January, February, and March. | April, May, and June. | July, August, and September. | October, November, and December. |

The cultivation is carried on in the paddy fields after the kálapókum paddy crop has been reaped, and in small patches of garden lands, together with vegetables of various description,—tobacco, &c. I have reported to Government fully on this tax by letter No. 198 of the 9th September, 1870, with reference to the oppression and fraud which are carried on in regard to its collection, which must have a most demoralizing effect.

The import of Rice only, in the same period in the same District, was as follows:—

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| 1865 ..... | 63,863 |
| 1866 ..... | 51,245 |
| 1867 ..... | 68,087 |
| 1868 ..... | 88,347 |
| 1869 ..... | 72,680 |
| 1870 ..... | 68,773 |

*Customs.*

The average revenue for the six years was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1853 to 1858..... | £10,388 |
| „ 1859 to 1864..... | 12,051 |
| „ 1865 to 1870..... | 12,853 |

The increase in the third portion over the first is equal to about 24 per cent. The increase is mainly attributable to a larger quantity of grain having been imported, the demand for which is steadily progressing.

*Salt Monopoly.*

The real revenue in each District, other than from sales for export from the Province, was as follows:—

| Years. | Jaffna. | Mannár. | Vanni. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1865 | 4,991 | 1,156 | 417 | 6,564 |
| 1866 | 4,940 | 1,255 | 420 | 6,615 |
| 1867 | 4,489 | 1,091 | 393 | 5,923 |
| 1868 | 4,680 | 1,347 | 446 | 6,473 |
| 1869 | 4,891 | 1,481 | 463 | 6,835 |
| 1870 | 4,721 | 1,343 | 374 | 6,870 |

*Stamps.*

The revenue of each District was as follows:—

| Years. | Jaffna. | Mannár. | Vanni. | Nuwarakaláwiya. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1865 | 3,019 | 220 | 75 | 108 | 3,422 |
| 1866 | 2,970 | 285 | 80 | 92 | 3,427 |
| 1867 | 3,555 | 237 | 115 | 189 | 4,096 |
| 1868 | 3,909 | 264 | 91 | 192 | 4,457 |
| 1869 | 3,826 | 494 | 81 | 185 | 4,586 |
| 1870 | 4,256 | 331 | 104 | 222 | 4,913 |

*Timber.*

The decrease under the head "Timber" is owing to my having been obliged to stop the issue of licenses for felling timber in the jungles of the Jaffna and Mannár Districts, in consequence of its having been found that the persons engaged in the timber trade had committed serious frauds under the licenses granted to them.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

Large quantities of timber felled, over and above the quantities allowed in the licenses, were found hidden in the jungles, and thrown into the sea at the ports of shipment, till favourable opportunities offered for removing them without detection. The decrease in the Jaffna and Mannár Districts was made up to some extent by an increase in the Mullaittivu District. A quantity of confiscated timber remained in the Jaffna Store at the close of the year.

STATEMENT of Timber felled from 1866 to 1870.

| *Jaffna District.* | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Pálai | 7,621 | 4,003 | 6,498 | 516 | 178 |
| Satin | 874 | 751 | 786 | — | — |
| Yávaranni | 10 | — | — | — | 36 |
| Mullai | — | — | — | — | 30 |
| Maruto | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chadavákai | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total, exclusive of Ebony | 8,505 | 4,754 | 7,284 | 516 | 244 |
| Ebony | — | — | 50 | — | — |

| *Mannár District.* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pálai | 397 | 10 | 695 | 1,641 | 213 |
| Satin | 127 | 3 | 968 | 150 | 113 |
| Tirukkondai | 3 | — | 2 | — | 5 |
| Tampanai | 146 | 17 | — | 20 | 43 |
| Margosa | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Satawakka | 14 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Samandalai | — | — | — | — | — |
| Yávaranni | — | — | — | 15 | 23 |
| Total, exclusive of Ebony | 688 | 30 | 1,665 | 1,826 | 405 |
| Ebony | 340 | 700 | 1,150 | — | — |

| *Mullaittivu District.* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pálai | 2,425 | 2,051 | 3,009 | 2,750 | 3,755 |
| Satin | 722 | 1,828 | 1,155 | 162 | 1,289 |
| Samandalai | 12 | 30 | — | 10 | 17 |
| Yávaranni | 524 | 155 | 260 | 65 | 75 |
| Kutamanakú | 20 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 29 |
| Maruto | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Serupanai | — | — | 14 | — | — |
| Satawakkai | — | — | 5 | — | — |
| Salampai | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Margosa | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Total, exclusive of Ebony | 3,704 | 4,088 | 4,448 | 2,989 | 5,169 |
| Ebony | 153 | 11 | — | — | 3 |

| *Nuwarakalaviya District.* | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pálai | 6 | 13 | 80 | 56 | 51 |
| Satin | 39 | 172 | 372 | 197 | 208 |
| Samandalai | 14 | 201 | 405 | 314 | 196 |
| Yávaranni | 4 | 56 | 130 | 51 | 43 |
| Millai | 1 | 18 | 53 | 22 | 34 |
| Tampanai | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Margosa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kolan | 1 | 16 | 26 | 15 | 14 |
| Velan | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Etrole | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hurie | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mohara | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of Ebony | 85 | 481 | 1,071 | 639 | 546 |
| Ebony | 472 | 143 | 182 | 263 | 61 |

*Postage.*

| Years. | Jaffna. | Mannár. | Vanni. | Nuwarakalláviya. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1865 | 409 | 47 | 10 | 38 | 504 |
| 1866 | 446 | 57 | 12 | 42 | 557 |
| 1867 | 432 | 62 | 11 | 35 | 560 |
| 1868 | 460 | 66 | 13 | 51 | 590 |
| 1869 | 501 | 74 | 15 | 43 | 633 |
| 1870 | 522 | 66 | 22 | 42 | 652 |

| Years. | Increase in each year over the preceding year. | Over 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| 1866 | £ 0 | £ 0 |
| 1867 | 3 | 0 |
| 1868 | 30 | 6 |
| 1869 | 43 | 49 |
| 1870 | 19 | 68 |

*Dead Chanks.*

The quantity, value, and royalty have been as follows:—

| Years. | Quantity. | Value. | Royalty of 1/3th. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 1,879,401 | £ 2,180 | £ 436 |
| 1866 | 592,400 | 685 | 137 |
| 1867 | 674,500 | 745 | 149 |
| 1868 | 1,527,200 | 1,515 | 303 |
| 1869 | 1,978,100 | 1,930 | 386 |
| 1870 | 1,986,850 | 1,845 | 369 |

*Judicial Receipts.*

The following is the account of Fines for the Police Courts of the Jaffna District.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | £476 | 1868 | £367 |
| 1866 | 388 | 1869 | 237 |
| 1867 | 486 | 1870 | 334 |

*Trade.*

The total value of this in each of the last six years has been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | £419,147 | 1868 | £460,278 |
| 1866 | 425,934 | 1869 | 467,800 |
| 1867 | 466,456 | 1870 | 467,278 |

*Export of Tobacco.*

| Years. | Quantity. Exported to other Provinces of the Island by sea. | Exported beyond the Island. | Total. | Value of the total Quantity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwts. qrs. lbs. | Cwts. qrs. lbs. | Cwts. qrs. lbs. | £ s. d. |
| 1865 | 9,400 3 24 | 24,116 0 0 | 33,516 3 24 | 41,772 7 2 |
| 1866 | 10,945 2 15 | 24,643 0 0 | 35,588 2 15 | 44,671 11 9 |
| 1867 | 8,321 3 14 | 30,897 0 0 | 39,218 3 14 | 55,102 7 3 |
| 1868 | 11,476 0 5 | 32,838 0 0 | 44,314 0 5 | 51,552 0 1 |
| 1869 | 11,874 0 0 | 38,217 0 0 | 50,091 0 0 | 60,743 16 2 |
| 1870 | 12,312 1 24 | 33,709 0 0 | 46,021 1 24 | 90,606 0 7 |

The following is the value per cwt. each year:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | £1 5 0 | 1868 | £1 3 0 |
| 1866 | 1 5 0 | 1869 | 1 4 0 |
| 1867 | 1 8 0 | 1870 | 1 19 0 |

*Import of Paddy.*

| Years. | Quantity. Bushels. | Value. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 535,907 | 80,341 0 1 |
| 1866 | 482,168 | 72,325 4 0 |
| 1867 | 664,372 | 99,805 15 9 |
| 1868 | 720,188 | 109,528 5 7 |
| 1869 | 593,594 | 89,039 2 4 |
| 1870 | 502,773½ | 75,416 1 3 |
| | Bushels—3,509,702½ | £ 526,455 9 0 |

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

*Rice.*

| Years. | Quantity. Bushels. | Value. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 111,364 | 33,409 2 2 |
| 1866 | 67,954 | 20,386 1 9 |
| 1867 | 68,088 | 20,426 4 4 |
| 1868 | 88,347 | 26,504 0 10 |
| 1869 | 71,560 | 21,468 5 1 |
| 1870 | 68,775 | 22,851 18 4 |
| Bushels— | 476,088 | 144,545 12 6 |
| Total Paddy | 5,509,702 | 526,455 9 0 |
| Do. Rice | 476,088 | 144,545 12 6 |
| Combined total— | 5,985,791 | 671,001 1 6 |
| Average Paddy | 584,950 | 87,742 0 0 |
| Do. Rice | 79,348 | 24,090 0 0 |
| Combined total— | 664,298 | 111,832 0 0 |

The export of Copperah from this Province is fluctuating, as the following figures shew.

| Years. | Quantity. Cwts. qrs. lbs. | Value. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 11,325 2 13 | 6,780 9 5 |
| 1866 | 13,434 1 19 | 8,152 10 5 |
| 1867 | 5,139 0 14 | 8,195 1 6 |
| 1868 | 9,193 1 12 | 6,969 16 2 |
| 1869 | 20,527 0 25 | 17,068 5 7 |
| 1870 | 10,219 0 22 | 7,626 18 10 |

*Cotton Thread.*

Import of Thread from beyond sea has been—

| | Cwts. | £ | | Cwts. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 132 | 1,931 | 1868 | 67 | 786 |
| 1866 | 158 | 2,212 | 1869 | 74 | 820 |
| 1867 | 67 | 822 | 1870 | 111 | 1,187 |

The weavers of this Province manufacture cloth chiefly with the thread imported from other places, the quantity of cotton produced here being very trifling.

The export of Cloth at Jaffna was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | £3,766 | 1868 | £4,388 |
| 1866 | 3,080 | 1869 | 3,676 |
| 1867 | 4,645 | 1870 | 4,710 |

*Export of Elephants.*

| | Number. | Value. | Average Value of each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 202 | £6,295 | £31 0 0 |
| 1868 | 148 | 2,328 | 15 4 7 |
| 1869 | 166 | 4,695 | 28 5 8 |
| 1870 | 199 | 4,650 | 23 16 0 |

*Cooly Immigration.*

The total arrivals and departures were as follows:—

| | 1869. Arrivals. | 1869. Departures. | 1870. Arrivals. | 1870. Departures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men — | 30,466 | 22,750 | 34,214 | 24,943 |
| Women — | 9,342 | 6,226 | 8,573 | 5,823 |
| Children — | 1,708 | 1,624 | 1,565 | 1,611 |

*Destruction of Wild Beasts.*

The number for which rewards were paid in 1869 and 1870, at 5*s.* per chetah, and 5*s.* for a bear, was as follows:—

| | Chetahs. 1869. | Chetahs. 1870. | Bears. 1869. | Bears. 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna — | 11 | 13 | 9 | 10 |
| Mannár — | 86 | 43 | 74 | 22 |
| Mullaittivu — | 35 | 31 | 30 | 15 |
| Anuradhapura — | 49 | 21 | 30 | 26 |
| Total... | 181 | 118 | 183 | 73 |

*Health, &c., of the Province.*

The public health was in general good. In June and July there was an outbreak of cholera in the Mannár and Anurádhapura Districts; the disease having been introduced apparently by return coolies from Kandy, and communicated by them to the pilgrims resorting to Anurádhapura during one of the annual festivals there, and to the Roman Catholic Church of Sleymamarodamado in the Mannár Vanni, and carried by them into some of the villages.

Some villages of the Velachchia Kóralé of the Anurádhapura District, and the village Vedeteltivu in the Mannár District, to which the disease was brought by people returning from the Sleymamarodamado Church in the Vanni, suffered very much. Great apprehensions were entertained at one time that the disease would spread over the Provinces, but towards the end of September it cleared off, a few sporadic cases having occurred in the Peninsula of Jaffna.

The kálapókum paddy harvest throughout the Province was a good one, owing to the seasonable rains during the sowing season in 1869, and subsequently in November and December, 1869, and January, 1870, when the plants required an abundant supply of water.

The dry grain crops throughout the year were also good, and the import of grain having been nearly up to the average, the supplies of food for all classes were abundant.

Of tobacco, the cultivation of which now affords employment to a large proportion of the agricultural population of the Jaffna District, during the early months of the year, and which has become a very important article of trade and source of wealth to the trading community, there was also a very good crop; and, as shewn by the Statement of the quantity exported during the year to places beyond seas, and by sea to places in the Island, the estimated value of the quantity exported was as follows:—

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| To places beyond seas ..... | Cwts.—33,709 ..... | £66,366 |
| To places in the Island by sea ..... | 12,312 ..... | 24,240 |
| | Total Cwts.—46,021 | £90,606 |

A large quantity is also taken to Mátalé, Kandy, Colombo, and other places by land, but I have not the means of ascertaining what the quantity is.

During the early part of the year more rain fell than usual, which, as before noticed, proved of much benefit to the kálapókum paddy crop. At the setting in of the south-west monsoon there was a failure to a great extent of the usual rains, made up however in a great measure by a more than usual fall of rain in June and July, which helped to bring forward the crops of palmyrah fruit, which forms a large proportion of the food of the poorer classes.

There was again a failure of rain during the sowing season for the kálapókum of 1871, over the whole Province, which has had a very prejudicial effect on the kálapókum paddy crop of 1871.

The following is a Statement of cases of epidemic diseases, in the usual form.

MEMORANDUM of Cases of Cholera and Small-pox in each District, in 1870.

*Cholera.*

| | Number of Cases. | Number of Cases recovered. | Number of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Among Residents.* | | | |
| Jaffna ..... | 21 ..... | 12 ..... | 9 |
| Mannár ..... | 118 ..... | 41 ..... | 77 |
| Anurádhapura ..... | 24 ..... | 4 ..... | 20 |
| | 163 | 57 | 106 |
| *Among Immigrants.* | | | |
| Mannár ..... | 26 ..... | 6 ..... | 20 |
| Anurádhapura ..... | 46 ..... | 15 ..... | 31 |
| | 72 | 21 | 51 |
| *Small-pox.* | | | |
| Jaffna ..... | 1 ..... | 1 | 0 |

Murrain did not prevail to any extent in any part of the Province, owing probably in a great measure to there having been a larger supply of grass and water during a greater portion of the year than usual, owing to the fall of rain in the early part of the year, and again in the middle of the year.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The following is the number of Cattle reported to have died:—

*Number of Deaths.*

| | Black Cattle. | Buffaloes. | Sheep and Goats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | — | — | 666 |
| Mannár | 424 | 29 | — |
| Total.— | 424 | 29 | 666 |

*Crime.*

I give below the usual Statements under this head, as furnished by the Fiscal's Office. They are,

1. Number of serious cases, and persons tried in those cases, from 1819 to 1870.
2. Number of convicted prisoners committed to the Gaol of Jaffna for 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, from each Police Court, exclusive of persons committed in default of payment of penalties imposed under the Thoroughfare Ordinance.
3. Statement of corporal punishment inflicted for nine years ended 1870.
4. Detailed Statement of corporal punishment inflicted during 1870.

No. 1.

| | | Number of Serious Cases tried at Jaffna. | Number of Persons tried in those Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 years ended | 1831 | 260 | 886 |
| 12 „ | 1843 | 223 | 649 |
| 12 „ | 1855 | 100 | 309 |
| 12 „ | 1867 | 157 | 323 |
| 3 „ | 1870 | 38 | 70 |

No. 2.

Number of convicted prisoners committed to the Gaol of Jaffna for 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, from each Police Court, exclusive of persons committed in default of payment of penalties imposed under the Thoroughfare Ordinance.

| Year. | Jaffna. | Mallákam. | Chivakachchéri. | Point Pedro. | Kayts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | 40 | 30 | 82 | 28 | 48 | 228 |
| 1867 | 45 | 58 | 96 | 57 | 22 | 278 |
| 1868 | 85 | 35 | 62 | 65 | 21 | 268 |
| 1869 | 97 | 47 | 35 | 64 | 17 | 260 |
| 1870 | 66 | 32 | 35 | 52 | 13 | 198 |

| Year. | Jaffna and Mallákam. | Chivakachchéri, Pt. Pedro, and Kayts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | 70 | 158 | 228 |
| 1867 | 103 | 175 | 278 |
| 1868 | 120 | 148 | 268 |
| 1869 | 144 | 116 | 260 |
| 1870 | 98 | 100 | 198 |

No. 3.

Statement of Corporal Punishment inflicted for nine years ended 1870.

| Year. | Gross Number of Cases. | Aggregate Number of Lashes. | Average Number of Lashes. | Greatest Number of Lashes. | Smallest Number of Lashes. | Mode of Infliction. On the Buttocks. Cases. | Mode of Infliction. On the Back. Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | 3 | 60 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 3 | None. |
| 1863 | 7 | 121 | 17 | 20 | 10 | 7 | „ |
| 1864 | 9 | 140 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 9 | „ |
| 1865 | 20 | 365 | 18¼ | 30 | 10 | 20 | „ |
| 1866 | 36 | 676 | 18 8/9 | 40 | 5 | 19 | 17 |
| 1867 | 49 | 1017 | 20 32/49 | 40 | 3 | 17 | 32 |
| 1868 | 22 | 483 | 22' | 40 | 3 | 10 | 12 |
| 1869 | 10 | 198 | 11 | 20 | 4 | „ | 10 |
| 1870 | 12 | 200 | 13⅓ | 20 | 6 | „ | 12 |

No. 4.

Detailed Statement of Corporal Punishment inflicted during 1870.

| Court. | Of what convicted. | Number of Prisoners. | Number of Lashes on each Prisoner. | Number of Lashes in each Case. | Imprisonment at hard labour in addition to the flogging. Years. | Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supreme Court — | Cutting & wounding | 1 | 15 | 15 | 1 year | — |
| P. C. Pt. Pedro — | Theft — | 1 | 10 | 10 | — | 3 months |
| P. C. Chávakachchéri | Resisting P. V. in the execution of his duty — | 1 | 20 | 20 | — | 3 do. |
| P. C. Pt. Pedro — | Theft — | 1 | 6 | 6 | — | 2 do. |
| P. C. Chávakachchéri | Assault — | 1 | 20 | 20 | — | 3 do. |
| P. C. Pt. Pedro — | Theft — | 4 | 10 | 40 | — | 3 do. |
| P. C. Chávakachchéri | Assault — | 1 | 20 | 20 | — | 3 do. |
| P. C. Mallákam — | Assault — | 1 | 15 | 15 | — | 2 do. |
| P. C. Chávakachchéri | Assault — | 1 | 20 | 20 | — | 3 do. |
| D. C. Jaffna — | Escape from the Jaffna Gaol — | 1 | 12 | 12 | — | 3 do. |
| P. C. Chávakachchéri | Theft — | 1 | 10 | 10 | — | 3 do. |
| D. C. Jaffna — | Escape from the Jaffna Gaol — | 1 | 12 | 12 | — | 6 do. |
| | TOTAL— | 15 | — | 200 | | |

I must beg respectfully to invite special attention to these Returns with reference—first, to the statements made by the Inspector-General of Police in his Report for 1869, as to the prevalence of crime in the Island, and the reasons assigned by him for it, and his remarks on the comparatively small amount of serious crime in the Northern Province, and of deaths by violence or from fatal casualty, as shewn by the Returns of the Northern Province, and the inference that he draws from the conclusion arrived at by him; and, second, with reference to the reduction recently made in the number of Magistrates in the District of Jaffna and the Islands attached to it.

I must, in the first place, observe that Mr. Campbell's experience of any part of the Island only dates from the end of 1866. Of the Northern Province he knows nothing, except what little he saw of the Jaffna Peninsula during the sitting of the Cholera Commission. Of the real state of the Northern Province, and of its history during the the last fifty years, as regards crime, he appears to be ignorant, and the statements made by him are, in my opinion, calculated to seriously mislead persons ignorant of the Province of its real state. As regards the prevalence of crime, and the remedies that should be applied to repress it, and in opposition to the statements made by him, I shall bring forward extracts from the reports made by the late Government Agent, Mr. Dyke, who for thirty-eight years was Government Agent of the Province, and the opinions, as expressed to me, of a gentleman who was for eight years Deputy Queen's Advocate of Jaffna, nearly two years District Judge of Batticaloa, subsequently for one year District Judge of Kandy, and lastly District Judge of Jaffna. I allude to the late much-respected District Judge of Jaffna, Mr. Alexander Murray.

With Mr. Campbell's remarks, as they merely affect other Provinces and Departments, and the reflections he has been pleased to make on the Magistrates, Headmen, and in fact on the administration of the affairs of the Colony in general by the officers entrusted with them, I have nothing to do. My business is with regard to the Northern Province, and more especially with the Jaffna Peninsula, with reference to what is stated as to the prevalence of undetected crime, and the necessity for introducing Police to check it.

Mr. Campbell says in his Report:

"Murder and manslaughter are very common in Ceylon, and of a very savage type, especially in the Central Province, which I attribute in the first place to the bad example shewn through many generations by a cruel Government; and in the second, to comparative immunity from punishment. When men could get off the punishment of murder by, at the worst, a heavy fine in the shape of a bribe to a venal Headman, they were not very fearful of committing the crime. Even now, we often find cases being "*burked*" in the outlying Districts. Of the cases which come early to the notice of the Police, a far larger proportion are fully brought to light than of those which are dealt with almost entirely by the Justice of the Peace and the Headmen."

Murder common in Ceylon.

Probable causes.

* * * * * * *

"The fewness of murders recorded in the Northern Province, which of all the Provinces is second in population, is remarkable, and rather incredible. The Tables shew that all serious crime is proportionately very small in the Northern Province. We might be inclined to believe, that its people, being a different race (Tamils), were less criminal in their tendencies, but observing also that the Fatal Casualty list is equally small, we are inclined to doubt the statistics of the Province altogether.

Statistics of Northern Province rather incredible.

"The large number of cases still pending is noteworthy."

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The number is not in proportion to population, but in proportion to Coroners and Police.

Number disproportionately small in Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Number of cases in each Province, and population.

Such cases more numerous, especially in Northern Province, than shewn in Coroner's Returns.

"The following Statement shews that, in the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces, which are well supplied with Magistrates, and which possess nearly all the regular Police of the Island, a far larger proportion of abnormal deaths is brought to light than in the Northern, North-Western, and Eastern Provinces, in which there are few Coroners, and almost no Police. Nor is there any reason why deaths from violence should be more prevalent in the three former Provinces. In fact, they ought to be less prevalent, owing to certain classes of fatal casualty being in a great measure peculiar to the latter—deaths from snake-bite, for instance, in the Northern Province; drowning in its very numerous wells; dying by the side of its large, desolate, and sometimes cholera-infested roads; and drowning amongst the many boatmen of its sea-indented and almost sea-surrounded coast;—and as regards the Eastern Province, death from snake-bite, and from drowning in its numerous, dangerous rivers, and from attacks of the wild beasts which infest its extensive jungles. Yet, we see that a far smaller per-centage of fatal casualties appears in the Returns of these Provinces than in the Returns of any other portion of the Colony."

* * * * * * *

"For two reasons I do not believe that the total of 70, given here, represents all the deaths in rivers during 1867.

"One reason is, that the bodies are in a great many cases never recovered; and the other, that the Northern and Eastern Provinces must have more casualties from this cause than are here set down. I am strongly of opinion, that neither in this nor in any other item of crime or accident, have we correct or full Returns from these two Provinces; and I attribute this to the fewness of the Officers they possess. It is incredible that in the Eastern Province there was not, during 1867, a single death from drowning, and that, excluding the Peninsula of Jaffna, there was not one in the Northern Province, while the Southern Province, with a much smaller population, had 31."

* * * * * * *

"To recapitulate:—The Western Province shews a large proportion of murders and manslaughters (brought to light); the Central Province shews a small number of murders and manslaughters, but many cases of suicide and persons found dead; and the Southern Province shews a large number of murders, manslaughters, and suicides, and a very large number of fatal casualties altogether. As for the Northern Province, its returns for 1862, like those for 1867 and 1868, shew strikingly a disproportionately small number of fatal casualties, notwithstanding the acknowledged prevalence there of deaths from snake-bite and from drowning in wells. Especially, in the items '*accidental deaths*' and '*found dead*,' is the proportion very small. The figures given in the latter item must be below what they ought to be, though doubtless they shew accurately enough the number of inquests that have been held. When I recently mentioned to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, that some Police stations were to be established in the Northern Province, between Dambulla and Mannár, he expressed much satisfaction, and a hope that *now the sick and dying among the numerous coolies who frequent that road, may receive better attention from the Medical Officers and patrols than they have received hitherto.*

"The North-Western Province also shews a disproportionately small total, and the Eastern Province, with a comparatively small total, shews a large number of deaths from bowels, and of cases of persons 'found dead.'

Returns for Northern, North-Western, and Eastern Provinces small, simply because Coroners and Policemen are too few to bring them to light.

"*The inference, I think, is obvious. In the three Provinces which have few Coroners and almost no Police, the fatal casualties (like the crimes) appear few, simply because they are not brought to light.*"

1. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Campbell, therefore, is that there is not really less crime of a serious nature in the Northern Province than in any of the other Provinces.

2. That the Returns shewing it to be less are not to be relied on.

3. That there is really as much crime, but for want of a sufficient number of Magistrates and Police, crimes are not detected and brought to light.

The inference drawn by him is that more Police and more Magistrates are required; there having been four Magistrates in the Peninsula at the time he wrote, against two now, the number having been reduced at the close of last year and the beginning of this.

The Return No. 1 given above, which is a Return of serious crimes tried in Jaffna, with the number of persons tried, shews, in opposition to the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Campbell, a very remarkable decrease in the number of crimes, and the persons tried between 1831 and 1870.

In the first twelve years ending 1831, there were no less than 260 serious cases tried, in which 886 persons were concerned;—in the twelve years ending 1843, there were 225, in which 649 persons were tried; in the twelve years ending 1855 there were only 100, in which only 309 persons were tried; in the twelve years ending 1867, 157, in which 323 persons were tried, the number of persons tried being nearly the same as the number tried in the previous twelve years.

Now, this shews a decrease of 50 per cent. of serious crimes, as regards the number of cases, and over 50 per cent. as regards the number of persons tried.

Now, to what is this owing? Surely Mr. Campbell does not mean to attribute it to less activity on the part of the Magistrates, to a greater amount of corruption amongst the Headmen during the last two periods, and to the prevalence, in consequence, of a greater amount of undetected crime, and not to the effect produced by the detection of crime, and the prompt punishment of offenders caused by the influence brought to bear on the native Headmen? Surely Mr. Campbell does not mean to say, that we are in a worse state, as regards Police in 1870, after the able administration, extending over thirty-eight years, of a gentleman who peculiarly devoted himself to the interests of the people, and did all in his power to promote their welfare, than we were in 1831.

A report, however, made by Mr. Dyke on the prevalence of crime and the state of the Police establishment of the Peninsula of Jaffna, affords full information of the nature of the crimes that prevailed during the earlier period of his administration, and before he took charge of the Province, and of the steps taken to repress them. Ear-cutting and gang-robbery were of almost daily occurrence, and it was found almost impossible to bring the offenders to justice, as the Headmen were either afraid to act, or were in league with the offenders.

Mr. Dyke set to work to remedy this state of affairs, not by introducing armed Policemen into the country, but by raising the position and tone of the Headmen's establishment, and inducing them to exert their influence on the side of order; and in order to give the Headmen the necessary support in the execution of their duties, he recommended the establishment of certain Courts, the necessity for keeping up which he insisted on to the last. The result has been, that ear-cutting and gang-robbery are now seldom heard of, and when such crimes have recently occurred the guilty parties have, as a rule, been brought to justice.

In 1843 a circular letter was written by Government to the several Government Agents, calling their attention to the very great increase of crime in the Colony, and to the belief entertained by the Governor, that the Government Agents did not consider it their duty to give attention to the execution of the duties entrusted to Police Vidánas, &c., and requesting them to make a full report on the state of the Rural Police, and what measures they would suggest for its improvement.

To that letter Mr. Dyke replied very fully by letter No. 211 of 9th August, 1844, and the following are extracts from his report:—

"That crime has increased greatly in the Cingalese Provinces, and that many crimes of the deepest atrocity are committed therein, from all that I have heard I believe to be the case; but, so far from its being the case that crime has increased in this Province, I have no hesitation in stating positively, that it has greatly decreased; and I am confident, that those District Judges and others who have known the Province for the longest time, will support me in this statement.

"The Regulation 18 of 1806 contains a forcible declaration as to the state of this part of the Province at that time. 'Enormities which for the last few years have disgraced the Province of Jaffna,' is one of the phrases used in it.

"I succeeded the present District Judge of Jaffna in the office of Magistrate here, in 1825. Matters were not then quite so bad as described as existing in 1806, but night robberies by large gangs, frequently attended with the particular addition of ear-cutting, were common. Many persons, some of considerable influence, were commonly known and spoken of as the leaders of gangs, and the people lived in almost constant dread of such characters, evinced (as one instance) by frequent recurring rumours of this and that gang being collected in certain localities.

"At present, gang-robberies are unfrequent, and ear-cutting has nearly disappeared. There are few people regarded as regular leaders of gangs; reports such as I have referred to, are seldom or never heard, and an habitual dread of such attacks has no longer any place in the minds of the people in general. I have again and again been told by people in the villages, when passing through them alone, and communicating with them direct, that the old gangs had been broken up, that many of the members of them had died or disappeared, and others had long been living quietly and industriously in their villages.

"Gang-robbery at night was the predominating offence in this Province, in this respect apparently more nearly resembling many parts of the adjoining continent than the Cingalese parts of the Island.

"Savage and cruel murders, highway robberies, and brutal assaults, were never prevailing crimes in this Province, but generally the same is true of other crimes, as has been stated in respect to gang-robberies."

In 1869, just before I left Kurunégala for Jaffna, I was called on to make a report for the North-Western Province for 1868, and I then asked the attention of Government to the prevalence of cattle stealing in the North-Western Province, and the want of another Magistrate, the Assistant Magistate having been removed in the beginning of 1869.

The following are extracts from that report:—

Crimes.—Prevalence of.

"The state of the District, as regards crime, is in my opinion most unsatisfactory, and calls for special attention, with reference to the discontinuance, at the end of 1868, of the additional Magistrate allowed to this station.

"A reference to the Calendar of Cases tried before the Supreme Court at the Sessions of March last, and to that of those sent for trial to Kandy during the recent Sessions, will suffice, I think, to shew that there is an amount of crime of a serious nature, both against person and property, requiring careful investigation to secure its conviction before a higher Court, which it is impossible for a Justice of the Peace, who has to attend to the duties of a District Judge, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Police Magistrate, in an important station like this, to give to it.

"Cattle stealing, the chronic curse of this Province, prevailing as it is now to a fearful extent, especially in some of the Kóralés bordering on the Anurádhapura District, of itself requires for some time to come the unremitting attention of an active Justice of the Peace.

"In a conversation I had in Jaffna in 1865 with one of the ablest Judges who ever presided on the benches of the District Courts of Kandy and Jaffna, and who had had considerable experience of the Northern Province, as Deputy Queen's Advocate for a space of eight years, he attributed the greater prevalence of crime in, and the heavy Calendars of, the Kandyan districts, as compared with the state of crime in, and the comparatively small Calendars of, the Northern Province, in a great measure to the want of a sufficient number of Magistrates in the Kandyan districts, which induced

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

the people in many cases to take the law into their own hands, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in taking their cases before a Magistrate, and which encouraged evil-doers, from the supposed impunity with which crime could be committed.

"My short experience of this District has convinced me of the truth of this opinion.

"The Peninsula of Jaffna, including the Islands, is about the same in extent as the Judicial District of Kurunégala. The former is intersected with a network of roads, which render communication between different parts of it extremely easy. There are in the Peninsula and Islands attached to it five Magistrates, including the District Judge. There are in fact very few villages more than twelve miles from a Court. Many Kóralés of this District are, on the contrary, buried in the jungle, with mere jungle paths as means of communication. There is but one Magistrate, and he the District Judge of the whole District; the Magistrate of Galagodara having jurisdiction only over a few Kóralés in the extreme east of the District. Many of the villages, and some of them in which cattle stealing is most prevalent, are thirty miles from the Court, so that to bring a case before a Court, a man must come thirty miles to file an affidavit, and make at least four trips to the Court before he can get his case disposed of, leaving his family in the meantime to the mercy of the rascal against whom he comes to lodge his case.

"Can it be wondered at, if he comes to some arrangement with the robber, or abandons his case, or even worse, takes the law into his own hands? ! !"

The Judge to whom I referred in that report, was Mr. Alexander Murray.

The opinion therefore of the two gentlemen best qualified to give an opinion on the state of crime in the Northern Province, as compared with other Provinces, was to the effect that there really was very much less crime of a serious nature in the Northern Province; and that there has been a marked decrease in crime of a serious nature, is shewn by the Return No. 1, which fully bears out the statement made by Mr. Dyke in his Report of 1844; and to what did those gentlemen attribute this?

Mr. Dyke, to the persistent efforts that were made for a series of years to raise the tone of the Headmen establishment, his recommendation for the improvement of it having been to some extent carried out by Government.

See the following extract from his report before referred to:—

"Attention of a general nature on the part of the Government Agent to the manner in which the Police Vidahns discharge their duties—that is, to their general character and conduct—has not in this Province been withdrawn. Besides attention to representations and complaints, especially on occasions of circuits into the country, there have been several times, at intervals of two or three years or more, general revisions of the establishment, with the uniform result of reducing numbers, and generally of improving the character of the holders of the office.

"The last of these revisions, on which considerable attention was bestowed, was made in and about September, 1842.

"That not only Police Vidahns, but the Headmen of the highest grade, were connected with the most serious crimes committed in this part of the Province, was notorious; they not only screened criminals and obstructed the Courts of Justice by the undue exercise of their influence—an influence of terrorism—but they actually maintained gangs at their command.

"There were amongst the Maniagars who were in office in the year 1831, at the time of the adoption of the measure of greatly reducing the numbers of these and other Headmen, and for the first time of allowing them some pay, individuals generally believed to have been but a short time before, and in a minor degree perhaps, then involved in such connection.

"No suspicion of the kind now attaches to any of this class of Headmen, and if to any of the subordinate class, the Odaiyars, it must be to a very few, and in a very minor degree; nor is the case materially different as regards the Police Vidahns.

"I have before expressed my opinion of the neglect so long evinced towards the establishment of Headmen.

"Practically, the maintenance of order in the country must depend upon them; yet while frequently much is required of them, and indiscriminate abuse heaped upon them, little or nothing is done to improve their position.

"It is not merely my own opinion, but it is generally admitted, that the character of the Headmen is vastly improved—the character and conduct of the establishment as a body indeed totally changed—since the adoption in 1832 of the measure of reducing numbers, and of allowing salaries.

"With regard to the observation and direction as to the mode of selection of persons to be Police Vidahns, I have to state that the selection has already been in a great measure, though not absolutely, left to the people. The selections also have generally been made in the country, in or near the villages, and in public; all objection being heard and disposed of, and all proceedings in the matter being recorded in the Diary. Absolute election by the people has not been, and could not be, resorted to without the aid of a law to define who should be the electors, and to regulate the proceedings; for when election was at a former period frequently resorted to in respect to Headmen, the proceedings, which the Collector could not properly conduct personally, were a mere tumult, and they were practically left to the native servants and Headmen, with the result of the return of the party favoured by the most influential of them, and nothing could generally be more irregular and indecent than the whole proceedings."

Mr. Murray attributed it to the number of Magistrates in the Peninsula and Islands, which rendered it possible for every one to have ready access to a Court, and which insured a proper supervision being kept up over the Headmen, and the speedy disposal of cases; and he attributed the prevalence of crime of a serious nature in the Kandyan Districts to a want of a sufficient number of Magistrates.

The necessity for keeping up the Minor Courts of the Peninsula was pressed on the attention of Government by Mr. Dyke, on whose recommendation the Maliâkam Court was re-established in 1849. Mr. Campbell, in his remarks, puts the Northern, North-Western, and Eastern Provinces together as Provinces in which, for want of a sufficient number of Magistrates and Police, the Returns of crime are not to be relied on, as there must be a large amount of undetected crime which never comes to light, and that there is really as much crime of a serious nature in those Provinces.

As regards the Kandyan portion of the North-Western Province, viz., the Kurunégala District, he is right. I reported on the state of that District in 1869; there was a want of Magistrates, and the Police Headmen establishment was in anything but a satisfactory condition.

As regards the Northern Province, as shewn by the extracts from Mr. Dyke's reports, the opinion expressed by Mr. Murray, and the Return of serious crimes tried, as given above, and as I believe from my own experience of the Province, he is wrong.

There is (I am afraid we shall soon have to say there was) really less crime in the Northern Province, owing to the presence of a sufficient number of Magistrates, and to the systematic supervision kept over the Headmen establishment by Mr. Dyke. That it is not owing to the people being a different race to the Kandyans and less criminal in their tendencies, as Mr. Campbell supposes it might be believed they are, is clearly shewn by what Mr. Dyke has stated of the prevalence of ear-cutting and gang-robbery at the time he first took up an appointment in the Peninsula of Jaffna; such crimes being seldom heard of now.

However, whether we accept the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Campbell, or the opinion expressed by Messrs. Dyke and Murray, the inference to be drawn must be the same as regards the Magistrates, viz., that it would be highly inexpedient to reduce their number.

If undetected crime exists to a great extent, as stated by Mr. Campbell, Magistrates are required to ferret it out and to investigate it. If crime has been repressed by the efforts of the Magistrates, aided by the Headmen, as is the opinion of Messrs. Dyke and Murray, unless it can be shewn satisfactorily that the tendency to commit crime has to a great extent been stamped out, the presence of the Magistrate is still necessary to prevent a relapse. What has recently occurred in the Peninsula shews, in my opinion, that the tendency to commit crime has not been sufficiently stamped out to admit of the number of Magistrates being reduced,—so long at least as the present forms have to be gone through, and a large amount of clerical work is thrown on the Magistrates.

Reduce the amount of work by making proceedings more summary, and thus enable a Magistrate to get through more work in a day, and the number perhaps might be reduced; but even then, the extent of a Magistrate's jurisdiction must be taken into consideration, for there is something more to be taken into account than the mere hearing of cases in the Court-House; there is the moral effect, for instance, produced by the presence within easy call of a Magistrate, in the event of any serious crime occurring, to be considered.

The feeling that an active Magistrate can come down on them at a moment's notice, almost as soon as a crime is committed, is of itself a very powerful check on bad characters.

It is not safe, in my opinion, to act merely on Returns of work done as sent in by Magistrates, in reducing their number.

There are no Returns of work *not done* which might have been done, and which ought to have been done. Returns may shew very little work done in some Courts, from which it may be inferred that there is very little work to be done, but a little conversation with some of the people living within the jurisdiction of those Courts, will suffice to shew that the presence of an active Magistrate is much needed. I write this from actual experience of what occurred when I visited one of the Islands in the beginning of last year.

As regards the extension of the Police Force, as at present constituted, into the villages of the Jaffna Peninsula, and into the rural districts of the Island in general, as recommended by Mr. Campbell, I feel confident, that any one acquainted with the rural districts of the Island and with the Peninsula of Jaffna, will agree in the opinion expressed by Mr. Dyke in the following extract from the same report as before referred to, on a similar proposal to introduce Police into the Peninsula of Jaffna.

"I am totally opposed to any plan for attempting the introduction of a body of foreigners as Malay Police peons throughout the country. Though it may answer well in towns, that is no proof that it would in the country; the circumstances in the two cases are so different. I am convinced that it would not answer in this Province, from the want of the necessary intimate acquaintance with the people and all their habits and customs, that must exist on the part of such persons, and from their inability to command any effective co-operation on the part of the people, without which such a body could not act with efficiency in such a country as this. It would also, and as I conceive justly, be regarded as most offensive by the people, while on general grounds I think it would be most objectionable and inconsistent with the other measures of the Government; for what could be more objectionable in the existing state of the country, or more inconsistent with what is professed, and in some degree with what has been done, than to declare to the people throughout the country

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

that their character is so hopelessly distinctive and impure, that they neither are, nor can be, made fit instruments for a Police establishment. And, although there may be something peculiar in the requisites of a good Police establishment, calculated to make any charge of inconsistency inapplicable, the forcing of such a measure upon the people would be most unfair, until the plan of adequately paying, and otherwise improving the position of persons chosen for such offices from amongst themselves, had been afforded a fair trial.

"Another important matter besides giving a fair salary to them, is, in my opinion, to direct attention to the endeavours to improve the self-respect of these officers. It cannot improve the character of such persons to treat them with indignity, and to heap indiscriminate abuse upon them as a body in public: and I entertain a very strong opinion, that proceedings of this nature have had a most injurious influence upon the existing establishment, particularly in deterring many fit persons from seeking the appointments.

"However just, it cannot do any good; but it is not just in its indiscriminateness, for, as I have in a previous part of this letter remarked, that the maintenance of order in the country must practically depend upon the character of the Headmen, so are there not a few instances of large villages where the selection of both the Odaiyárs and Police Vidánais has been a happy one, in which all business—Revenue, Civil, and Judicial—is quietly and satisfactorily conducted, without trouble or complaint, and in which there is hardly any crime."

One of Mr. Campbell's chief arguments against the present Police Headmen is, that they are open to bribery, and are the abettors and cloakers of crime of every dye.

The Police Headmen, I must beg to observe, are selected from amongst the gentry of the country, from the respectable and influential classes, and are in general the leading men of the country.

What are the Police constables as a body? What has been their conduct in many instances, when detached on duty to a distance?

I know from experience, that many of the men taken into the force are bad characters, and not to be trusted from under the immediate supervision of the Inspector.

Does Mr. Campbell really expect that respectable Headmen will associate themselves with such men, and co-operate with them in the detection of crime?

Nothing would tend more to demoralize the Police Headmen establishment than to send such Policemen as many of those we have now are, to co-operate with them, or to be a check, as Mr. Campbell supposes, on them. The respectable men would resign their appointments; the Police Headmanships would no longer be looked up to and sought for by men of respectability and position; and they would soon fall into the hands of men of the (in many instances) Police Constable stamp. The sending of such men as I have seen detached for duty to Jaffna, Mannár, and Kurunégala, into the rural districts, would be a positive curse to the poor villagers who would have the misfortune to be near any of their stations.

I admit that there are towns, such as Colombo, &c., where it is necessary to keep up a disciplined Police force, and that there are some villages on the sides of or near some of the principal thoroughfares, in which the existence of certain interests, such as the coffee interest, have induced a number of strangers of doubtful character to settle. Such people require to be kept in check by a Police force, and Mr. Campbell will find it quite as much as he will be able to do, to get a sufficient number of respectable men, in whom confidence can be placed, to form an armed Police for the protection of the towns, and to preserve order in such villages as I have alluded to. It will take some years to organize such a force efficiently, and to weed it of bad characters.

It may be necessary also in some stations where there is a Magistrate, to place a small body of Police, but I believe that, as a rule, no detachment of Police should be placed where there is not a Magistrate close at hand to keep it in order.

Every endeavour should be made to work through the Headmen before the introduction of a Police force, which should be brought in as a last resource, when, from a change in the circumstances of a place, brought about by an extension of trade or the establishment of some peculiar branch of industry, which has induced the settlement of a number of persons who have not the traditionary regard for the Headmen, and over whom he cannot exercise any moral influence, it may become necessary to place at the disposal of the Magistrate a body of Police, able to deal with such characters as require to be kept in check by physical force.

To indiscriminately place detachments of Police over the whole country, as recommended by the Inspector-General of Police, would, I believe, have a most demoralizing effect on the Headmen and people, and bring about a change in the relations that have existed between the authorities and the people, and in their communications with each other, directly and through the Headmen, which will bring about a feeling of mistrust, and have a most prejudicial effect in the training of young officers for the public service, who, taught to look on the people as a body as a disorderly lawless set, only to be kept in check by force, will rely entirely on a Police force, formed in many instances of the lowest classes, from whom they will still further receive bad impressions of the people, instead of trying to work through the Headmen (the aristocracy and gentry of the country), for whom, as in the Kandyan Districts more especially, the people as a rule still entertain the highest regard.

What is required in the rural Districts of the country is—not an armed Police like the present Police force, but the improvement and proper encouragement of the present Rural Police of Village Headmen, supported by, and kept under the supervision of a sufficient number of Magistrates; and this brings me again to the reduction recently made in the number of Magistrates in the Peninsula and the Islands of the Jaffna District.

There were in the beginning of 1870 four Magistrates, exclusive of the District Judge, in the Jaffna District, which consists of the Peninsula of Jaffna; the Islands of Vélaṇai, Puṇkuḍutívu, Neḍuntívu, Nayinátívu, Aṇalaitívu, Eḷuvatívu and Káraitívu; the Púnakari, Pallavaráyakkaḍḍu, and the Karachchi Districts on the mainland (see annexed map). This has been the smallest number of Magistrates I believe placed in this District for fifty years, till within the last few months.

The Magistrates were

| | |
|---|---|
| The Magistrate of Jaffna and | Mallákam, |
| Do. | Kayts, |
| Do. | Point Pedro, |
| Do. | Chávakachchéri. |

The area of the District of Jaffna is about 940 square miles; the extreme length, 64 miles; breadth, 46 miles. The population by last Census, 245,124.

The jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Jaffna and Mallákam extends over the whole District, but the Divisions of Jaffna, Valikámam East, North, West, and Púnakari, are more particularly placed under him, with a population of 125,439. He holds Court once a week at Mallákam, where there was for some time a separate Magistrate.

The Magistrate of Kayts was stationed at the port of Kayts. His jurisdiction extended over the Islands Vélaṇai, Puṇkuḍutívu, Aṇalaitívu, Nayinátívu, Káraitívu, Eḷuvatívu, and Neḍuntívu—population, 28,699—and he had once a year to visit Neḍuntívu, or Delft.

The Court of Point Pedro has jurisdiction over the parishes of Uḍuppiḍḍi, Kaddaivéli, Point Pedro, and the villages of Kuḍattanai, Ampan, and Nákarkóvil in the Tenmarádchi Division, and Kuḍárappu, Sembiyanpattu, Marutaṇkéṇi, Veḍḍuráyan, Udutturai, and Araliyavḷai, in the Pachchilaippaḷi Division.—Population, 45,611.

The Court of Chávakachchéri has jurisdiction over the parishes of Návaṭkuḷi, Sávakachchéri, Varaṇai, Eḷutumadduwa, Kachcháy, Mukamalai, Tampakámam, Plóppálai, Mullippattu, and the Karachchi (excepting the villages of Kuḍattanai, Ampan, and Nákarkóvil, the Tenmarádchi, and Kuḍárappu, Sempiyanpattu, Maruṭaṇkéṇi, Veḍḍuráyan, Udutturai, and Araliyavaḷai in the Pachchilaippaḷi Division), and the villages of Puḷiyampokkaṇai, Kalluveḍḍitiḍal, Punnainirávi, Kokkulandapolai, Uttárapura, Pokkaḍavai, Vaḷi, Aḍampan of Karunávaṭpattu.—Population, 45,227.

There are now only two Magistrates; the Court of Kayts having been given over to the Magistrate of Jaffna, who is required to visit it once a month, and the Court of Chávakachchéri having been handed over to the Magistrate of Point Pedro, who visits it once a week, and holds Court for two days.

I would beg to ask, if it is possible for two Magistrates, moving about from one Court to the other, to keep down the arrears in any of them, to keep a proper supervision over them, to hold in check a population of 250,000, scattered over such a large extent of ground, and to thoroughly investigate the cases of serious crimes that are brought before them.

What possible good can a Magistrate do now in three days in a month at Kayts, for instance? Kayts is twelve miles from Jaffna, Mallákam seven. The latter place has to be visited once a week; the other once a month. The mere travelling from one station to another takes up a very considerable portion of the Magistrate's time.

Again, Point Pedro is fifteen miles from Chávakachchéri by the nearest route. The Magistrate of Point Pedro has regularly to travel this distance two days in the week, in coming to and returning from Chávakachchéri, and after travelling it, he has to sit in Court and investigate cases. Is it possible that work can be properly done under such circumstances? Kayts and Point Pedro are both ports, requiring the presence of a Magistrate. Kayts has a seafaring population of 1,268, and there are sometimes as many as 100 vessels at anchor in the port. Point Pedro and Valveḍḍitturai are also thriving ports. Chávakachchéri is the centre of a lawless district, the people of which have always given a great deal of trouble.

The closing of these several Courts for so many days in the week and month, and the absence of the Magistrate repeatedly from Point Pedro and Chávakachchéri, and the almost entire closing of the Court at Kayts, are causing serious inconvenience to the people, and producing much discontent and dissatisfaction, and crime of a very serious nature is already beginning to be on the increase; six very serious cases being now under investigation, two of them at least being cold-blooded deliberate murders. These have all taken place since the reduction in the number of Magistrates, and there can be no doubt that the feeling is now getting abroad, that crime can be committed with impunity, from its being felt that it is impossible for the Magistrate to reach the spot where a crime has been committed, in time to admit of his making a satisfactory investigation.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The matter is one, as I believe, demanding the serious attention of Government, as I feel convinced, that the reduction recently made in the number of Magistrates in the Peninsula of Jaffna, if persisted in, will lead to a state of anarchy in the more remote divisions of the District, and to a course of oppression of the weak by the strong, which must ultimately result in a very considerable increase of crime of a serious nature; and in regard to this, I annex extracts from the annual Reports of Mr. Dyke for 1863 and 1865, with reference to stations being left without Magistrates for lengthened periods.

*Extract from the Annual Report of* 1863.

"The leaving of stations without a Magistrate is a great, and seems to be a growing, evil. Point Pedro was without a Magistrate for four, and Chávakachchéri for two and a-half months, during which time the Magistrate of Jaffna, having concurrent jurisdiction, the business of the two Districts was thrown upon him.

"In the Report of 1862, I made the following observations:—'The peace of the country is now more disturbed by class and caste disputes than by anything else. * * * It is however my opinion, that in the meantime acts of oppression on the part of influential persons towards those who formerly occupied a degraded position, from which they are now struggling to emerge, ought to be punished with severity.'

"In May I reported that three serious cases of the kind had come under my notice, and I suggested that the Queen's Advocate's attention should be called to one of them in particular, and to offences of the kind generally. This was done. Circulars were written to the Magistrates by the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and, as to the particular case, the Queen's Advocate reported to Government as follows:—'I have looked into the case referred to by the Agent, and quite concur with him in opinion, that the accused parties were treated with too great leniency. Their conduct was very lawless, and called for severe punishment, and yet the Magistrate only bound them over in the sum of £10, on their own personal recognizances. True it is that the complainants were willing to settle the case amicably, but the very reason assigned by them, that they were "weak," and the accused "powerful," should have induced the Magistrate to press on the case, and to punish the accused severely.'"

*Extract from the Annual Report of* 1865.

"The leaving of stations without a resident Magistrate."

"In the report of 1863, I remarked as follows:—'The leaving of stations without a Magistrate is a great, and seems to be a growing, evil. Point Pedro was without a Magistrate for four, and Chávakachchéri for two and a-half months, during which time the Magistrate of Jaffna, having concurrent jurisdiction, the business of the two Districts was thrown upon him.'

"Last year the station of Chávakachchéri was left without a resident Magistrate for four and a-half months. I think that this must have been very prejudicial to the well-being of the District."

Proper Gaols. Trained Gaolers and Turnkeys, want of.

Of the measures to be adopted for the repression of crime, there can be no doubt that one of the most important, and in fact without which all others would be to a great extent of little avail, is the introduction of an efficient system of Gaol discipline into the several Gaols of the Island, as recommended by the Gaol Commission in their Report on Gaols.

The recommendations of the Commission must however, to a great extent, remain a dead letter, until better Gaols are provided, and trained men in the shape of Gaolers and Turnkeys, placed in charge of them.

Some works of alteration and improvements were carried out in the Jaffna Gaol last year.

Thirteen wards were converted into forty-eight solitary cells, and a Guard-room, and an Association Ward, as it is called, built, and an infirmary is being provided this year.

The Gaol, thus improved, is still far short of what it ought to be.

Plans and estimates were submitted last year amongst the proposals for works this year, for providing additional accommodation, which would, at comparatively small cost, have made it a tolerable first-class Gaol for the Province. They were not however, I regret to say, entertained by Government.

Gaolers and Turnkeys.

As regards Gaolers and Turnkeys, I believe that they should form a distinct establishment for general services over the Island, that they should be trained in the Welikada Gaol, under the immediate supervision of the Inspector of Gaols, and Superintendent of Welikada, and then sent to the different Gaols of the Island, and transferred from one Gaol to another annually, so as to prevent anything in the shape of favoritism arising regarding the prisoners, and their getting too much mixed up in an improper manner with the Contractors and others connected with the Gaol, and the local Gaol guards.

Another matter which, as I believe, demands the attention of Government, with a view to a change in the present practice, is the execution of the sentences of death on criminals, in public,

Could not the system now in force in England, of carrying out sentences of death within the walls of the Prison, be adopted with much advantage in this Island?

The following are Returns of writs of execution against property, and personal process, which shew that the business in the Fiscal's Office is steadily increasing.

*Writs of Execution against Property.*

I give a tabular Statement in like form as for last year, from 1865.

| Years. | Amount for which Writs have been issued. | Amount recovered by Sale. | Amount levied without Sale. | Amount settled between Parties. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1865 . | 10,474 | 3,354 | 128 | 1,592 | 5,074 |
| 1866 .. | 13,189 | 4,246 | 121 | 1,389 | 5,756 |
| 1867 . | 14,694 | 4,608 | 303 | 1,380 | 6,291 |
| 1868 .. | 20,870 | 8,351 | 277 | 1,684 | 10,312 |
| 1869 .. | 22,022 | 6,992 | 371 | 1,072 | 8,435 |
| 1870 . | 19,275 | 8,150 | 483 | 1,935 | 10,568 |

*Personal Process.*

Number received annually from 1865 to 1870.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | — | 52,781 | 1868 | — | 60,359 |
| 1866 | — | 55,747 | 1869 | — | 60,124 |
| 1867 | — | 60,288 | 1870 | — | 61,125 |

Irrigation Ordinance, &c.

The Irrigation Ordinance, No. 21 of 1867, has now been brought into operation in all the Districts of the Province, and in all the divisions of each District, except in the Jaffna, Vadamarádchi, and Pachchilaippali divisions of the Jaffna District, and the Maritime Pattuwas of the Mullaittívu District, the people of which have not shewn any desire to be placed under the provisions of the Ordinance; the circumstances of the country as regards paddy cultivation being very different from those of the tank districts.

No works of construction, repair, or improvement of irrigation works, have been as yet carried out in this Province with the aid of Government, as provided for in the Ordinance.

In the Peninsula of Jaffna and in the Karaichchi, there are no extensive irrigation works, the cultivation of paddy being dependent almost entirely on rain.

In the Vanni Pattuwas of the Mannár District there are some fine tanks which might be repaired, but the people are too poor to do more than pay tank-menders to patch them up when the bunds are breached during heavy rains, and no applications have been made for the aid of Government to repair any of them.

In the Maritime Pattuwas of the Mannár District I believe a work which would prove of great benefit to the people might be carried out, as I have before reported; but before anything can be done, a survey of the country must be made, and the levels taken. I allude to the proposal to lead the water of the Arivi Aru, by means of a channel cut through the Giant's tank, into the small tanks of the Mántóddai and Nánáddán Pattuwas.

In a circuit I made through the Anurádhapura District at the close of 1869, I inspected several very fine tanks, and tried to induce the people to accept the aid of Government, under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance, for their repair.

I made a full report on the subject to Government in April, 1870, and again called attention to the subject this year, and requested that the Irrigation Assistant might be instructed to inspect the tanks in the Anurádhapura District, and the site of the proposed works in the Mannár District. (See copy of letter No. 73 of 21st April, 1870, annexed.)

The Assistant Agent of Anurádhapura has reported lately that the people have expressed a desire to avail themselves of the aid of Government, in terms of the Ordinance, but wish first to be informed what the cost of repair of the tanks, if undertaken by Government, would amount to. This is nothing but reasonable, and until the tanks have been inspected and reported on by the Irrigation Assistant, nothing more can be done.

The circumstances of the people of the Mullaittívu District are very much the same as those of the people of the Mannár Vanni. An application was made by a single proprietor for aid for repair of a comparatively small tank, Alaikallupotakulam, in Melpattu North; but Government did not consider it desirable to undertake the work.

Irrigation in the Peninsula of Jaffna is carried on chiefly from wells, and an application was made in 1868 by some of the people of the Tenmarádchi division for aid to sink wells in their paddy fields; but it was said that wells scarcely appeared to come within the limits or intentions of the Irrigation Ordinance.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to.

"Jaffna Kachchéri,
"21st April, 1871.

"No. 73.

"SIR,

"IN September and October last I made a circuit through the Mullaittivu and Anurádhapura Districts, principally for the purpose of inspecting some of the old tanks, and urging on the people the desirability of asking the aid of Government, under the Irrigation Ordinance, to repair them.

"I had been aware for some time before, that comparatively large sums of money were annually spent by the people of the tank districts of the Province for the repair of the embankments of their tanks, to tank-menders of the Coast and Kúraittivu Island near Jaffna, who annually resort to those districts in the dry season, for the purpose of making contracts with the people for the repair of damage done to the tanks during the rains of the previous season.

"I know these men in general did their work very badly, and frequently remarked on it to the villagers, urging on them to do the work themselves, rather than pay large sums of money to people who purposely did the work indifferently, in order to secure fresh contracts the next year.

"I was not however aware of the very large sums uselessly, and I may say recklessly, thrown away by the proprietors of lands irrigated by means of tanks in this Province, till I visited the Anurádhapura District in October.

"Five tanks in particular were shewn to and inspected by me in that District, on which large sums of money had been paid to tank-menders and masons, in repairing the dams, and in attempts to restore the sluices.

"They were

Rampatwalle, near the road from Horowapotane to Mihintalé.
Ellegamowa, Periácolom, and Terepane tanks, on the Central road.
Ralapanawewa, near the road to Puttalam.

"On the first, £500 had been expended, and all that the tank-menders had done was to heap up a mound of loose sand and earth, dug up from close to the embankment. The sluice, on which £40 had been spent, was worse than useless.

"Large sums had been expended in similar wretched attempts to repair the bunds and sluices of Ellegamowe, Periácolom, and Terepane tanks, and by the Ratémahatmayá of the Western Division on the sluice of Ralapanawewa.

"[N. B.—Rampatwalle is a beautiful tank like a miniature lake; Ellegamuwa and Periácolom are also fine tanks with hills at the bed, the drainage from which flows into the tanks. I would beg to suggest these tanks being inspected by the Irrigation Superintendent, and an estimate of the cost of thoroughly repairing them being made.]

"I endeavoured to convince the people of the folly of throwing away money in this way, and of the liberal terms on which Government was prepared to render them aid and assistance, under the Irrigation Ordinance.

"There seemed however to be very great doubt on the part of the people of the ability of Government to repair the tanks. They appeared to be under the impression that giants, or some other wonderful race who had disappeared from the face of the earth, had originally made the tanks, and could alone repair them, and that all that could now be done was merely to patch them up.

"The only way to overcome this, as it appears to me, is by placing before the people of the remote districts of this Province, who have not had the advantage of seeing works of any magnitude carried out, some practical proof of what Government is able and willing to do for them; and, to do this, I would beg to suggest that three Crown tanks, one in each of the Districts, Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Anurádhapura, be thoroughly repaired and supplied with sluices, to serve as models to the people, if they wish to carry out any work of repair themselves, or to shew them what Government will do for them, if they require the aid and assistance of Government.

"The cost of these works could, I believe, be ultimately recovered by the sale or lease of the tanks.

"Almost all the tanks of the Mannar and Mullaittivu Vannies require sluices, and I believe many of the people would very gladly supply their tanks with sluices, if they could get a good mode in which to make them at small cost. I would beg therefore to request, that if the "Molesworth sluices," referred to in your letter No. — of the 11th November, 1869, have been found to answer, that the Director-General of Public Works be directed to put one up in some place to be pointed out in the Peninsula of Jaffna, in order that a model of a village tank sluice, which would not cost much, may be placed before the Headmen and other influential persons of the Vanni and Jaffna Districts. The cost of fitting up such a sluice in Jaffna would not exceed, I should think, £12, including cost of sluice and transport.

"I beg also again to call attention to the proposals brought forward by Mr. Dyke, to divert the water of the Arivi Aru, in the Mannár District, into the tanks of the Mántoddai Pattuwa through the breaches in the hand of the Giant's tank. I feel convinced that some work of the kind, of great benefit to the people of the Mannár District, could be carried out at comparatively small cost.

"No decided opinion can be formed in the matter, however, till the country in the neighbourhood of the Giant's tank has been surveyed, and the levels taken, and I would beg to recommend that a survey of the Mántoddai Pattus, and of the country in the neighbourhood of the Arivi Aru above the Mántoddai Pattus, be made during the approaching dry season; and, if it be found practicable to carry out such a work as has been recommended, that an estimate of the cost be made, in order that the wishes of the people on the subject may be ascertained.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "W. C. TWYNAM."

"The Hon'ble
"The Colonial Secretary,
"Colombo."

Public Works.

There were no works of any great importance carried out in the Peninsula of Jaffna, except that of the improvement and repair of the Jaffna Gaol; the works done having been almost entirely confined to the usual repairs of roads and buildings.

One of the "sanitary roads," as they are called, recommended to be opened by the Cholera Commission, viz., the Nedunteru, was opened in Vannarpannai, and I believe with much benefit to the people of the neighbourhood. The most important of these roads has not however been yet provided for, viz., the road from O'ddumadam to Villúndi, through the Moors' quarters:—

The following are the remarks I made regarding it and two others, in the proposals for works to be carried out in this year.

"These four are sanitary roads for the ventilation of a crowded quarter of the town, and are very much required. (See Report of the Cholera Commission, page 14, paragraph 165)."

I annex, for reference, the explanation I afforded last year in respect to these three works, viz.:—

"I beg earnestly to request that the three roads now brought forward may be provided for in the Estimates for 1871.

"No person unacquainted with the quarter of the town in which these roads are proposed to be opened, can form an idea of the horrible state of the atmosphere at certain times of the day in the neighbourhood, for want of proper ventilation.

"It is what is called the Moors' quarter. The houses are all enclosed in compounds, crowded with cocoanuts and other trees, and surrounded with high walls or fences, and the small, narrow, tortuous lanes are resorted to by the people, for want of proper latrines.

"One of the roads which is proposed to be carried in a direction north-east and south-west through the most densely populated portion of the neighbourhood, would throw a current of air through it during both monsoons.

"My attention has been particularly called to the state of this portion of the town, with reference to the opening of the sanitary road provided for, for this year, and which is now being opened, viz., road through the Moors' quarter from Mutsanthi to Navantarai (the Nedunteru)."

Central road. New trace.

On the mainland thirty-three miles of a new trace of a portion of the Central road, from Elephant Pass to Kanakarayankulam, were opened on a grant of £2,000.

The alteration of the trace was referred to by Mr. Russell in his Report of the Province for 1868, as follows:—

"An alteration of the trace between Karandai, 28 miles, and Kanakarayankulam, 68 miles, has been proposed by the Provincial Assistant, and when it is carried out, the highway will not only be shortened by two miles, but will be rendered practicable at all seasons of the year."

The object had in view in opening the new line, was to avoid the several streams issuing from the Kanakarayan A'ru, across which the old road is carried, and which, during rainy seasons, flood the whole country in the neighbourhood of the old road.

The new line has been carried over high ground to the west of the river, which it entirely avoids, and joins the old road at Kanakarayankulam. The want of good water for a distance of nineteen miles is a great drawback to the new line, and will prevent its being availed of for traffic, unless it be found possible to sink some wells. The attempts made last year to sink some wells failed, in consequence of the water come on being bad.

There are only two small villages on the new line between Elephant Pass and Kanakarayankulam—the first being Panikkankulam, twenty-four miles from Elephant Pass. Except as regards the want of good water, there can be no doubt that the new line is far preferable to the old one, and will require much less expenditure in being converted into a really good road.

The other road works carried on in the Province by the Public Works Department, were merely works of upkeep.

Hospitals on Central road and Mullaittivu.

As regards buildings, two of no great pretensions, but which will however, if properly kept up under the charge of efficient men, prove of incalculable benefit to the poor people of the Vanni, viz., the hospitals at Vavuniyavilankulam at the 90th mile, Central road, and at the station of Mullaittivu, were commenced last year, and will shortly be completed.

These buildings were provided for with reference to the report made by Dr. Loos on the disease so frightfully prevalent in the Vanni, and the recommendation of the Cholera Commission.

It is to be hoped that properly-qualified medical men, earnest in their work, will be sent to take charge of these hospitals. Such men will find a wide field for the exercise of their profession amongst the poor afflicted villagers of the Vanni Pattus; and if they only discover some remedy for that terrible disease, or even some means of alleviating the sufferings of those now being consumed by it, they will not have laboured in vain.

In one of the extracts from Mr. Campbell's Report, which I have given under the head "Crime," there is the following remark:—

"When I recently mentioned to the Principal Civil Medical Officer that some Police Stations were to be established in the Northern Province, between Dambulla and Mannár, he expressed much satisfaction, and a hope that now the sick and dying among the numerous coolies who frequent that road may receive better attention from the Medical Officers and Patrols than they have received hitherto."

It is to be hoped the Inspector-General of Hospitals will be able to find men for these Hospitals who will not require Policemen to keep them to their duty.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The re-building of the cooly sheds on the Mannár-Madawachchi road was another, and a very important work commenced in 1870, on an estimate of £2,708, and which will shortly be brought to completion.

There were in all eight sheds provided for, viz.:—

One at Mannár.
" Tallady, opposite to Mannár, on the mainland.
" Uylankulam ..... ..... 8 miles.
" Murukan ..... ..... 14 do.
" Kumbanchanchakulam ..... 18 do.
" Pullady Erakam ..... ..... 23 do.
" Cherrykulam Aar ..... ..... 33 do.
" Mankulam ..... ..... 43 do.

Cooly sheds, Mannár - Madawachchi road.

Of these, the sheds at Mannár, Tallady, Uylankulam, Murukan, Kumbanchanchakulam, and Mankulam, have been, I believe, completed.

Certain works executed, of which much needed.

Amongst works, the execution of which was urged on Government by the late Mr. Dyke, and have since been referred to by Mr. Russell in his Report for 1867, are the following:—

1. The improvement of the Central road.
2. The formation of Causeways between Punnalai and Káraitivu, and Arali and Valanai.
3. The building of covered Markets in the Peninsula of Jaffna.

Central road.

The first, as remarked by Mr. Russell, owed its origin to Mr. Dyke. It was originally planned by him, and the opening of it was carried out under his directions, and he persistently urged on Government the necessity of improving it till made into a really good road for cart traffic. The objects had in view in the opening of that road, were to open up communication direct with the Central Province, and with other parts of the Island, and the other Districts of the Province, by means of branch roads leading from it for the purposes of trade, and to induce the people of the Peninsula to gradually settle in the deserted districts of the Vanni, by making communication between them and Jaffna easy.

The road is now in many places barely fit for cart traffic, and appears to be getting into a worse condition year by year; the sums allowed for its upkeep being insufficient to repair the damages annually done by wear and tear of carts, and by heavy rains during the rainy season.

The bridging of this road was strongly advocated by Mr. Dyke, as the first step towards converting it into a good road. All work of improvement on it appears, however, to have come to a stand-still for the last five years.

In the proposals of works brought forward for 1868, 1869, and 1870, the bridging of some of the streams across it was recommended as works to be undertaken in those years, and last year I made the following remark in the proposals for works for this year, viz.:

"10. *For an Iron Lattice Bridge over the Malvetty Oya on the Central road.* £1,362.

"Four bridges on the Central road were brought forward in the proposals for works to be carried out this year, and the following is the note made by Mr. Russell regarding them, viz.:—

"'These bridges are required in order to carry out the trunk road connecting the Northern and Central Provinces, in accordance with the view of the late Sir Henry Ward.'

"I would beg to suggest that the bridging of the Central road be taken up systematically, and that one large, or two or three small bridges, be provided for annually.

"I propose, therefore, one being put up next year across the Malvetty Oya, near Tirupassai."

Some systematic and sustained effort should be made to make this road, so important to the interests of the Northern Province, into a tolerably good road for cart traffic: and I believe that it might be made into a good road at comparatively small cost, if the work were taken up systematically, and persistently carried out for a series of years.

I would recommend the thorough making of a certain portion of the road annually in each District of the Province, and the bridging of at least one of the streams. The patching of the road here and there, and the making of small portions at intervals of miles, is merely throwing money away. Work should be carried on progressively, year after year, from one end of the road: the work in one year commencing where the work stopped the year before, instead of being carried on, as before remarked, in patches here and there.

Punalai and Arali Causeways.

As regards the Punalai and Arali Causeways, the following were the remarks made by Mr. Russell in 1868, viz.:—

"9. Causeway and Bridges over the Ford at Punalai ... ... £3,000.
"10. Do. do. Arali ... 4,800

"The necessity of these works has been recognized. The following is an extract from the Government Agent's Annual Report for 1867:—

"'The Arali and Punalai Causeways are respectively intended to connect the Islands of Velanai and Káraitivu with the Peninsula of Jaffna. The local advantages of these works were

explained by the late Government Agent, and apparently recognized by the Governor, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this station in March, 1867.'

"The Director of Public Works subsequently inspected the ground over which the Causeway is to run, and the Provincial Assistant was instructed to prepare a report on the project and an estimate for the Causeway."

I have recently alluded to these Causeways in a report I was called on to make in reference to the proposal to deepen the Mandativu channel, and I have urged the carrying out of the former work as one much needed by the trading and shipping interests, as improving the communication with the port of Kayts, and as likely to prove, if carried out, of great benefit to the agricultural community.

Covered Market places.

The building of covered markets in the Peninsula of Jaffna is a matter that engaged the attention of the late Government Agent, Mr. Dyke, for many years, and he repeatedly urged upon the Government the necessity that existed for these buildings in the Peninsula, with reference to the peculiar manner in which these market places were made use of by the people of the Peninsula of Jaffna.

The following is copy of a letter written by him in 1862, urging the construction of these buildings on grants from the general revenue, viz.:—

"No. 439. "Jaffna Kachchéri,
"16th December, 1862.

"Sir,

"Adverting to the remarks of the Sub-Committee on the Supply Ordinance for 1863, on certain items for the improvement of the daily market places, I have the honor to request the attention of Government to the several different principles in which their question of granting money for these market places has been treated.

"*Firstly*, money was granted for some tiled sheds without conditions, and two were built in the two market places in Jaffna. *Secondly*, it was made a condition that rent should be paid for the occupation of any such sheds that might be built. *Thirdly*, it was required that a moiety of the expense of any sheds that might be built should be contributed by the people; and now, *fourthly*, it is objected not only to grant money for the sheds, but even for the preliminary work of enclosing the land. The Sub-Committee observes that such works are of unusual character, and that the Government are not called upon to defray the charges for them from the general revenue.

"As to their being unusual, I beg to observe that charges of the kind were incurred so far back as 1842, and have since from time to time been allowed,—namely, for purchase of land, for the enclosure of it, and for buildings on it.

"And with regard to their being works which it is not proper to provide for out of the general revenue, I beg to request attention to the annexed list of works extracted by me from the Supply Ordinances,

"Each part of the country has its peculiarities as in respect to means of irrigation,—embanked tanks in one part; running streams in another; wells in a third.

"In the Peninsula of Jaffna there are no embanked tanks, and no public money has been spent for works of irrigation.

"Wells for extensive irrigation are almost peculiar to Jaffna. They must represent a very large capital, and the produce reared by their intermunerality contributes to the general revenue a sum which this year was £4,305, and will this year be about £4,600, and it is this which makes the total grain revenue of this Province bear so high a proportion to that of the whole Island; the Province having for 1860 given £14,628, while that for the whole Island was £68,967. So also these daily market places, held in the open air, are peculiar to the Peninsula of Jaffna—at least in the extent to which the people are dependent on them for supplies of food for their daily consumption. And I cannot but think that it is to a misapprehension of the facts as to the real character of these places, that the objections made to voting public money for them are mainly attributable. The opinion I believe is, that the same place in a market is occupied each day by the same person, and that therefore, that he or she has the like interest in, and advantage from such occupation as would be derived from a shop or boutique in any place; but such continuous occupation of a particular spot is the exception, as in the case of regular traders in various wares, in respect to whom I have before inquired, with reference to buildings, to obtain payment of rent, but the greater proportion of the space is occupied, as regards sellers, by persons (mostly women, the men remaining to cultivate their lands) who flock in from the surrounding country with all the miscellaneous articles of produce reared principally by the well irrigation, as plantains, pumpkins, brinjals, chillies, jack, &c., &c., all of which persons and the purchasers are exposed almost entirely in all weathers, the resort to the market by purchasers being a matter of necessity, inasmuch as, in consequence of this system of open markets, there are no wayside or other shops, or places of sale for such things, where they could obtain them.

"And I have here to observe, that the fact of the greater part of the produce sold in the markets being, as stated, reared by means of wells, establishes a close connection between the extra revenue derived from well irrigation, and the question of expenditure for the improvement of the market places.

"To a person unacquainted (as I am) with the circumstances on which the votes for these were justified, some of the works in the annexed list, particularly those of the Clock Tower and Gallo Face walk railing, seem open to the objections made as to the market places of Jaffna; and though doubtless there were considerations of public convenience which justified them, I submit that such considerations could hardly have been stronger than those which I have explained in respect to the market places. Other of the votes in the annexed list would, I suppose, be justified as sanitary measures, though it is not apparent to me, why, on the reasons of the Sub-Committee, the particular neighbourhoods to be benefited by such works, should not be made to pay specially for them;

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

but, admitting that the consideration stated justified their being provided for from the general revenues, I ask, is not the provision of the proper market places a sanatory measure? and is it not the improvement of the public health the object arrived at, in all countries, in the provision of sufficiently spacious and well-ventilated market places?

"An Ordinance just passed provides for the destruction of articles of food exposed for sale in an unwholesome state, and for putting an end to a valuable manufacture, because of its supposed deleterious influence on the public health. But what is more calculated to deteriorate the quality of food than its exposure for hours to the sun and rain, and how much more direct and extensive must be the influence of the latter exposure on the health of the large number of persons subjected to it, than the cause against which the recent legislation has been directed?

"I trust that in all these considerations the Government will support the proposed votes in Council, and that the Government and Council may be induced to adopt a somewhat more liberal policy generally as to these works, which so vitally affect the health, comfort, and general prospects of the people.

"As to any special measures for providing funds for buildings, the Government having rejected that proposed by me, I am totally at a loss what to propose, as the expense of separate machinery, expressly for this one object, would swallow up so much of the tax, and consequently render it so obnoxious to the people."

"Finally, I beg that this letter may be brought under the notice of the Legislative Council.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "P. A. DYKE.

"The Hon'ble
"The Colonial Secretary,
"Colombo."

"*List referred to.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| "A Market place, Colombo (estimate) ... ... | 2,500 |
| Two Public Privies at Galle ... ... | 110 |
| Two do. Colombo ... ... | 200 |
| Clock Tower, Colombo ... ... | 1,100 |
| And three Privies at Kandy ... ... | 125 |
| Buildings for the Industrial School, Colombo (two items) | 1,100 |
| Fence for Burial ground, Battiesloa ... ... | 84 |
| Retaining wall for the Galle Face pathway ... | 188 |
| Iron railing on Galle Face walk ... ... | 124 |
| Slaughter-house, Kandy ... ... ... | 435" |

The following is an extract from his Annual Report of 1865:—

"To make the view I have been endeavouring to give, of what have been the grants from the public revenues for the progressive improvement of the country, complete, I add a statement as to votes, chiefly on the Government Agents' Schedules, to the open market places which are so peculiar a feature of the country of the Peninsula of Jaffna.

"For lands for market places.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 ..... | £135 | ... | 1860 ..... | £ 25 |
| 1851 ..... | 100 | ... | " ..... | 20 |
| 1857 ..... | 71 5s. | ... | " ..... | 15 |
| 1858 ..... | 10 | ... | " ..... | 60 |
| " ..... | 22 | ... | 1862 ..... | 59 |
| " ..... | 44 | ... | | |

"For enclosure-walls and rails, and roads around them.

| | £ | s. | d. | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 ..... | 28 | 15 | 0 | ... | 1860 ..... | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| 1858 ..... | 53 | 0 | 0 | ... | " ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| " ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | ... | 1862 ..... | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 1859 ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | ... | | | | |

"An abstract of this is as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For land for new open market places, or for enlarging existing ones ... | 552 | 5 | 0 |
| For enclosing-walls, rails, and roads around the said market places ... | 358 | 15 | 0 |
| For open, tiled public mufams within the said market places ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1,111 | 0 | 0 |

"I feel assured that the real character of these places is not generally understood, and it is very significant that the members of the minority of the Legislative Council, who were in favour of continuing the system of improvement of these places—the Governor, the Major-General, the Queen's Advocate, and the Auditor-General—had all been in the country where they are, and had seen them and the manner in which the people resort to and use them, which is entirely different from what was assumed by those of the majority, against the continuance of the system, who expressed their opinions on it."

Mr. Russell called attention to the subject in his Annual Report for 1867, as follows:—

"*Covered markets.*—There can be no doubt that these places of shelter are most necessary for protection from weather of persons who resort to such bazaars as those of Point Pedro and Sankanai, &c., and preserving articles of food from exposure to sun and rain. Government, after allowing

the building of covered markets in this Peninsula, adopted the opinion that the cost of such buildings is not fairly chargeable to general revenue. As however the Cholera Commissioners (see page 19 of their Report) advocate on sanitary grounds the construction of these markets, it is to be hoped that the Government may be induced to take a broader view of the question.

The Cholera Commissioners specially recommended the providing of fish markets, and the building of a market at the Grand Bazaar in Vannarpannai, on the ground purchased by Lord Torrington in 1848, which is now made no use of; and I trust therefore, that the matter of erecting covered markets will be favourably entertained, and provision made for them.

Works recommended by Cholera Commissioners, proposal for carrying out of.

With reference to the works proposed by the Cholera Commissioners to be carried out in the Peninsula of Jaffna, I give extract from a letter addressed by me to Government last year, submitting that some systematic course of proceeding should be adopted, to carry out the recommendations of the Cholera Commissioners.

"As regards the general recommendations of the Cholera Commissioners as to works to be carried out for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Town and Peninsula, as for instance the erection of markets, latrines, opening of sanitary roads, &c., it appears to me that it is time that some systematic course of proceeding should be adopted to carry out these recommendations; and, with reference to this, I would beg leave to suggest for the consideration of Government, that a sum of £500 or £1000 be annually voted in the Schedules of the Government Agent, to be expended specially in carrying out the proposals of the Cholera Commission.

"The Provincial Assistant, Public Works Department, might be called on to make, in communication with the Government Agent, estimates for each of the proposed works, and the probable total cost. The Board of Health might then take into consideration the order in which the works should be carried out, and submit its proposals to Government with the estimates, and the Provincial Assistant, Public Works Department, and Government Agent, should then be called on to carry out the works on the annual vote in the Schedule, forwarding a return of the work done at the end of each year to Government.

"By some such arrangement systematically carried out, the recommendations of the Cholera Commissioners for the sanitary improvement of Jaffna and the Peninsula might be carried into effect.

"The subject of the erection of markets is one that was repeatedly brought forward by the late Government Agent, Mr. Dyke.

"The matter of latrines was taken up by Mr. Russell in 1868, and I have again brought it forward in connection with proposals for works to be carried out next year.

"As regards the sanitation of the town, I beg to call attention to my letter of 25th June, and your reply of 14th July last, No. 129, and to respectfully urge that the matter may be reconsidered, and that a sum be allowed for the employment of scavengers in the vote for next year, as proposed by me.

"The employment of a trained body of sanitary inspectors and scavengers would, I believe, in the end prove more economical than the employment of men by the Board of Health at heavy cost for a short time, on reports of the outbreak of epidemic diseases.

"A trained body of scavengers, under efficient supervision, would assist greatly in carrying out some of the suggestions of the Cholera Commission, in regard to filling up useless tanks and low marshy grounds, and there can be no question as to the advantage of having such a body of men available on an emergency."

In the Report of Mr. Dyke on markets he alluded to the passing of a law for the prevention of nuisances, which provided for the destruction of articles of food exposed for sale in an unwholesome state, as an argument, and a very fair one in my opinion, in support of his proposals for providing covered markets.

Since that Report was made a Police law has been brought into operation, and a Police force established in the town of Jaffna and the villages of Nallur, Tirudevelly, Vannarpannai, Chundicolly, Karaitr, Colombotorre, and Seviaterre; and yet, whilst the law has been rigidly enforced in some instances against people who, from sheer necessity, are obliged to commit breaches of it, nothing whatever has been done to provide the people with means to obey the law. The erection of public latrines in the town of Jaffna and its suburbs was prominently brought forward by the Cholera Commission. The matter was brought to the notice of Government, in the proposals for works for 1869, by Mr. Russell, and I again brought it forward in the proposals for works for this year. The subject is not a savoury one, and I will not therefore annex copy of the remarks made by me in the proposals for works to be carried out this year, but will merely remark, that it is one demanding the immediate attention of Government, with reference to the peculiarities of the town of Jaffna in certain respects, as pointed out by me.

All the works brought forward and advocated so often by Mr. Dyke, and those specially recommended to be carried out by the Cholera Commission, so urgently needed as they are to promote the best interests of the Province, to develope its resources and further its progress, and to ensure the health and well-being of the people, cannot of course, with reference to the means available, be carried out at once. What is required is, that some systematic plan may be adopted for carrying them out to completion, through a series of of years; and in regard to this, and what I have stated as to public works in general, I annex extract from Mr. Dyke's Report of 1865.—

"In my Report of last year I made these observations on the want of bridges to some of the most important roads on the mainland. Mr. Morris' reference however to the Kalá Oya leads me to notice how much the realization of the objects aimed at in the opening of roads in the large block of forest between the Elephant Pass and Dambool, 120 miles in length by (roughly) 50 in breadth, is checked by the want of bridges. A river in the eastern boundary, the Yemaru, as the Kalá

Oya on the west does with Puttalam, and on the Central road of 120 miles, five bridges are still required at five places, reckoning the delta of the Kanagarayenaru in the Karachchi as one."

* * * * * * * *

"There exists a large bridge near to Anurádhapura, on the road between that and Trincomalee, over the Malvetty Oya, (the Arippoo river of the coast), which is much larger than any of those still required on the Central road, which was built entirely with local resource, and which was not in any way injured by the floods of last year, which Mr. Morris described as the heaviest that had ever been known.

"To realise the object of bridging the roads in the country referred to, a heavy outlay in any one year would not be needed.

"What is required is, that persistent and sustained attention, to which Sir H. Ward alluded in his Minute of 1856, as having been the means of effecting much in the Peninsula with comparatively small means.

"The case is similar in the Peninsula, where the heaviest works in point of cost, and those most demanded from the interruption to traffic and the discomfort to the people, which they would remove, are long causeways across inlets from the lake.

"The principal work of the kind which has been executed, is that at Kopay, which is 600 yards in length (including 100 yards of waterway in palmyra piled bridges), and is supported by solid stone walls.

"This, as shown in the preceding statement, was constructed partly from votes from the general revenue, and partly from receipts from the Road Ordinance, in equal proportions from each; and, from the difficulty as to funds, it took three years to complete it. There are several other works of the kind much required, the execution of which would be of more practical advantage to the people than anything else of the kind that could be done for them. These however could only be executed by steadily persistent and sustained attention to them for a series of years. They could scarcely be entered on without a clear recognition on the part of Government of the propriety of such a course of action. It has seemed to me, however, for some years past, that the Government has a great disinclination to engage in anything in this Province that cannot be completed with one vote, and consequently in twelve months, or to give consideration to any statement of prospective views extending beyond a year.

"Had such a feeling operated in former years, the existing main roads of the Peninsula could not have been made; but so far from this having been the fact, although it was known that not more than £2,000 or £3,000 a year could be given for them, and although the works were estimated to cost £12,000 or £15,000, they were entered on (with the sanction of the Secretary of State), and were steadily carried on without interruption for a long series of years, to completion."

Mr. Russell, in his Report for 1868, remarked on the permanent character of the prosperity of the Province, as shewn by the revenue realized during a year of depression; and Mr. Dyke often remarked on the resources the Peninsula of Jaffna possessed within itself, to recover itself from the depressing effects of successive seasons of drought, and consequent want by the poorer classes, especially of the necessaries of life, followed by epidemics, from which the Province in general has suffered severely.

Whatever may be said of the Peninsula of Jaffna, the same cannot be said of the mainland Districts. The Mannár District is certainly not prosperous. On the contrary, its condition is one demanding serious attention, with reference to the introduction of some measure to check, if possible, the decay so rapidly going on. The repeated outbreaks of cholera, introduced by immigrant coolies, have told fearfully on the population, and the existence of a loathsome disease which produces much misery and suffering, must tend to check any natural increase of the population, to make up the ravages caused by epidemics, or even the effects of ordinary causes.

The Anurádhapura and Vanni Districts have also suffered from the effects of epidemics, and in both the same loathsome disease prevails. They cannot therefore be said to be prosperous. They are certainly not progressing, and, if not actually receding, like Mannár, are merely holding their ground.

The prosperity of the Peninsula of Jaffna is due to native industry, and is not the fruit of imported labour, supported in a great measure by imported capital worked by foreign energy, and should therefore receive fair support and encouragement.

The formation and repair of irrigation works, and the improvement and extension of means of communication, would have the effect, I believe, of improving the condition to some extent of the people of the Mannár, Anurádhapura, and Vanni Districts, and of inducing people from other Districts to settle in them.

Improved means of communication within itself and with other Provinces, and with other Districts of the Province, the speedy disposal of Civil suits in the Courts, and the carrying out of works which the peculiarities of the country and of the customs and habits of the people render necessary, are required for the well-being and further development of the several industries of the Peninsula of Jaffna; and it is because a feeling has arisen, that the interests of the Province do not receive the fair share of attention they demand, that I have been induced to dwell at some length on the subjects of Crime, in connection with the reduction recently made in the number of Magistrates, and of Public Works, in reference especially to certain works, the carrying out of which has been for so many years persistently advocated, and the want of which is so much felt.

Jaffna Kachchéri,
10th June, 1871.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

## Report on the District of Nuwarakaláwiya for 1870.



General condition of District. Population.

1. The general condition of the District during the year has been prosperous. There has been abundance of food for man and beast, and not very much sickness among either.

2. In travelling, it has been my practice to enquire in different parts of the country whether the population has increased or diminished during the last ten years. The universal testimony is that it has increased.

Effect of roads on health.

3. The opening of a district by roads has a wonderful influence on the health of the people; so also has the clearing of jungle for cultivation around a village—a reason why in such a district as this chena cultivation should be encouraged under proper restrictions. The difference, in a sanitary point of view, between what the station of Anurádhapura must have been thirty years ago, and what it is now, when much jungle has been cleared and roads have been opened, is very striking. I cannot help thinking that in ancient times, when it was densely populated and highly cultivated, it must have been a very healthy place indeed.

Diseases prevalent during the year.

4. The diseases that have been prevalent during the year, have been measles, and, more or less, diarrhœa. Cholera, brought from India by the coolies more than once, threatened us, but seemingly the general condition of the country was not found congenial, and it went away. There were among the immigrant coolies thirty-two deaths, and among the villagers twenty-two deaths.

Cattle disease.

5. Cattle disease has been the subject of much discussion and correspondence during the year. It is one on which it is easy to be eloquent; but it is exceedingly difficult to devise any suitable means of checking the evil, and the most plausible theories are easily demolished by those who know the practical difficulties in the way. It is therefore a subject for sincere thankfulness that Government has strenuously refused to pass any Ordinance that would be inoperative because it could not be carried into effect. Much that has been said and written on the subject relates to black cattle; but what is to be done with those incorrigible vagrants and determined fence-breakers, the buffaloes? How are they to be kept from forcing their great bodies through any impediments, and making their way through thorny jungles to their favourite haunts and much-loved marshes?

6. In a recent communication to Government I made the following remarks:—

Extract from a letter to Government.

"It appears to me undesirable to draw up a set of Rules that shall be enforced without modification everywhere. I would rather suggest that the measure, being one closely connected with the agricultural interests of the Island, be brought into operation under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance, and that each district should draw up its own rules in conformity with its local customs; which, after being considered and approved of by Government, should be enforced as any other such rules are. Several of the irrigation districts have already rules relating to the herding of cattle during the cultivation season, or sending them to remoter parts of the district, so that the plan I propose would harmonize better with the existing customs of the people than introducing the measure under the Contagious Diseases Ordinance. * * * * *

"I will only observe, in conclusion, that it appears to me that the main points to be kept in view in legislating on this important subject, are:

"(1.) That as the proposed regulations are intended to be entirely in the interest of the people, the provisions should be practical, and such as coincide with their habits and customs, and such as shall be felt to be not a burden, but a boon.

"(2.) That no rule should be laid down by legislative enactment which it is impossible to carry out with available local organization; because it demoralizes the people very much to find that a Government order can be treated as a dead-letter.

"(3.) That if rules are laid down in conformity with local customs, and of a character that can be enforced, then they should be carried into practice with vigour, and the penalties imposed be enforced rigorously."

Only buffaloes used for agricultural purposes.

7. In this District all agricultural operations are carried on by means of buffaloes; black cattle are only bred—or, to speak more correctly, are allowed to breed—for sale. It has often struck me on seeing the large herds of these latter running about the villages, of no use for agricultural purposes, and perpetually trespassing on the cultivated lands, whether they really are not on the whole a greater nuisance than an advantage—whether, taking into account all the damage one of them does from his infancy until he has arrived at bull's estate, he has not cost more than he will ever realize. I should not however have ventured to give utterance to an idea so heterodox, but for the following passage which I met with recently, quoted from an Indian Journal:—

"We cannot help thinking that Indian villagers are under some kind of delusion that cattle are in themselves wealth, without reference to their use. At this season of the year, when the most familiar sight is a herd of cattle browsing on the grass and under every group of trees, each accompanied by the never-failing companion, the assiduous bird, *Pastor*, a passer-by cannot fail to be astonished at the number of unserviceable animals he sees grazing around him:—under-sized

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

NEWARAKALAVIYA.

Report.

oxen, that are of no sort of use for the plough; old cows that are a mere framework of bones, guiltless of milk, and long past toil; and numbers of unwieldly buffaloes which are stupid and slow for draught, and whose cows yield a very inferior article for the dairy. Then, too, it must be remembered, that a dead ox is of no value to the ordinary peasant. He cannot eat him, he will not skin him, he knows not that hoofs make glue, and horns combs; and his only wish is to throw the carcass somewhere where the *chumars* or the *parish* dogs may easily get hold of it. Altogether, it seems to us that there is a large element of the national shiftlessness in cattle-keeping, and that many of the small farmers would only be able to assign custom or village reputation as a reason for the retention of so many animals they do not want, and which are neither ornamental nor useful."

On this the Editor of the "Ceylon Observer" says—

"There is immense cruelty in the insensate ignorance of attempting to rear cattle without the means of properly feeding them. In such cases the wretched animals, with vitality at its lowest ebb, drag on a weary existence, to yield it up at the first attack of inclement weather or disease. * *

"To convince the ordinary jungle natives that they are morally responsible for the proper feeding and sheltering of the animals they attempt to rear, will be a work of time, but the work can be expedited indefinitely by the action of really conscientious servants of Government in the higher positions, who can exercise not only 'moral suasion,' but a good degree of benevolent despotism. That the natives can be kind to their animals, on the principle which actuates slave-holders—*self-interest*—is shown by the attention paid to the feeding, and the consequent general condition, of the cart bullocks. It is quite right the Government should be urged to do its best to prevent disease, which originates where natural laws are neglected, from spreading and inflicting loss where those laws are fairly observed. But the difficulties here are greater than in Europe, owing to some extent to climate, but mainly to the gross ignorance and stolid conservatism of the people. While, therefore, demanding that all that is possible should be done, we must not expect the evils of ages to be cured in a day. We have great hope in the extension of irrigation works. They will lead to large supplies, not only of grain for human food, but of straw for cattle. Experimental farms, well conducted, too, ought to do good."

8. While however I make these quotations, I do not say that in all respects the observations are applicable to this District, where the cattle are generally healthy, well-favoured animals. No doubt, were black cattle less abundant, butchers' meat would be dearer: a fat young bullock of three or four years old is here procurable for £1.

*Revenue.*

General.

9. It will be seen from the annexed Revenue Statement that there has been a decrease of no less than £1,077 (in round numbers) on the Revenue for 1870, as compared with 1869.

The principal items on which there has been a decrease, are

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Arrears of Revenue ..... | £598 |
| 2. | Land Revenue..... | 199 |
| 3. | Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts.... | 38 |
| 4. | Sale of Government Property ..... | 280 |

At first this seems discouraging, but when the matter is looked into, it is not so bad as it looks.

10. The year 1869 was exceptional, for not only was it an unusually favourable one for cultivation, *but a large amount of arrears was recovered in the year, and almost all the current year's revenue also*; so that very little arrears of revenue remained to be collected in the following year. That there should be a decrease on this item, therefore, is satisfactory; and nearly £660 of our decrease can be so accounted for.

Grain.

11. The decrease in Land Revenue, amounting to near £200, is mainly owing to the fact, that two prosperous years had so cheapened the price of grain, that the same rates could not be obtained at the sale of the Government tythe as in the previous years.

Fines.

12. A diminution of £38 (Judicial Fines) is owing to the fact that some of the persons fined could not pay, and were therefore imprisoned. Two timber-cutters, for instance, were fined £200, and a cattle stealer £50; but they had no property, and were sent to gaol for a year each.

Sale of Government Property.

13. The decrease of £280 under the head of "Sale of Government Property" was because in 1869 there was a confiscation of a large quantity of timber felled in Crown forests.

14. Stringent measures are taken to prevent illicit felling, and consequently the applications for licenses are much fewer than they used to be.

Licenses and Stamps.

15. The principal items on which there has been an increase, are Carriers' Licenses, Licenses to possess Fire-arms, and the sale of Stamps.

Comparative Revenue for 10 years.

16. But while there is a decrease of Revenue, compared with 1869, it will be seen below that the year contrasts favourably with most of its nine predecessors.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 ..... | £2,891 | 1866 ..... | £4,457 |
| 1862 ..... | 2,509 | 1867 ..... | 3,004 |
| 1863 ..... | 2,988 | 1868 ..... | 2,808 |
| 1864 ..... | 1,955 | 1869 ..... | 4,528 |
| 1865 ..... | 2,228 | 1870 ..... | 3,451 |

17. There are no outstanding arrears of revenue for 1869, except £29. It is an interesting fact, that these poor Nuwarakaláwiya people, who are almost entirely dependent on their home produce, and who have very little money, should pay their dues with such regularity, that for the last ten years the greater part of the current revenue has been paid within the year.

*Roads*

State of arrears. Minor Roads.

18. During the year much direct attention has been given to the expenditure on the minor roads. It has been the practice, as far as was possible, for the Assistant Agent to estimate each road, mile by mile, with the Ratémahatmayás or Kachchéri Mudaliyar, and the Overseers, and to check the work, estimate in hand, on its completion. There are altogether 115 miles of principal roads, and 165 miles of minor roads; of the latter, 153 miles have been repaired at a total cost of £8 6*s.* 7*d.* per mile, so as to admit of cart traffic, and one new road has been opened for carts, at the rate of £7 per mile (exclusive of the cost of surveying and tracing).

Total length of all roads in the Districts.

A Statement of receipts and expenditure under the Road Ordinance for the year will be found annexed.

Road Ordinance receipts and expenditure.

*Tanks.*

19. There are 1,944 inhabited villages in the Nuwarakaláwiya District, the lands of which belong to the inhabitants, and are cultivated from the village tank. The water is stored during the periodical rains of October and the following months; and if the season has been favourable, the Maha, or great crop, is reaped in March and April; if the rains have been late, the Maha harvest is lost; but then the people cultivate for the Mesla, or middle harvest, which is reaped about June or July. There is a later harvest reaped in August or September, called the Yala, and some large tanks afford enough water to cultivate for both Maha and Yala; but, generally speaking, a Maha village has not a large Yala crop, and *vice versa*.

Cultivation.

20. In endeavouring to improve the condition of the people, we must try to enable them to store so much water that they may be able to cultivate for both the harvests, and to do this would not in general be at all difficult. Most of the tanks were constructed in the days of the ancient kings, when stone-hewing seems to have been as common an employment as making earthen cooking utensils is now. The whole land is strewn with blocks of carved and hewn stone, and the sluices of the tanks were made of the same durable material, and remain to this day. The repair of the earth-work embankments is one within the scope of ordinary labourers, though a little guidance is needed to give the banks a right slope. The great need is good masonry work about the sluices. The masons in the District are very few, and very bad workmen, and their work is quite unfit to resist the action of water.

Water supply.

Ancient tanks; their construction.

Great want of good masons.

21. During the past year no less than 188 tanks have been repaired by the people. On some of these tanks a very large amount has been expended, both of time and money, without any aid from Government.

Unaided repair of 188 tanks by the people.

22. It really makes one's heart sink to see in some places what these poor fellows have done for themselves, or have been induced by some swindlers to pay for having done by them, in the dry season, and as soon as the rains come all this is washed away, and they stand on the bank mournfully contemplating the ruin.

Swindlers.

23. Much has been said about growing our own rice. I think that there are parts of the Island where people should be taught to understand that if they can buy their day's food for sixpence, and they can earn by labour or skill ninepence, they would do better to labour than grow rice; but this does not apply to Nuwarakaláwiya, for here no other opening exists for the energies of the people to find vent; and moreover it is a fact, *that this District not only grows enough rice for its own consumption, but that it exports a large quantity to other Districts.* There is not a grain of Indian rice in the market, but Nuwarakaláwiya rice may be bought in the Districts of Mátalé and Kurunégala.

Innocent dupes.

Characteristic peculiarity of the District in growing its own rice.

Exportation of large quantities to other Districts.

24. The estimated population is at present about 50,000, but I believe the Census will shew here, as in many other places, that this is underestimated.

Population.

25. Surely the fact that this population is able to grow its own rice, and to send some elsewhere, is a strong claim for the aid of Government in the improvement of the tanks, especially when so little difficulty lies in the way, and so little engineering skill is required. There is no necessity at present to undertake any works of magnitude, the outlay on which is uncertain, where there is no resident population, and where some risk attends the experiment. All that is wanted is a few good masons, some good mortar, a few "Molesworth sluices," and some one to direct the work. At an average, £15 to £25 would be all the outlay required per tank for skilled labour and sluices.

Claims of the people on Government, in reference to the repair of tanks.

26. Were the Assistant Agent of Nuwarakaláwiya, Assistant Agent only, he could look after the work himself, but holding, as he does, a few other appointments enumerated below, he cannot go about and superintend such repairs. His appointments are:—

Impossible that the Assistant Agent could devote time to superintend the repair of tanks.

1. Assistant Agent.
2. District Judge.
3. Commissioner of the Court of Requests.
4. Police Magistrate.

His varied and multifarious appointments.

5. Justice of the Peace.
6. Coroner.
7. Deputy Fiscal.
8. Jail Visiter.
9. Chairman, District Road Committee, and Estimator and Superintendent of 165 miles of Minor Roads.
10. Registrar of Marriages.
11. Registrar of Births and Deaths.
12. Visitor of Hospitals.
13. Commissioner, Service Tenures.
14. Assistant Postmaster-General.
15. Superintendent under the Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, *"For taking a Census of this Island."*
16. President of Village Councils, under the Irrigation Ordinance.

## *Crown Lands.*

Crown villages.

Applications for leases steadily on the increase.

27. Besides the inhabited villages, there are a large number which have for years been abandoned, and have lapsed to the Crown. It is an encouraging fact, that the applications to take such villages on lease from Government, and to repair the broken tanks near them, are steadily increasing, as will be seen below.

NUMBER of Crown Villages under cultivation.

| | No. | | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1865 ... | 9 | In 1868 ... | 29 |
| „ 1866 ... | 13 | „ 1869 ... | 34 |
| „ 1867 ... | 15 | „ 1870 ... | 65 |

Central position of Nuwarakalawiya favourable to the settlement of an immigrant population.

28. I must confess I have not much faith in Sinhalese or Tamils being induced to immigrate from distant parts of the Island to the vicinity of irrigation works; but if such an experiment would succeed anywhere, I think it would succeed best here; for the District lies in the middle of the Island, is very accessible, has cart roads to every place, and is not nearly so unhealthy as many other places.

## *Trade.*

Coolies, carts, &c. passing the Central road at Mihintalé.

29. There is a regular trade through Nuwarakalawiya from Jaffna to Matalé. An account is kept at Mihintalé of the number of coolies, carts, horses, cattle, sheep, &c., that pass, and the annexed tabular Statement will shew how many went through during the year. Tobacco is the principal article taken from the north of the Island to the Central Province.

Importance of the minor road to Kurunegala.

30. There is also a large and increasing cart traffic between this District and Kurunegala and Puttalam, as well as tavalam traffic with Mannar.

Traffic between Anuradhapura and other stations.

Number of carts registered.

31. The number of carts registered here during the last five years is as follows:—

| | No. | | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 ... | 65 | 1869 ... | 93 |
| 1867 ... | 66 | 1870 ... | 106 |
| 1868 ... | 75 | | |

Elephants.

Their increase.

Extra vigilance required on the part of the cultivators.

32. The prohibition upon the destruction or capture of elephants without a license has already led to a large increase of their number in this District, and stricter attention will have to be given to the watching of cultivated lands. Rewards used in former times to be paid for their destruction.

Bears and Cheetahs.

33. A reward of five shillings for each cheetah and bear destroyed continues to be paid. The number killed during the last five years are as follows:—

Number destroyed during the last five years.

| | *Bears.* | | *Cheetahs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 ... | 39 | 1866 ... | 55 |
| 1867 ... | 24 | 1867 ... | 30 |
| 1868 ... | 39 | 1868 ... | 39 |
| 1869 ... | 50 | 1869 ... | 49 |
| 1870 ... | 26 | 1870 ... | 21 |

Service Tenures.

34. A special duty has devolved upon the Assistant Agent during the year, as a Commissioner of Service Tenures. Mr. Dickson, *the* Service Tenures Commissioner, and I, have, either jointly or severally, disposed of all the private Nindagamas, in number 144, and 13 temple claims: temple claims, 43 in number, still remain to be settled. They will be taken in hand as soon as possible after a Chief Priest has been appointed for the Nuwarakalawiya District to succeed the late incumbent, who died in May last.

Claims disposed of and still pending.

Antiquities of Anuradhapura photographed.

35. The most interesting work in connection with the antiquities of Anuradhapura has been the photographing, by Mr. Lawton of Kandy, of the dagobas and principal ruins

of this ancient city. In my Report for 1869 I gave a brief description of these. Many works of more or less interest, which were heretofore unknown, have since been cleared, and will shortly be photographed—among others a regular nest of Caves on the road to Kurunigala, about a mile and a quarter from the station, with Sanskrit inscriptions over the entrances. It would seem that a number of anchorites must in olden times have been located here. The expected return of the photographer is looked forward to with some interest.

36. Nothing has been done by the Public Instruction Department during the year to forward the cause of Education, but the Church Mission has sent two Catechists, who have opened a school in the town. It is becoming difficult to find candidates for office who can read and write their own language readily.

L. LIESCHING,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Anurádhapura Kachchéri,
February 6th, 1871.

## APPENDIX.



STATEMENT of Revenue for the Nuwarakalāwiya District for 1870.

| | Total collected for Twelve Months. | | Increase from the commencement of the Year. | Decrease from the commencement of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1869. | 1870. | | |
| *Arrears of Revenue.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of immediately preceding year | 670 8 3 | 70 12 7½ | — | 599 15 7½ |
| Arrears of former years | 0 13 6 | 2 10 2 | 1 16 8 | — |
| CURRENT REVENUE. | | | | |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | |
| Paddy Rented | 1,405 15 7 | 1,360 2 1 | — | 45 13 6 |
| Paddy Commuted | 1,158 14 5½ | 1,211 12 10½ | 52 18 5½ | — |
| Paddy sold at Stores or collected in Money | 236 8 5½ | 13 1 3 | — | 226 7 0½ |
| Rent of Lands | 36 16 6½ | 56 19 3½ | 20 2 8½ | — |
| *Rents, exclusive of Lands.* | | | | |
| Government Buildings and Houses | 63 10 0 | 65 0 0 | 1 10 0 | — |
| *Licenses.* | | | | |
| Arrack | 245 5 0 | 250 10 0 | 5 5 0 | — |
| Carriers | 28 4 0 | 31 10 0 | 3 6 0 | — |
| Fire-arms | 0 15 0 | 1 12 0 | 0 17 0 | — |
| *Stamps.* | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 45 15 8 | 85 15 7½ | 39 19 11½ | — |
| Blank and Draft and Receipt Stamps | 138 3 3 | 136 0 10½ | — | 2 2 4½ |
| Postage Stamps | 92 2 8 | 87 4 4 | 5 1 8 | — |
| *Postage.* | | | | |
| On Private Letters | 10 17 0 | 5 4 8 | — | 5 12 4 |
| *Fines, Forfeitures, &c.* | | | | |
| District Court | 41 0 0 | 12 15 0 | — | 28 5 0 |
| Police Court | 45 19 3 | 35 0 9 | — | 10 18 6 |
| Court of Requests | 0 4 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 16 0 | — |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Weights and Measures | 0 1 4 | — | — | 0 1 4 |
| Timber | 337 5 11½ | 63 13 3 | — | 273 12 8½ |
| Crops, &c., grown on Crown Lands | 6 13 9 | — | — | 6 13 9 |
| *Reimbursement, &c.* | | | | |
| Maintenance of Prisoners in Jail | 10 0 5 | 7 17 0½ | — | 2 3 4½ |
| *Interest.* | | | | |
| On arrears of Revenue | 0 1 6½ | 0 3 6½ | 0 2 0½ | — |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | | | |
| Overpayments recovered to meet Surcharge | 11 16 8 | 4 7 9½ | — | 7 8 10½ |
| Total £ | 4,528 19 1½ | 3,451 13 2 | — | 1,076 18 11½ |

## Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under the Road Ordinance, for 1870.

| Receipts. | Amount received in Commutation. £ s. d. | Value, at Commutation rate, of Labour employed. £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nuwaragam Kóralé | 118 4 9 | — | 118 4 9 |
| Kóralé | 103 5 6 | — | 103 5 6 |
| Kunchari | 84 4 9 | — | 84 4 9 |
| Kadawat | 112 11 3 | — | 112 11 3 |
| Eppámala | 65 19 6 | — | 65 19 6 |
| Wilachchiya | 116 14 3 | — | 116 14 3 |
| Kalpé | 91 1 9 | — | 91 1 9 |
| Kuliyatta | 96 12 3 | — | 96 12 3 |
| Mahapotana | 72 3 3 | — | 72 3 3 |
| Uddiyankulam | 76 0 6 | — | 76 0 6 |
| Mátambuwa | 65 12 9 | — | 65 12 9 |
| Ulagalla | 70 2 6 | — | 70 2 6 |
| Undurawa | 54 0 0 | — | 54 0 0 |
| Kiralawa | 64 7 6 | — | 64 7 6 |
| Négampaha | 39 10 0 | — | 39 10 0 |
| Máminiya | 71 0 0 | — | 71 0 0 |
| Kélágam | 99 15 6 | — | 99 15 6 |
| | 1,401 6 0 | — | 1,401 6 0 |
| Collected in 1870 for 1868 | | 4 18 6 | |
| Do. in 1870 for 1869 | | 15 1 6 | |
| | | | 20 0 0 |
| | | | 1,421 6 0 |
| Value of Baskets sold by the District Road Committee | | | 0 5 10½ |
| | | | 1,421 11 10½ |
| Add unexpended balance on the 1st January, 1870 | | | 122 14 11 |
| | | | £ 1,544 6 9½ |

| Payments | In Labour. £ s. d. | In Money. £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Principal Roads and Buildings.* | | | |
| Central road | — | 189 15 9½ | 189 15 9½ |
| Road from Mihintalé towards Trincomalee | — | 196 18 11½ | 196 18 11½ |
| Road from Mihintalé towards Puttalam | — | 229 14 3½ | 229 14 3½ |
| Converting the old Kachcheri into a Rest-house, Anuráthapura | — | 89 13 6 | 89 13 6 |
| *Minor Roads.* | | | |
| The road from Kekirawa to Dichchihalmillewa | — | 101 3 8½ | 101 3 8½ |
| Do. do. to Tambiriwewa | — | 81 13 11½ | 81 13 11½ |
| The road from Rambéwa on the Central road to near Vihárakar Kóvil, about the 2nd mile on the Mihintalé road | — | 18 7 4½ | 18 7 4½ |
| The road from Anuráthapura towards Kurunegala | — | 159 8 6½ | 159 8 6½ |
| The road from Talawa to Eppáwela | — | 2 2 8 | 2 2 8 |
| The road from Vavuniyaviháyakulam to Horowepotana | — | 21 10 4½ | 21 10 4½ |
| The road from Vavuniyaviháyakulam to Horowepotana | — | 99 16 9½ | 99 16 9½ |
| The road from Matavachchi to Horowepotana | — | 9 2 4½ | 9 2 4½ |
| The road from Sippukkulam to Galchchenkulunuwewa | — | 46 7 4½ | 46 7 4½ |
| The road from Anuráwewa to Ottapáhowa | — | 58 15 9½ | 58 15 9½ |
| Small improvements about the Station | — | — | — |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| Contribution towards charges at Jaffna | — | 19 0 0 | 19 0 0 |
| Commission to Division Officers | — | 126 10 9 | 126 10 9 |
| Pay of a Clerk | — | 80 0 0 | 80 0 0 |
| Petty Expenses | — | 8 4 9 | 8 4 9 |
| | — | 1,458 7 9½ | 1,458 7 9½ |
| Add unexpended balance on the 31st December, 1870 | | | 85 19 7 |
| | | £ | 1,544 6 9½ |

RETURN of Immigrants, Carts, Horses, Horned Cattle, &c., which passed Mihintale on the Central Road, during 1870.

TO KANDY.

| Month. | Immigrants. | | | No. of Carts. | No. of Horses. | No. of loaded Cattle. | No. of unloaded Cattle. | Sheep. | Goats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | | | | | | |
| January | 709 | 337 | 175 | 12 | — | 78 | 548 | 1,395 | 1,128 |
| February | 672 | 245 | 140 | 65 | 8 | 229 | 139 | 1,485 | 1,122 |
| March | 584 | 188 | 106 | 64 | 1 | 413 | — | 2,863 | 1,798 |
| April | 720 | 278 | 163 | 49 | — | 534 | — | 2,328 | 1,636 |
| May | 1,005 | 340 | 214 | 53 | — | 314 | — | 1,772 | 1,154 |
| June | 928 | 336 | 226 | 100 | 6 | 69 | — | 1,335 | 949 |
| July | 1,118 | 362 | 253 | 91 | — | 317 | 43 | 1,917 | 1,199 |
| August | 1,393 | 430 | 351 | 83 | — | 215 | — | 1,096 | 1,670 |
| September | 1,527 | 705 | 440 | 83 | 7 | 321 | — | 1,491 | 1,741 |
| October | 1,120 | 683 | 376 | 156 | 16 | — | 29 | 887 | 783 |
| November | 755 | 284 | 119 | 3 | — | — | — | 524 | 560 |
| December | 779 | 291 | 215 | 4 | 116 | — | — | 1,322 | 1,088 |
| TOTALS | 11,310 | 4,479 | 2,779 | 763 | 154 | 2,470 | 779 | 18,415 | 16,818 |

FROM KANDY.

| Month. | Immigrants. | | | No. of Carts. | No. of Horses. | No. of loaded Cattle. | No. of unloaded Cattle. | Sheep. | Goats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | | | | | | |
| January | 997 | 437 | 286 | — | 15 | — | 163 | — | — |
| February | 965 | 438 | 220 | — | — | 37 | 53 | — | — |
| March | 1,842 | 616 | 343 | 80 | — | 163 | — | — | — |
| April | 1,309 | 493 | 303 | 39 | — | 148 | — | — | — |
| May | 1,140 | 371 | 226 | 63 | — | 123 | — | — | — |
| June | 976 | 220 | 183 | 74 | — | 215 | 19 | — | — |
| July | 777 | 270 | 184 | 79 | — | 197 | — | — | — |
| August | 672 | 245 | 176 | 622 | — | 259 | — | — | — |
| September | 646 | 276 | 209 | 64 | 1 | 40 | 137 | — | — |
| October | 342 | 154 | 76 | 172 | 4 | 87 | — | — | — |
| November | 662 | 197 | 137 | 8 | — | 131 | — | — | — |
| December | 722 | 272 | 187 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 11,050 | 4,061 | 2,530 | 1,206 | 20 | 1,400 | 372 | | |

## 1870.—JUDICIAL REPORT.

*Nuwarakalāwiya.*

There has been one murder during the year—a rare event in this quiet District.

There have been three convictions for cattle stealing. In reading Mr. Dyke's diaries of past years I was attracted by the prevalence at that time of cattle stealing on the southern borders of this District, where it touches Kurunégala; and a perusal of the full notes he took with his usual care while travelling, induced me to visit that part of the District, in order to ascertain, among other matters, whether there was much of that crime now, which did not come to light. My enquiries were made in different villages and from different classes. It was very satisfactory to me to find that it had become very much less prevalent than in former times.

There have been in all six cases of violent deaths. In two instances lightning was the cause; in one, suicide by hanging; in one, drowning; in one, falling from a tree; and in one, murder.

The Jury in this District are apt not only to determine what kills a man, but why he died. In more than one inquest it is recorded, that "death came on the deceased by his demerits and unmeritorious actions which he had done in a preceding birth."

That drinking is not prevalent is one very prominent reason why there is not much serious crime.

I have written a special Report however on matters judicial, and therefore do not enlarge on the subject here.

District Court,
Anurādhapura, 6th February, 1871.

L. LIESCHING,
District Judge.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mannar.

Report.

## Report on the Mannár District for 1870.

Health of people, &c.

The year 1870 was on the whole favourable to the Mannár District. There was less sickness than usual among the people, and not much cattle disease. The crops were comparatively good. There was however no rain early in the year; and that which was expected in October, fell only in December and January, except in Mannár Island, where we had abundance. This postponement of the usual rainfall will have had an untoward effect upon the crops of 1871, save in localities where dry cultivation was carried on.

Rain.

Effect on crops of 1871.

Revenue Statements.

The Statement A annexed hereto shews that the Revenue of 1870 was considerably in excess of that for 1869, and the best we have had since 1859.

Land Revenue.

Under this head there is a net increase of £834 13*s.* 6½*d.* This is in a large measure attributable to a reform in the collection of the Grain Revenue, and of estimation by the Headmen.

Tolls.

There is an increase under this head of £45.

Licenses.

Under this head there is an increase of £111 5*s.* 6*d.*, which arose out of the introduction of a royalty on elephants.

Stamps.

Under the head of Blank Stamps there is a decrease of £172 10*s.* 3*d.*, which however can be easily explained. In 1869, the arrack farm was not rented, the collections being made in aumam. The then Government Agent, finding that when the farm was rented, the renter received a bonus for each tavern, before giving a license adopted the same course: the bonus taking the form of a blank stamp, equal in value to the sum generally paid to the renter. Thus, for the tavern No 1 in Mannár Town, the renter made his application on a blank stamp of £60. It will be seen, however, that this system made it utterly impossible for the tavern-keeper to sell unadulterated arrack, and secure any profit for himself. For instance, the Returns shew that he purchased 1,780 gallons at 4*s* 8*d.*, which he had to sell at the same rate. He was allowed a commission of 4*d.* per gallon; which amounted (on 1,780 gallons) to £29 13*s.* 4*d.* Having, however, paid £60 for the privilege of keeping a tavern, he had before him the alternatives of either submitting to a certain loss of £30 6*s.* 8*d.*, or of selling adulterated arrack. It is unnecessary to say which horn of the dilemma he impaled himself upon.

Under this system the keeping a tavern involved the purchase of a stamp, the value of which varied from £2 to £60. Hence the unusually large sale of blank stamps in 1869, and the decrease in 1870, when the farm got back into the hands of a renter. It has been suggested, that perhaps there is an advantage in any system which results in making the people drink arrack-and-water instead of pure arrack.* I do not myself see why the native should have his ordinary beverage diluted any more than the European† but he certainly ought not to be made to pay as much for it as for the pure spirit.

There was an increase under this head of £64 16*s.* 8*d.*

Salt.

Timber.

The decrease here is very large, being £231 9*s.* 4*d.*, which is owing to a refusal on the part of the Government Agent to issue licenses to fell for export, because so much illegally cut timber was lying secreted in the forests. In this connection I would invite attention to the necessity for some reform in the system of issuing licenses to fell timber in Crown forests. It is not easy to form any conception of the shameful waste of fine timber which prevails in this Province, and I believe throughout the Island. The practice here is, for a man wanting (say) a log of ebony, 6 ft. long by 1½ ft. in diameter, to apply for it, described in that way. He then pays a royalty of one-fourth of the value of such a log, and gets a license to fell it. Upon this, he cuts down a tree, perhaps 30 ft. high; saws off the 6 ft. at the base, and leaves the remaining 24 ft. either to rot in the jungle, or to be stolen and smuggled away to the Coast.

Present system of Licensing.

Proposed alteration.

Much of this waste would be obviated by making timber merchants pay royalty, not on the log, but upon the tree. Application should be made to the Kachcheri for a license to fell a tree of certain dimensions standing in such a jungle. The applicant should be directed to point out his tree to the Headmen, to be valued by the latter, and marked. License to fell it would then be issued, and of course if, when cut, it were found to be useless, the Government Agent could have power to renew the license for another tree. I believe much good might be done in the Northern Province by the appointment of a Conservator of Forests, and the encouragement of a timber trade, which would provide work, as woodmen, for the now starving population, open up the country, and increase the revenue sufficiently to justify a larger expenditure upon the Province than is at present considered necessary. There is no part of Ceylon where the forests are denser or the trees finer, and a timber trade might compensate for the sparse cultivation, and help to redeem this District, at any rate, from the abandoned state into which it is fast lapsing.

* *Vide* Mr. Saunders' Report on the Saburagamuwa District for 1860.

† It is well known, too, that the arrack is not only diluted, but is also re-strengthened with tobacco juice.

In 1839, in the Northern Province some sort of Census appears to have been taken, which has hitherto been considered to have been fairly accurate. But the Census of the present year shews, I think, that the whole of the population cannot have been included in that of 1839: for the apparent decrease, since that time, is only 1,564. We know, however, that this cannot anything like represent the true state of the case. Hundreds of villages have in the last thirty years entirely disappeared, and their site is now overgrown with forest. This, too, without any compensating establishment of new settlements. Moreover, the decrease is proportionately smaller in the Vanni Pattus, which, it is notorious, do not now contain one-half of the population that at one time inhabited them.

Population.

The population, as given by the late Census Return, is 24,553. The area of the Mannár District is 1,400 square miles. Taking the population then in round numbers at 24,500, it will be seen that there are only 17·5 inhabitants to a square mile. The total number of acres under cultivation cannot, I think, exceed 9,000 (it was 9,750 in 1867, and since then many lands have been abandoned), so that there is only an average of 2·72 to an acre. Considering that the population is largely composed of women, children, and feeble old men, we may be satisfied there is not, actually, more than one able-bodied labourer to each acre of arable land. This scarcity of population is one of the two causes which militate so vigorously against the advancement of a District, containing in other ways all the elements of success. It is certain that the soil is amply rich enough for the cultivation of rice, and all other ordinary articles of food. Cotton and tobacco thrive beyond anticipation, where proper care is bestowed upon them, and the forests are full of valuable timber, from the export of which, under judicious restrictions, the Government might derive a large revenue, and the people much prosperity.

Area of District.

Obstacles to progress of the District.

The other cause of depression to which I have alluded, is that notorious, but little understood, disease which is generally named "Parangki Nasal," or Spanish-pox. There is scarcely an individual, and certainly not a family, in the Vanni Pattus untainted by this filthy disorder; and the only remedy which is ever applied by the native physicians is almost as hurtful as the disease itself.—I mean large doses of mercury. This disease is not only antagonistic to the welfare of the people in its direct influence upon their physical powers, but is the main obstacle to a removal of that other evil to which I have referred, viz., the want of a population to till the soil. I do not consider that the present state of things is at all beyond hope of amelioration. The establishment of hospitals, and the improvement of the water supply, will go far towards restoring the District to the state of prosperity which it seems to have enjoyed under Dutch rule. There are however some limitations, within which only one is justified in expecting any benefit to accrue from either hospitals or irrigation.

With regard to the former, nothing will be so successful as success. I mean that the hospitals will entail an utter waste of the money expended in building them, if an efficient medical man is not found to take charge of them. When first the hospital is open, no doubt patients will be found ready and willing to submit themselves to treatment; but, if the treatment is not successful, the people will lose confidence, and the hospital will have to be abandoned. I therefore earnestly hope that a physician with experience and some professional attainments will be placed in charge of the hospital now in course of erection at Vavuniya Vilánkulam, when it is first opened. It will not be necessary to make his appointment a permanent one; he might remain long enough to ensure a successful inauguration of the scheme, and when he has collected round him a staff of men from among the native medical practitioners who will have studied the disease and its treatment under the eye of one whose success has been beyond question, he can leave them to work by themselves, subject only to an occasional visit of inspection. I have no doubt that such a master and such pupils might easily be found, if a fit inducement to go and live in Vavuniya Vilánkulam were offered; but I have equally little doubt, that unless such an arrangement as I have hinted at is carried out, the scheme will be an absolute failure.

Establishment of Hospitals.

In contemplating any proposal for increasing the water supply of this District, the peculiar circumstances of the people and their total want of capital must be borne in mind. The Sinhalese have been—and that with great reason—called apathetic. But the most torpid of them presents a picture of restless energy, when compared with a Vanni Tamil, whom it is almost impossible to convince that his ancestors had some few wants left unsatisfied, which, if he will stir himself a little, can now be provided for. What was enough for his father is enough for him; and no spontaneous act of his will advance him one inch upon the pathway of civilization. Much of this can of course be accounted for by the almost universal incidence of that disease to which I have elsewhere alluded. It is hardly to be expected that a man borne down by a loathsome siphilitic disorder, will do much more than consent to exist till disease kills him; and the man of the Vanni does just this, and no more. Admitting then that these people will not help themselves, the question is, are they to be left in their present state till disease exterminates them, and want of population makes a wilderness of the District; or are improvements to be forced upon them, in as palatable a form as can be devised? Surely, the latter! I wrote in January last* to the Government Agent, suggesting that a channel such as that which

Irrigation.

* In reply to a Circular from the Director-General of Public Works, dated the 24th of December, 1870.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNÁR.

Report.

Irrigation scheme

was evidently a part of the same system of irrigation as the Takam, and of which there are still visible remains, should be opened out of the Arivu Aru at the 23rd mile-post, and carried into Mántai and Náváddán, so as to form a feeder for the tanks of those Pattus. The river is full and flowing about four times a year, and the water at present wastes itself in the sea just above Arippu. I am given to understand by the Headmen and other landowners of the locality, that such a channel, with water-courses leading out of it to the tanks on each side, would ensure the raising of three crops every year, and render probable the sale of much now abandoned paddy land. Before recommending that this work should be undertaken, it is necessary to state that the people cannot pay for it in money. They have however repeatedly expressed their willingness to submit to a taxation of 15 per cent., instead of 10 per cent., till the debt shall have been paid off. Other than this, they have no means of repayment, and I hope it will be possible to accept their terms, and execute the work.

Immigration.

From the Returns annexed hereto, it will be seen that the total number of coolies who passed through Mannár in 1870, is largely in excess of the number for 1869. There is however a considerable decrease in the number of women and children both arriving and departing.

Sickness among coolies.

It appears that the total number of cases of cholera which occurred among immigrants last year in this District, was twenty-four. Of these, eighteen were among arrivals, three among departures, and three unknown. I beg to draw attention to the fact, that the first reported case was that of a man coming *from* Kandy, who was attacked on the 14th of June. I notice this particularly, because, when it was thought that cholera had broken out, an attempt was made by the medical authorities to shew that it was introduced from India, and that sufficient precautions were not taken at Dévipaddanam to prevent its spread among the immigrants. In justice therefore to Mr. Riedy (to whose energy and untiring watchfulness the Immigration Service owes most of its success) I take this opportunity of stating, that there is sufficient evidence to shew that last year's outbreak of cholera unquestionably occurred in or beyond Kandy. The erroneous impression on this subject is not, I think, the only one which prevails regarding the Tamil cooly on his way from Mannár to Kandy. It is, I believe, generally supposed that he arrives in the country provided with a few copper coins and a large stock of contagious or infectious disease; that, until he gets to an estate, he supports life entirely upon garbage; that he is hustled about and bullied all along the road; and that the chances are very much in favour of his dying long before his destination can be reached. What may have been the case in the days when his "bones" were said to "whiten the Central road," I do not know. But I have had twelve months' intimate acquaintance with immigrant coolies, and have repeatedly been along the road upon which they travel: and I can say that I have never seen a dead or dying cooly, that I have never seen anything unwholesome in their food (though I have watched them eating whenever I have had an opportunity), and that I have never seen them ill-treated, and only had one complaint on that score since I came to the District. On that one occasion a gang of ten men were sent in by a shed kaykáni, charged with having committed an assault upon a cooly woman. The latter came in after them, and denied having been assaulted at all. Had I felt sure that she was speaking truth, I should have dismissed the kaykáni; but as I had some suspicion that she had been tampered with, I only made him pay the coolies a rupee a day for the detention which they had suffered.

General opinion regarding coolies arriving in Ceylon.

Accommodation provided for immigrants.

The sleeping, watering, and hospital accommodation provided for coolies, is nearly all they can want, and in some respects more than they will use; and I believe that more attention is paid to the comfort of the Tamil immigrant than to that of any other corresponding class in any other country. Of course I do not mean to imply that coolies do not die along the road, and perhaps sometimes by the road-side. But, as a general rule, such as die by the way would have died if they had stayed at home; for they are either old men or women struggling homewards from Kandy, or sickly, starving creatures who have been enticed into leaving their country by the hope of bettering themselves here, and have not the strength required for a long journey. The marked difference to be observed between coming and returning gangs of coolies amply refutes any assertion that estate labourers are not well treated. The physique of a man or woman who has been a few years in Ceylon, contrasts most favourably with that of one recently caught in the wilds of Tirunelvéli, and triumphantly brought over by a kaykáni (who has in all likelihood promised him or her to half-a-dozen different and equally confiding masters). This accounts, I think, for the fact, that out of twenty-four persons attacked last year with cholera, six going to the Coast recovered, and only three died; while thirteen coming from the Coast were attacked, and all died. Of the two remaining cases, one was a shed patrol, and the other a Jaffna carter, who were erroneously entered in the Return as "Coast coolies."

It is no doubt true that coolies coming from the Coast bring little or no money with them; but they usually bring rice, chatties, curry stuffs, and a curry-spoon (which last article they chiefly use to scratch their backs with) and these suffice for the six or eight days occupied in going to Kandy. Besides this they are always accompanied by a kaykáni, who, having the means of keeping him alive, will not let a member of his gang starve, lest he should lose money by him. The only circumstances under which a cooly is likely to become destitute, would be his falling sick, and being left behind by his companions.

If he is brought into Mannár (and only then), he is paid 1*s.* 3*d.* on discharge, under a vote of £620 for "charges for the ordinary watchers and attendants at the rest-house for immigrant coolies, and for affording aid to the destitute." If this rule were made applicable to each hospital on the line (the sum paid varying according to the distance from Kandy, giving each patient (say) a daily allowance of 4½*d.* or 6*d.*), it would, I believe, be almost impossible for a cooly to starve; and so long as they do not starve, the less money they have to spend on toddy, the better. If the employers of these men think that it would be better to give them money in Mannár, sufficient to take them down the road, the Planters' Association might be moved to consider the advisability of placing a certain sum (to be subscribed by employers of immigrant labour) annually at the disposal of Government, to be distributed among the coolies arriving in Ceylon. The average number of arrivals for the last five years is 43,779. Supposing that each arrival got a subsistence allowance of 4½*d.* for six days, to take him or her to Kandy, it would be necessary that we should have £4,925 2*s.* 6*d.* at our disposal. Make it £5,000, and it is but a small sum when divided among all the proprietors of coffee estates in Ceylon. The application of it in the way I have suggested would probably have a favourable effect on the Indian labour market, but it is for the Planters' Association to say whether the game is worth the candle. The Government can hardly be expected to add such a heavy item to its already large expenditure on the Immigration Service.

Vaccination.

I regret to state, that on examining the Returns, I find that no vaccination has been performed in Mannár Island since March, 1870, and the Maritime Pattus since October, 1869; and none in the Vanni since June, 1869. A staff of vaccinators ought, I think, to be sent to the District at once; and subjects can easily be made to present themselves by the Headmen. At present, a man living in the Vanni, and wishing to be vaccinated—as newly created Headmen sometimes have to be before receiving their act of appointment—has to go to Jaffna; and I have even heard complaints, in Mannár town itself, of unreasonable delay in performing the operation, caused by want of lymph.

Education.

Another point to which I would draw attention, is the want of a good school in Mannár, where the children of the Burgher and native communities can receive some sort of English education; which, at the same time, shall be strictly secular. At present the only school in the District is that connected with the Roman Catholic Mission. The Priest is a French gentleman, but slightly acquainted with English, and the schoolmaster is an ill-educated Tamil, whose knowledge of our tongue may be judged of by the following remarkable expression, which occurred in a petition composed by the said schoolmaster, and presented to me as Assistant Agent by a man who was seeking for a charitable allowance, on the ground that he was unable to work, and had a mother and three sisters dependent upon him:—"and now as there is no work for him here he is obliged to cease from his earning, and the applicant is one *addicted to his mother and sisters." (1)* Up to January 1st, 1870, there was a Government school here, which ultimately had to be closed for want of a sufficient number of pupils. The decadence of the school was, however, as I learn, not attributable to any want of will, on the part of the parents, to have their children educated, but rather, to the pressure put upon them by their Pastor, who threatened to excommunicate all Roman Catholics who did not forsake the Government school, and come to his. As some of the Burghers and most of the Tamils here are Roman Catholics, the result was what might have been expected. The attendants on the Government school dwindled down to about a dozen boys, and the teacher, seeing that the school was doomed, rather hastened the crisis, in hopes to obtain employment in the Kachchéri. Subsequently, under an implied promise that the teaching should be strictly secular, Protestant and Heathen parents were induced to patronise the Roman Catholic Mission school. They appear however to have been disappointed, for their children have now been withdrawn, and I learn that the number of regular attendants at the Mission school does not exceed ten. The time has come when the old school should be re-established, and I am assured that thirty-five boys will attend, as soon as it shall have been opened again. I have recommended the parents to make an application, through me, to the Director of Public Instruction, which I will support, and which will, no doubt, receive due consideration.

Roads.

The Statement marked D. shews the amount of Road Ordinance collection for 1869 and 1870. The South Bar road has been nearly completed, and the bridge over the backwater near the seashore now only wants a small retaining-wall for the approaches, and a platform over the piers. These I hope to see added in 1871, after which there will be a good cart road from Mannár town to the sea-beach. This will be a great convenience to persons landing goods at the south bar during the north-east monsoon.

Rest-houses.

The rest-houses of this District are all in very bad order. Ill-built, ill-furnished, and ill-kept, they are such as nobody would occupy who could avoid doing so. Indeed, the rest-house at Vavuniya Viláṅkulam is now almost uninhabitable, and in rainy weather hardly safe. Considering that it is situated at the junction of the three most frequented roads of the Province, better accommodation should be afforded for travellers; and I believe a proposal to build a new one, nearer the road, will be submitted this year by the Provincial Road Committee.

Public Works.

The erection of new and permanent cooly sheds along the Mannár-Matawachchi road, and the commencement of the Causeway, are the only works to be noted.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNÁR.

Report

Cooly sheds. Causeway.

The former have been erected under difficulties, and are on the whole satisfactory; though cracks in the side walls (which however do not contribute to the support of the roof) shew that the overseers employed are not unacquainted with the art of "scamping."

The convicts for the Causeway having arrived late in the year, not much actual work was done in 1870. The prisoners however gave token of being fully equal to the work before them, and their quickness and general "handiness" do great credit to the system in vogue at the Welikada Convict Establishment. There was a strong feeling against them, and their employment, among those who had hoped to make a good thing out of the Causeway, if it had been made with hired labour in the ordinary way; and an under current of opposition, which is so characteristic of the Northern Province, gave warning that the work would not be completed without encountering many obstacles. There is every reason to believe that they will be overcome, but their existence should not be ignored, either by those engaged in the work, or by those who are disposed to criticise it. Whenever it is finished, it will be an immense boon to the District, and especially to the coolies going from Mannár to Tallali in the south-west monsoon. The latter now arrive every morning at the ferry in hundreds, have to wait hours to be taken across, and then have to walk nearly three miles through water, sometimes knee-deep.

Crime.

With the exception of cattle stealing—which is extensively patronised by the Moormen of Musalai—there is but little crime in the District. The people are too lazy even to steal. They quarrel and sometimes beat each other. One party (or both) come to Court, and institute a case; but as soon as the excitement of the quarrel is over, they revert to their normal state of lethargy, and forget the case, which is accordingly struck off. That most of the cases, both criminal and civil, have their origin in this kind of temporary disagreement, is shewn by the large proportion which those struck off bear to those which come to trial.

Thus, in the *Court of Requests*, 76 cases remained from 1869, and 235 were instituted in 1870, making a total of 311. Out of those, only 12 were decided on evidence, and 264 were either withdrawn or dismissed, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 35.

In the *Police Court*, 151 remained from 1869, and 429 were instituted in 1870, making a total of 580. Of these, 49 only were decided on evidence, and 435 were dismissed! The balance remaining at the end of the year was 96.

In the *District Court*, 97 were brought forward from 1869, and 93 instituted, making a total of 190; out of which 22 were decided on evidence, and 69 otherwise disposed of.

As a rule, the people of the District do not seem so litigious as in other parts of the country. Perhaps the remote position of the Court-house has something to say to this; at any rate, it is noticeable that the chief employers of legal machinery are residents of Mannár Island, and notably of Pésálai.

Circuit Courts.

The establishment of Circuit Courts, such as are held twice a year in this District, would, I imagine, be useful in checking litigation in other parts of Ceylon. The chief advantage of such Courts, in which small causes can be tried, is the power which they give of summarily dealing with insignificant complaints, that otherwise entail frequent attendance by witnesses and others at a Court-house situated far from their homes. A Magistrate on circuit has witnesses at hand; can inspect disputed boundaries for himself, and so give a more satisfactory decision; and in many other ways can ascertain the truth or falsehood of alleged matters, without depending entirely upon oral evidence, which in this country is rarely worthy of credence. I believe that if every Judicial Officer presiding over Minor Courts were allowed to go on Circuit for a month, twice in every year, a considerable diminution of false litigation would soon be effected. If it be thought that Officers who have newly joined the ranks of the Service (as is the case generally with Magistrates presiding over Minor Courts) must, owing to this fact, be wanting in a knowledge of the people and their language, which would make such a system work well, then perhaps the Assistant Agents might have judicial powers conferred on them for the purpose of holding these Circuit Courts.

Concluding remarks.

In conclusion, I beg again to press forward the necessity of doing something towards re-peopling the District, and, with this view, of offering some inducement to come and settle here. I believe the only means of attaining this end would be to irrigate the Maritime Pattus of Mántai and Nánáddán (where the "Parapki Nasal" has scarcely shewn itself), and endeavour to get the Sinhalese now living on the borders of this and the Anuradhapura Districts, to come and cultivate the abandoned paddy lands of the two divisions I have named. The few Sinhalese villages in the Mannár District contrast most favourably with the remaining Tamil ones. The people are industrious and thrifty, as well as successful cultivators. But they live so far from the station that they cannot be visited by the Assistant Agent as often as they should be, and the jealousy of race makes Tamil Headmen treat them with less favour than they deserve. With land to cultivate, with Headmen of their own, and with assistance and protection from the Officer in charge of the District, I look forward to the time when these Sinhalese will in a large measure take the place of the present effete and indolent population of Tamils. Only let Mántai and Nánáddán be irrigated, and let the abandoned paddy lands be offered to settlers on easy terms, and I am confident of the result,

PHILIP A. TEMPLER,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## A.

A STATEMENT of Receipts under the different Heads of Revenue from 1865 to 1870, and showing the difference of Receipts between 1869 and 1870.

| Heads of Revenue. | Revenue for 1865. | Revenue for 1864. | Revenue for 1865. | Revenue for 1866. | Revenue for 1867. | Revenue for 1868. | Revenue for 1869. | Revenue for 1870. | Increase in 1870 over 1869. | Decrease in 1870 below 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Arrears of Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrears of immediately preceding year | 110 11 0 | 121 5 6 | 2 18 2½ | 2 2 7½ | ... | ... | 118 0 0 | ... | ... | 118 0 0 |
| Do. of former years ..... ..... | ... | 3 10 6 | 5 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 110 11 0 | 124 16 0 | 7 18 2½ | 2 2 7½ | ... | ... | 118 0 0 | ... | ... | 118 0 0 |
| *Customs.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Imports ..... ..... ..... | 805 5 9 | 1,167 8 2 | 1,481 0 3 | 750 1 9 | 371 2 7 | 1,079 8 11 | 774 5 2 | 747 7 4 | ... | 26 17 10 |
| Exports .... ..... ..... ..... | 29 0 2 | 29 2 5 | 33 9 9 | 54 4 2 | 23 0 0 | 45 8 7 | 44 13 3 | ... | ... | 44 13 3 |
| | 834 5 11 | 1,196 10 7 | 1,516 10 0 | 810 5 11 | 394 2 7 | 1,124 17 6 | 818 18 7 | 747 7 4 | ... | 71 11 3 |
| *Port and Warehouse Dues.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Clearance.. ..... ..... | 187 11 8 | 179 10 4 | 167 5 8 | 152 2 6 | 122 10 10 | 150 12 6 | 148 15 4 | 125 11 0 | ... | 23 4 4 |
| | 187 11 8 | 179 10 4 | 167 5 8 | 152 2 6 | 122 10 10 | 150 12 6 | 148 15 4 | 125 11 0 | ... | 23 4 4 |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy rented ..... ..... ..... | 2,076 12 11½ | 984 8 3 | 891 8 6 | 2,117 17 0 | 2,725 15 1 | 824 12 2½ | 1,465 16 10½ | 1,827 8 1 | 361 11 2½ | .. |
| Do. estimated ..... ..... | 230 14 10½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 518 7 7½ | 518 7 7½ | ... |
| Fine Grain rented... ..... | 11 15 6½ | 2 11 0 | 9 6 6 | 49 4 0 | ... | 10 2 6 | 32 0 7½ | 13 10 6 | ... | 22 10 7½ |
| Do. unrented ..... ..... | 47 6 2 | 153 6 9½ | 163 19 4 | 59 18 8 | 99 15 11 | 59 3 2½ | 30 6 6½ | 8 7 7½ | ... | 21 18 10½ |
| Rent of Lands ... ..... ..... | 67 1 8½ | 61 5 4½ | 84 10 0½ | 70 5 11½ | 53 14 11½ | 60 12 7½ | 72 4 9½ | 72 8 6 | 0 3 8½ | ... |
| | 2,434 11 3 | 1,181 11 5 | 1,059 4 4½ | 2,287 5 7½ | 2,878 5 11½ | 954 16 6½ | 1,603 8 10 | 2,446 1 10½ | 884 13 0½ | .. |
| *Rents, exclusive of Lands.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferry Tolls ..... ..... ..... | 256 2 11½ | 233 10 0 | 208 17 9½ | 205 5 10 | 112 10 3 | 140 12 6 | 165 0 0 | 210 0 0 | 45 0 0 | ... |
| Government Buildings, &c. ..... ..... | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | ... | 30 0 0 | 28 5 0 | 30 0 0 | 31 5 2 | 1 5 2 | ... |
| | 286 2 11½ | 263 10 0 | 238 17 9½ | 205 5 10 | 142 10 3 | 168 17 6 | 195 0 0 | 241 5 2 | 46 5 2 | ... |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail of Arrack and Toddy ..... | 808 15 0 | 843 15 0 | 712 10 0 | 678 15 0 | 753 15 0 | 759 7 6 | 479 19 0 | 530 4 0 | 50 4 11 | ... |
| Wholesale of do.... ..... | 6 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chanks ... ..... ..... ..... | 4 2 0 | 27 17 0 | ... | 1 3 6 | ... | ... | 31 17 6 | 30 6 6 | ... | 1 11 0 |
| Carts ..... ..... ..... | 14 8 0 | 15 0 0 | 12 12 0 | 7 13 0 | 12 12 0 | 13 16 0 | 12 12 0 | 11 8 0 | ... | 1 4 0 |
| Boats ..... ..... ..... | 5 14 0 | 5 8 0 | 5 14 0 | 2 2 0 | 3 6 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 12 0 | 0 18 0 | ... |
| Fire Arms ..... ..... ..... | 0 7 6 | 1 10 0 | 0 12 6 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 3 17 6 | 5 7 6 | 6 10 0 | 1 2 6 | ... |
| Royalty on Elephants ..... ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 0 | 120 0 0 | ... |
| | 839 6 6 | 893 10 0 | 731 8 6 | 699 3 6 | 779 3 0 | 779 9 0 | 532 10 0 | 702 0 6 | 169 10 5 | ... |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps ..... ..... | 55 8 6 | 51 10 6 | 36 10 6 | 45 18 3 | 27 1 11 | 28 19 10 | 31 19 4 | 41 14 3 | 9 14 11 | ... |
| Blank Stamps ..... ..... ..... | 215 16 11 | 242 14 0 | 183 3 5 | 230 9 6 | 210 9 6 | 285 13 2 | 402 1 4 | 289 11 1 | ... | 112 10 3 |
| Postage Stamps ..... ..... | 48 9 7½ | 29 8 4½ | 27 15 7½ | 20 16 1 | 29 5 11½ | 38 13 0½ | 37 18 4½ | 33 3 2½ | ... | 4 15 1½ |
| | 317 13 0½ | 333 12 10½ | 247 9 6½ | 306 3 10 | 266 17 4½ | 352 19 0½ | 531 19 0½ | 364 8 6½ | ... | 167 10 5½ |
| *Postages.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Private Letters ..... ..... | 20 12 8 | 7 14 6 | 18 12 7 | 36 14 8 | 33 3 5 | 27 6 0½ | 35 11 2 | 33 6 10 | ... | 2 4 4 |

A.—Cash Statement.

| Heads of Revenue. | Revenue for 1863. | Revenue for 1864. | Revenue for 1865. | Revenue for 1866. | Revenue for 1867. | Revenue for 1868. | Revenue for 1869. | Revenue for 1870. | Increase in 1870 over 1869. | Decrease in 1870 below 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| District Court... ..... ..... | 1 1 0 | 5 16 0 | 2 18 6 | 20 0 0 | 43 17 0 | ... | 16 0 0 | 66 0 0 | 36 0 0 | ... |
| Police Court ..... ..... ..... | 32 15 5½ | 55 12 6½ | 41 9 11½ | 60 8 4½ | 50 11 4½ | 16 5 11½ | 17 19 2 | 33 7 0 | 15 7 10 | ... |
| | 26 16 5½ | 61 8 6½ | 43 8 5½ | 80 8 4½ | 94 8 4½ | 16 5 11½ | 97 19 2 | 99 7 0 | 71 7 10 | ... |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt for Retail ..... ..... | 318 10 6 | 428 2 9½ | 413 0 10 | 408 4 1 | 336 15 8 | 484 19 2 | 594 11 2 | 692 5 6 | 7 14 4 | ... |
| Salt for Wholesale ..... ..... | 578 18 0 | 450 2 0 | 741 6 0 | 847 4 8 | 723 11 4 | 881 15 4 | 985 18 4 | 943 1 8 | 57 2 4 | ... |
| Arrack ..... ..... ..... | 344 13 4 | 61 16 8 | 15 8 0 | 28 12 0 | 26 2 8 | 14 0 0 | 737 6 8 | 506 17 4 | ... | 231 9 4 |
| Weights and Measures ..... ..... | 2 6 6½ | 2 5 8 | 2 13 5 | 3 3 9 | 0 8 1 | ... | 0 9 10 | ... | ... | 0 9 10 |
| Timber ..... ..... ..... | 85 12 5 | 173 7 9½ | 65 17 2 | 34 6 4 | 40 7 6½ | 132 13 1½ | 154 5 7½ | 11 2 2½ | ... | 143 3 5 |
| Unserviceable Stores ..... ..... | 10 8 1½ | ... | 1 14 0½ | ... | 0 2 9 | ... | 1 15 0 | ... | ... | 1 15 0 |
| Salt found short in 1849 ..... | 11 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crops, &c., grown on Crown Land ..... | 0 17 0 | 13 17 0 | 16 16 0 | 0 18 0 | 19 3 3 | 5 12 6 | 1 1 0 | 4 5 6 | 3 4 6 | ... |
| Arrack found short in 1862—63 ..... | ... | 1 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Confiscated Timber ..... ..... | ... | ... | 2 9 6 | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Over-wastage in Arrack in 1864 ..... | ... | ... | 0 2 11½ | 0 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. do. in 1865 ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. do. in 1870 ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 5½ | ... | ... | 0 5 6½ | 0 5 6½ | ... |
| | 1,353 0 9 | 1,132 13 6 | 1,309 12 10½ | 1,323 5 2 | 1,176 13 9 | 1,499 0 1½ | 2,373 8 7½ | 2,096 17 8½ | ... | 308 10 10½ |
| *Reimbursement.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Gazette, &c ..... ..... | ... | 0 16 0 | ... | ... | 39 17 10½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| School Fees ..... ..... ..... | 6 4 7 | 6 16 6 | 5 9 4 | 4 17 6 | 5 0 11 | 3 19 8½ | 3 15 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Maintenance of Prisoners..... ..... | 11 9 11½ | 7 11 8 | 9 9 5½ | 5 1 6½ | 5 3 4½ | 2 4 4 | 1 15 0 | ... | ... | 3 15 4 |
| School Stationery ..... ..... | 4 9 2½ | 3 4 1 | 1 13 8 | 3 0 6 | 2 9 11 | 1 8 6 | 2 1 4 | 3 12 1½ | 1 17 1½ | ... |
| | 22 3 9 | 18 2 3 | 16 16 5½ | 11 5 6½ | 52 12 1½ | 7 12 6½ | 7 11 8 | 3 12 1½ | ... | 3 19 6½ |
| *Interest.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ..... ..... | 4 11 5½ | 14 12 3½ | 4 12 10½ | 5 6 6 | 5 10 9½ | 8 2 9½ | 8 6 0 | 5 2 6 | ... | 3 3 6 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Receipts.. ..... ..... | ... | 12 8 4½ | .. | ... | ... | ... | 5 1 1½ | ... | ... | 5 1 1½ |
| Refunds ... ..... ..... ..... | 26 18 0½ | 9 6 7 | 2 5 10 | 0 4 3½ | 13 7 5½ | 0 3 3 | 99 6 4½ | 61 3 6 | ... | 38 2 10½ |
| | 26 18 0½ | 21 14 11½ | 2 5 10 | 0 4 3½ | 13 7 5½ | 0 3 3 | 104 7 6 | 61 3 6 | ... | 43 4 0 |
| | 6,754 7 5½ | 5,448 7 0½ | 5,316 14 0½ | 5,986 18 1½ | 6,720 7 8½ | 5,040 2 11½ | 6,809 15 11½ | 6,890 4 1½ | 380 8 1½ | ... |

* School established in 1870.

NOTE A.

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | Increase in 1870 over 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Passage Money collected from Immigrants.. | 812 4 0 | 1,607 13 6 | 2,419 17 6 | 2,245 7 0 | 2,417 1 6 | 1,192 13 6 | 1,571 10 0 | 1,683 12 0 | 1,815 13 6 | 132 1 6 |

NOTE B.

| | Revenue of 1869. | Revenue of 1870. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Actual Revenue ... | 6,809 15 11½ | 6,890 4 1½ | 380 8 1½ |
| Passage Money collected from Immigrants... | 1,683 12 0 | 1,815 13 6 | 132 1 6 |
| Total... £ | 8,193 7 11½ | 8,705 17 7½ | 512 9 7½ |

## B 1.

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of the Amount realized from Kálapókam, Idaippókam, and Sirupókam Paddy Cultivation in Mannár District, for 1869 and 1870.

| | 1869. | | | | 1870. | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PADDY. | | | | PADDY. | | | | | |
| | Kálapókam. | Idaippókam. | Sirupókam. | TOTAL. | Kálapókam. | Idaippókam. | Sirupókam. | TOTAL. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Mannár East | 0 7 6 | ... | ... | 0 7 6 | 2 9 6 | ... | ... | 2 9 6 | 2 2 0 | ... |
| Mannár West | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 0 | ... | ... | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0 | ... |
| Mántai South | 154 10 0 | 1 14 6 | 6 4 6 | 162 9 0 | 269 9 6 | ... | ... | 269 9 6 | 107 0 6 | ... |
| Mántai North | 184 8 6 | ... | 3 9 0 | 187 17 6 | 304 5 6 | ... | ... | 304 5 6 | 116 8 0 | ... |
| Pezuṇkalai | 96 0 0 | ... | ... | 96 0 0 | 208 19 0 | ... | ... | 208 19 0 | 114 19 0 | ... |
| Uppukkaḍavai | 33 19 6 | ... | ... | 33 19 6 | 69 16 6 | ... | ... | 69 16 6 | 33 17 0 | ... |
| Nánaḍḍán West | 79 7 9 | ... | ... | 79 7 9 | 146 2 0 | ... | ... | 146 2 0 | 66 15 9 | ... |
| Nánaḍḍán East | 229 13 4½ | 0 3 0 | 0 1 6 | 229 17 10½ | 260 18 6 | 0 19 6 | ... | 261 18 0 | 32 0 1½ | ... |
| Músali North | 27 11 3 | 1 1 0 | ... | 28 12 3 | 204 4 6 | ... | ... | 204 4 6 | 175 12 3 | ... |
| Músali South | 63 18 6 | ... | ... | 63 18 6 | 116 9 6 | 5 8 0 | ... | 121 17 6 | 57 19 0 | ... |
| Panaṇkáṇam | 54 3 0 | ... | ... | 54 3 0 | 51 6 6 | 0 7 6 | 1 9 3 | 53 2 9 | ... | 1 1 9 |
| Tuṇukkai | 66 13 6 | ... | 1 4 0 | 67 17 6 | 81 1 6 | ... | 2 11 9 | 83 13 3 | 15 15 9 | ... |
| Kilakkumúlai South | 169 10 0 | ... | ... | 169 10 0 | 275 18 6 | ... | 10 10 4½ | 286 8 10½ | 116 18 10½ | ... |
| Naḍuchcheḍḍikkuḷam | 74 11 0 | 3 15 0 | ... | 78 6 0 | 118 14 6 | ... | 1 3 7½ | 119 18 1½ | 41 12 1½ | ... |
| Mékkumúlai | 25 19 0 | ... | ... | 25 19 0 | 40 1 0 | ... | ... | 41 1 0 | 15 2 0 | ... |
| Sinnachcheḍḍikuḷam West | 55 17 6 | 0 18 0 | 1 1 0 | 57 16 6 | 65 11 0 | ... | 1 17 1½ | 67 8 1½ | 9 11 7½ | ... |
| Sinnachcheḍḍikuḷam East | 120 18 0 | 5 14 0 | 3 3 0 | 129 15 0 | 100 11 6 | ... | ... | 100 11 6 | ... | 29 3 6 |
| Total— | 1,436 8 4½ | 13 5 6 | 15 3 0 | 1,465 16 10½ | 2,316 4 6 | 6 15 0 | 17 12 1½ | 2,340 11 7½ | 874 14 9 | ... |

## B 2.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue collected on the Paddy Cultivation in Mannár District, for the last eleven years, from 1860—1870.

| Year. | PADDY. | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kálapókam. | Idaippókam. | Sirupókam. | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1860 | 1,762 14 9 | ... | 4 4 8½ | 1,767 5 5½ |
| 1861 | 1,835 10 10 | 20 18 6 | 50 19 0 | 1,907 8 4 |
| 1862 | 1,769 8 6 | 368 1 0½ | 19 16 0 | 2,157 5 6½ |
| 1863 | 2,179 6 7½ | 2 12 6 | 124 17 3 | 2,306 16 4½ |
| 1864 | 948 10 6 | ... | 35 17 9 | 984 8 3 |
| 1865 | 811 1 0 | ... | 79 14 6 | 890 15 6 |
| 1866 | 2,092 5 1 | ... | 24 13 6 | 2,116 19 0 |
| 1867 | 2,626 11 6 | ... | 98 8 0 | 2,724 19 6 |
| 1868 | 790 17 6 | 1 2 6 | 32 5 0 | 824 5 0 |
| 1869 | 1,437 8 4½ | 13 5 6 | 15 3 0 | 1,465 16 10½ |
| 1870 | 2,316 4 6 | 6 15 0 | 17 12 1½ | 2,340 11 7½ |

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mannar.

Appendix.

**B 3.**

STATEMENT shewing the Extent sown, the estimated Gross Produce, and the Gross Produce by sale, of the Kálapúkam, Idaippúkam and Siruppúkam Paddy Cultivation in this District, for eleven years, from 1860 to 1870.

| Year. | KÁLAPÚKAM. | | | IDAIPPÚKAM. | | | SIRUPPÚKAM. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extent sown. | Estimated Gross Produce. | Gross Produce by Sale. | Extent sown. | Estimated Gross Produce. | Gross Produce by Sale. | Extent sown. | Estimated Gross Produce. | Gross Produce by Sale. | Extent sown. | Estimated Gross Produce. | Gross Produce by Sale. |
| 1860 | 27,557 | 165,934 | 233,087 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,857 | 165,934 | 233,087 |
| 1861 | 19,964 | 131,282 | 240,600 | 297 | 1,980 | 2,790 | 835 | 3,951 | 6,766 | 21,096 | 136,513 | 250,156 |
| 1862 | 22,569 | 167,856 | 209,598 | 2,250 | 22,922 | 43,814 | 746 | 1,759 | 2,949 | 26,189 | 192,511 | 256,555 |
| 1863 | 24,877 | 147,749 | 237,042 | 46 | 210 | 286 | 1,446 | 7,414 | 19,318 | 26,369 | 155,369 | 256,646 |
| 1864 | 12,219 | 46,485 | 101,177 | ... | ... | ... | 245 | 1,546 | 3,928 | 12,464 | 48,031 | 105,004 |
| 1865 | 7,679 | 35,459 | 72,092 | ... | ... | ... | 513 | 2,542 | 7,084 | 8,192 | 37,981 | 79,177 |
| 1866 | 13,340 | 68,458 | 183,986 | ... | ... | ... | 263 | 737 | 2,190 | 13,603 | 69,196 | 186,176 |
| 1867 | 21,230 | 113,371 | 235,473 | ... | ... | ... | 488 | 2,866 | 8,747 | 21,718 | 116,177 | 242,220 |
| 1868 | 23,216 | 28,443 | 70,300 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 209 | 1,067 | 2,866 | 23,445 | 29,560 | 73,266 |
| 1869 | 12,333 | 26,287 | 127,771 | 159 | 522 | 1,180 | 87 | 538 | 1,346 | 12,579 | 63,388 | 130,297 |
| 1870 | 20,231 | 136,634 | 211,389 | 434 | 2224 | 600 | 232 | 777 | 1,564 | 20,566 | 137,740 | 213,554 |

**B 4.**

STATEMENT shewing the Extent sown, the estimated Gross Produce, and the Amount realized on the Dry Grain Cultivation carried on in this District for nine years, from 1862 to 1870.

| Years. | Extent sown. A. | Q. | | Gross Produce. A. | Q. | | Revenue at ½ of value, deducting 25 per cent. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | 55 | 12 | ..... | 4,642 | 16 | ..... | 65 | 11 | 10½ |
| 1864 | 29 | 20½ | ..... | 2,468 | 14 | ..... | 32 | 8 | 9 |
| 1864 | 70 | 14½ | ..... | 6,282 | 26 | ..... | 94 | 5 | 3½ |
| 1865 | 55 | 30 | ..... | 5,023 | 16 | ..... | 75 | 7 | 3½ |
| 1866 | 39 | 24 | ..... | 3,931 | 3 | ..... | 56 | 1 | 7½ |
| 1867 | 23 | 22 | ..... | 1,989 | 2 | ..... | 32 | 4 | 11½ |
| 1868 | 20 | 29½ | ..... | 2,825 | 25 | ..... | 50 | 13 | 7½ |
| 1869 | 23 | 22½ | ..... | 1,902 | 11 | ..... | 28 | 10 | 9½ |
| 1870 | 5 | 26½ | ..... | 501 | 8 | ..... | 7 | 10 | 5½ |

**B 5.**

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue collected from Dry Grain Cultivation, for 1869 and 1870.

| | Amount for 1869. £ | s. | d. | | Amount for 1870. £ | s. | d. | | Increase. £ | s. | d. | | Decrease. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Maruthur Puttus.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mannar East | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| Mannar West | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| Mantai North | 1 | 16 | 8½ | ..... | 0 | 12 | 7½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | 1 | 4 | 0½ |
| Mántai South | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| Perungkulai | 0 | 15 | 9 | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| Iluppaikkadavai | 0 | 19 | 8½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| Nánaddán East | 2 | 17 | 9 | ..... | 0 | 2 | 3 | ..... | — | | | ..... | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| Nánaddán West | 1 | 11 | 6 | ..... | 0 | 11 | 3 | ..... | — | | | ..... | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Musali North | 2 | 7 | 3 | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| Musali South | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| *Vanni Puttus.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sinnachcheddikkulam East | 3 | 14 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 10½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | 2 | 6 | 4½ |
| Sinnachcheddikkulam West | 1 | 13 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 17 | 9 | ..... | — | | | ..... | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Métkumilai | 0 | 19 | 1½ | ..... | 0 | 10 | 10½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Kilakkumilai South | 3 | 7 | 10½ | ..... | 1 | 11 | 7½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | 1 | 16 | 2½ |
| Panaykkamu | 2 | 3 | 3½ | ..... | 0 | 13 | 9½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | 1 | 9 | 6½ |
| Tunukkai | 2 | 17 | 1½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | | ..... | — | | |
| Nalluchcheddikulam | 3 | 6 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 4½ | ..... | — | | | ..... | 2 | 4 | 3½ |
| | £ 28 | 10 | 8½ | | 7 | 10 | 5½ | | — | | | | 21 | 0 | 3½ |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | 65 | 11 | 10½ |
| 1863 | 32 | 8 | 9 |
| 1864 | 94 | 5 | 3½ |
| 1865 | 75 | 7 | 3½ |
| 1866 | 56 | 1 | 7½ |
| 1867 | 32 | 4 | 11½ |
| 1868 | 50 | 15 | 7½ |
| 1869 | 28 | 10 | 8½ |
| 1870 | 7 | 10 | 5½ |
| | £ 442 | 15 | 9½ |

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Paddy, Rice, other Grain, and Live Stock, imported at the Ports of Mannár, Pésálai and Vaukálai, during the years 1869 and 1870.

| Ports. | Description of Grain and Live Stock. | 1869. Quantity. | 1869. Value. £ s. d. | 1870. Quantity. | 1870. Value. £ s. d. | Increase. Quantity. | Increase. Value. £ s. d. | Decrease. Quantity. | Decrease. Value. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Grain.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Mannár | Rice.....Bushels | 22,763 12/32 | 6,829 12 3 | 21,790 23/32 | 6,537 4 8½ | ... | ... | 974 19/32 | 292 7 6½ |
| Pésálai | | 770 12/32 | 231 4 4 | 681 | 204 6 0 | ... | ... | 89 12/32 | 26 18 4 |
| Vaukálai | | 137 10/32 | 41 5 0 | 3 8/32 | 0 19 6 | ... | ... | 134 8/32 | 40 5 6 |
| | | 23,675 8/32 | 7,102 1 7 | 22,475 1/32 | 6,742 10 2½ | ... | ... | 1,198 7/32 | 359 11 4½ |
| Mannár | Paddy.....Bushels | 348 11/32 | 32 5 0½ | 18 | 2 14 0 | ... | ... | 330 11/32 | 49 11 0½ |
| Pésálai | | 748 9/32 | 112 4 10 | 655 | 98 5 0 | ... | ... | 93 9/32 | 13 19 10 |
| Vaukálai | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1,096 20/32 | 164 9 10½ | 673 | 100 19 0 | ... | ... | 423 20/32 | 63 10 10½ |
| Mannár | All Grain, other than Rice and Paddy..Bushels | 25 5/32 | 6 5 9½ | 17 17/32 | 4 7 7½ | ... | ... | 7 20/32 | 1 18 1½ |
| Pésálai | | ... | ... | 19 16/32 | 8 0 0 | 19 16/32 | 8 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Vaukálai | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 25 5/32 | 6 5 9½ | 37 1/32 | 12 7 7½ | 11 16/32 | 6 1 10½ | ... | ... |
| *Live Stock.* | Total value of Grain..... | ... | 7,372 17 3½ | ... | 6,855 16 10½ | ... | ... | ... | 417 0 5 |
| Mannár | Asses.....No. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pésálai | | ... | ... | 2 | 4 0 0 | 2 | 4 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Vaukálai | | 5 | 3 15 0 | 5 | 3 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 5 | 3 15 0 | 7 | 7 15 0 | 2 | 4 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Mannár | Buffaloes.....No. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pésálai | | 2 | 10 0 0 | 2 | 10 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vaukálai | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 2 | 10 0 0 | 2 | 10 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mannár | Horses.....No. | 6 | 19 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 19 0 0 |
| Pésálai | | 54 | 416 0 0 | 51 | 356 0 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 60 0 0 |
| Vaukálai | | 47 | 152 0 0 | 21 | 102 0 0 | ... | ... | 26 | 50 0 0 |
| | | 107 | 587 0 0 | 72 | 452 0 0 | ... | ... | 35 | 135 0 0 |
| Mannár | Neat Cattle.....No. | 293 | 1,440 0 0 | 90 | 450 0 0 | ... | ... | 203 | 990 0 0 |
| Pésálai | | 1,402 | 7,560 0 0 | 1,694 | 8,348 0 0 | 292 | 788 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Vaukálai | | 2,137 | 10,770 10 0 | 1,697 | 8,485 0 0 | ... | ... | 440 | 2,285 10 0 |
| | | 3,921 | 19,770 10 0 | 3,481 | 17,283 0 0 | ... | ... | 440 | 2,487 10 0 |
| Mannár | Sheep and Goats.....No. | 3,273 | 1,636 10 0 | 680 | 340 0 0 | ... | ... | 2,593 | 1,296 10 0 |
| Pésálai | | 16,136 | 6,831 0 0 | 24,201 | 10,443 0 0 | 6,065 | 3,612 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Vaukálai | | 9,594 | 5,203 10 0 | 8,436 | 4,218 0 0 | ... | ... | 1,158 | 985 10 0 |
| | | 31,003 | 13,671 0 0 | 33,317 | 15,001 0 0 | 2,314 | 1,330 0 0 | ... | ... |
| | Total value of Live Stock..... | ... | 34,042 5 0 | ... | 32,753 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,288 10 0 |
| | Grand Total..... | ... | 41,415 2 3½ | ... | 39,609 11 10½ | ... | ... | ... | 1,705 10 10 |

## C 2.

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing the Quantity and Value of Paddy, Rice, other Grains, and Live Stock, exported at the Ports of Mannár, Pésálai, and Vaṇkálai, during the years 1869 and 1870.

| Ports. | Description of Grain and Live Stock. | 1869. Quantity. | 1869. Value. | 1870. Quantity. | 1870. Value. | Increase. Quantity. | Increase. Value. | Decrease. Quantity. | Decrease. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| *Grain* | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Live Stock.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Mannár | Elephants ..... No. | 199 | 4,650 0 0 | 30 | 805 0 0 | ... | ... | 169 | 3,845 0 0 |
| Pésálai | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vaṇkálai | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 199 | 4,650 0 0 | 30 | 805 0 0 | ... | ... | 169 | 3,845 0 0 |
| Mannár | Horses ..... No. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pésálai | | 3 | 60 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 60 0 0 |
| Vaṇkálai | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 3 | 60 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 60 0 0 |
| | Grand Total... | 202 | 4,710 0 0 | 30 | 805 0 0 | ... | ... | 172 | 3,905 0 0 |

## D 1.

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of the Road Ordinance Collection for the years 1869 and 1870.

| Divisions. | 1869. Amount realised at 2s. 3d. | 1869. Amount of extra Sixpence recovered. | 1869. Half of double the Amount of Commutation recovered. | 1869. Grand Total. | 1870. Amount realised at 2s. 3d. | 1870. Amount of extra Sixpence recovered. | 1870. Half of double the Amount of Commutation recovered. | 1870. Grand Total. | Increase on the amount realised at 2s. 3d. | Decrease on the amount realised at 2s. 3d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1. Mannár East ... | 62 6 6 | 3 11 0 | 13 1 0 | 78 18 6 | 63 11 3 | 2 2 0 | 6 1 6 | 71 14 9 | 1 4 9 | ... |
| 2. Mannár Central ... | 84 18 9 | 2 3 0 | 15 15 0 | 102 16 9 | 85 1 0 | 1 12 6 | 10 0 3 | 96 13 9 | 0 2 3 | ... |
| 3. Mannár West ... | 120 14 3 | 4 7 6 | 16 13 0 | 141 14 9 | 119 7 3 | 10 0 6 | ... | 129 7 9 | ... | 1 7 0 |
| 4. Mántóddai North and South ... | 69 6 0 | 2 18 6 | 1 13 0 | 73 18 3 | 72 0 0 | 1 18 0 | ... | 73 18 0 | 2 14 0 | ... |
| 5. Peruṇkálai ... | 34 6 3 | 1 0 6 | ... | 35 6 9 | 37 4 9 | 3 5 6 | ... | 40 10 3 | 2 18 6 | ... |
| 6. Ilupparkkadavai ... | 12 7 6 | 0 12 6 | ... | 13 0 0 | 12 5 0 | 0 19 0 | ... | 13 2 0 | ... | 0 4 6 |
| 7. Nánáddán East ... | 99 6 9 | 1 5 6 | 17 8 9 | 118 1 0 | 41 12 6 | 3 15 0 | ... | 45 7 6 | ... | 2 7 3 |
| 8. Nánáddán West ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 7 0 | 3 16 0 | ... | 59 3 0 | ... | ... |
| 9. Musali ... | 81 15 9 | 4 19 6 | 30 3 0 | 116 18 3 | 82 4 9 | 2 5 0 | 4 16 9 | 89 6 6 | 0 9 0 | ... |
| 10. Sinnachchedḍikkuḷam ... | 33 19 6 | 2 0 0 | ... | 35 19 6 | 34 6 3 | 1 16 0 | ... | 36 2 3 | 0 6 9 | ... |
| 11. Mótkumálai ... | 11 2 9 | 0 5 0 | ... | 11 7 9 | 11 2 9 | 0 8 0 | ... | 11 10 9 | ... | ... |
| 12. Noduchchedḍikuḷam ... | 23 10 3 | 0 8 6 | ... | 23 18 9 | 25 13 0 | 0 15 0 | ... | 26 8 0 | 2 2 9 | ... |
| 13. Kiḷakkumálai South ... | 44 8 9 | 0 15 6 | ... | 45 4 3 | 47 2 9 | 3 12 6 | ... | 50 15 3 | 2 14 0 | ... |
| 14. Panaṇkámam and Tuṇukkai ... | 33 12 9 | 0 19 0 | ... | 34 11 9 | 34 1 9 | 3 13 0 | ... | 37 14 9 | 0 9 0 | ... |
| TOTAL— | 711 15 9 | 25 6 0 | 94 14 6 | 831 16 3 | 720 18 0 | 39 18 0 | 20 18 6 | 781 14 6 | 9 2 3 | ... |

## D 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Thoroughfare Ordinance, for 1870.

| Particulars. | In Labour. | In Money. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Principal Roads.* | | | |
| Central road | — | 174 19 2½ | |
| Coast road to Colombo | — | 167 0 0 | |
| Matakachchi-Talaimannár road | — | 30 0 0 | |
| | | | 371 19 2½ |
| *Minor Works.* | | | |
| South Bar road | — | 60 0 0 | |
| Road between Viḍattaltivu and Maṇaṭkuḷam | — | 24 0 0 | |
| Pirimana-A'laṇkuḷam road | — | 99 19 11¾ | |
| Kokkuvil to Tuṇukkái | — | 10 0 0 | |
| Pochchipoṭkéṇi road | — | 54 0 0 | |
| Tenniyankuḷam-Tuṇukkái road | — | 30 0 0 | |
| Kuruvaiṇottanai-V. Viláṇkuḷam | — | 54 0 0 | |
| V. Viláṇkuḷam-Parivan A'laṇkuḷam | — | 100 0 0 | |
| Aḷappankuḷam-Tuṇukkái | — | 10 0 0 | |
| Pésálai road | — | 17 12 0¾ | |
| Committee Clerk's pay | — | 36 13 4 | |
| Commission to Division Officers | — | 97 13 11¾ | |
| Miscellaneous charges | — | 69 2 11 | |
| Unpaid balance now paid to Contractor Ellia Tamby | — | 10 0 0 | |
| Value of Office Furniture | — | 1 15 3 | |
| Over-expended on Mannár streets | — | 11 14 3 | |
| | | | 686 11 9¼ |
| | | Total | £1,058 10 11¾ |

## E.

STATEMENT of Court Business done during the First Circuit of 1870.

| | No. of Cases transferred from Mannár. | No. of Cases pending from last Circuit. | No. of Cases instituted on the present Circuit. | Total. | Decided. No. of Cases transferred from Mannár. | Decided. No. of Cases pending from last Circuit. | No. of Cases instituted on the present Circuit. | Total. | No. of Cases pending for next Circuit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kulápiddittakuḷam.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Court of Requests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Police Court | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | — |
| Justice of the Peace | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| *Vavuṇiya Viláṇkuḷam.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Court of Requests | — | — | 5 | 5 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Police Court | — | — | 8 | 8 | — | — | 8 | 8 | — |
| Justice of the Peace | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Vaṇkalaichchéddikkuḷam.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Court of Requests | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Police Court | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Justice of the Peace | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Total | — | 2 | 22 | 24 | — | 2 | 21 | 23 | 1 |

F.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of the Immigration Service, from 1863 to 1870.

| Heads of Service. | Expenditure for 1863. | Expenditure for 1864. | Expenditure for 1865. | Expenditure for 1866. | Expenditure for 1867. | Expenditure for 1868. | Expenditure for 1869. | Expenditure for 1870. | Increase in 1870 over 1869. | Decrease in 1870 below 1869. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Hospitals for Immigrants | 240 0 6 | 269 5 9 | 341 3 7 | 292 5 6 | 249 17 9 | 243 11 0 | 198 2 0 | 199 0 4 | 0 18 4 | ... | |
| *Establishment.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Superintendent | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| 2. Clerk | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| 3. Peons | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| 4. Shing Agent | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| 5. Health Establishment | 261 19 0 | 274 0 0 | 271 10 0 | 278 10 0 | 277 10 0 | 276 0 0 | 246 10 0 | 280 0 0 | 33 10 0 | ... | |
| 6. Cooly Shed Establishment | 437 11 7 | 432 17 9 | 435 1 7 | 577 2 1 | 621 6 3 | 611 12 6 | 608 16 0 | 607 14 7 | ... | 1 1 5 | |
| 7. Watchers at the Attalle Tank & Ferry | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| 8. Hire of Boats | 368 0 0 | 336 18 4 | 337 19 10 | 354 4 6 | 300 16 6 | 302 4 6 | 324 4 3 | 334 3 2 | 9 18 11 | ... | |
| 9. Vessels | 2,166 16 6 | 2,421 16 10 | 2,145 0 0 | 2,339 8 5 | 2,654 0 0 | 2,441 0 0 | 2,624 0 0 | 2,557 10 7 | ... | 66 9 5 | |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. For digging Wells | 260 0 0 | .. | 150 0 0 | 55 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 0 | 40 0 0 | .. | |
| 11. Clearing paths of Cooly Sheds | 24 19 10 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 8 10 11½ | 9 10 10 | 9 19 9 | 10 0 0 | 0 0 3 | .. | |
| 12. For Oil and Wicks | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 19 0 0 | 19 0 0 | 19 2 0 | 19 0 0 | 19 0 0 | 19 0 0 | ... | .. | |
| 13. Light-Keeper | 5 8 0 | 6 5 6 | 6 6 0 | 6 10 6 | 6 6 0 | 6 6 0 | 6 6 0 | 6 6 0 | ... | .. | |
| 14. Rent of Sub-Collector's house at Pánáli | 5 5 0 | 3 15 0 | 4 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1 16 0 | 4 4 0 | 2 8 0 | .. | |
| 15. Contingencies and Petty Expenses | 101 9 0 | 74 5 10½ | 139 19 8½ | 179 19 9 | 139 1 8½ | 159 16 10 | 94 5 9½ | 99 14 2½ | 5 8 5 | .. | |
| 16. Charges for Light-Vessel | ... | ... | 60 9 0 | 69 4 3 | 67 8 7 | 64 4 0 | 74 13 0 | 69 2 0 | ... | 5 11 0 | |
| 17. Erection of Temporary Hospitals for Immigrants on the Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | 299 5 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18. For the maintenance of the necessary Establishment, &c., for do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 337 18 4½ | 255 5 5 | 348 16 10 | 248 19 1 | .. | 99 17 9 | |
| 19. For planting and rearing Trees about the Cooly Bungalow | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 5 5 0 | 9 19 9 | 4 14 9 | ... | |
| 20. Erection and repair of Hospitals and Buildings connected with the Medical Establishment in India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 11 3 | 43 11 3 | ... | Paid under No. 18. |
| 21. Value of Medicine & Transport charges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 6 4 | 57 6 4 | ... | |
| 22. Excavating a Tank in India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | ... | |
| 23. Do. Wells in do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | ... | |
| 24. Repairing and cleaning Wells at Vaykáli and up to Slankulam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | ... | Paid under No. 15. |
| 25. Repairs of Buildings in India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 9 | 13 8 9 | ... | |
| 26. Do. do. at Vaykáli | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 1 3 | 48 1 3 | ... | |
| Total ... £ | 4,361 9 5 | 4,388 5 0½ | 4,459 19 8½ | 4,919 10 0½ | 5,540 10 10½ | 4,927 0 1 | 5,099 14 0½ | 5,258 1 8½ | 188 7 6 | ... | |

## G.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in Mannár District, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

| | Protestants. | | | Roman Catholics. | | | Hindus. | | | Moors. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. | M. | B. | D. |
| Mannár Island | 1 | 3 | 6 | 65 | 120 | 142 | 9 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 91 | 103 |
| Musalai | | ... | | 55 | 143 | 163 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 0 | 99 | 111 |
| Mántai | | ... | | 39 | 79 | 108 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 44 | 61 |
| Tuṇukkai | | ... | | | ... | | 3 | 7 | 5 | | ... | |
| Kiḷakkumúlai South | | ... | | 4 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Sinnachcheḍḍikkuḷam | | ... | | 8 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| Total | 1 | 3 | 6 | 171 | 352 | 425 | 39 | 64 | 82 | 0 | 244 | 281 |

## H.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrant Coolies during the years 1869 and 1870.

| | 1869. | | 1870. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrivals. | Departures. | Arrivals. | Departures. | Arrivals. | Departures. | Arrivals. | Departures. |
| Men | 29,554 | 22,308 | 33,952 | 23,843 | 4,418 | 1,535 | 0 | 0 |
| Women | 9,076 | 6,257 | 8,310 | 6,019 | 0 | 0 | 566 | 218 |
| Children | 1,644 | 1,633 | 1,551 | 1,599 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 34 |
| Total | 40,254 | 30,178 | 44,013 | 31,461 | 3,759 | 1,283 | 0 | 0 |
| In other than the Government Vessels | 1,262 | 267 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 923 | 267 |
| Grand Total | 41,516 | 30,445 | 44,352 | 31,461 | 2,836 | 1,016 | 0 | 0 |

## I.

MANNÁR District of the Northern Province.

| | Census of 1869. | TOTAL. | Census of 1871. | TOTAL. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mannár Island.* | | | | | | |
| Mannár East | 4,684 | | 4,009 | | | |
| Mannár West | 5,737 | | 4,864 | | | |
| | | 10,421 | | 8,873 | ... | 1,548 |
| *Maritime Pattus.* | | | | | | |
| Mántai North | 1,077 | | 1,309 | | | |
| Mántai South | 1,503 | | 1,471 | | | |
| Peruṇkalai | 1,279 | | 1,196 | | | |
| Iluppaikkaḍavai | 435 | | 376 | | | |
| | | 4,294 | | 4,352 | 58 | ... |
| Nánáḍḍán West | 1,873 | | 1,934 | | | |
| Nánáḍḍán East | 1,615 | | 1,590 | | | |
| Musali North | 1,774 | | 1,351 | | | |
| Musali South | 1,509 | | 1,372 | | | |
| | | 6,771 | | 6,347 | ... | 424 |
| *Vanni Pattus.* | | | | | | |
| Paṇaṇkámam | 545 | | 460 | | | |
| Tuṇukkái | 517 | | 347 | | | |
| | | 1,062 | | 807 | ... | 255 |
| Sinnachcheḍḍikkuḷam East | ... | | 907 | | | |
| Sinnachcheḍḍikkuḷam West | 1,377 | | 355 | | | |
| Mérkumúlai | 279 | | 334 | | | |
| | | 1,656 | | 1,596 | ... | 60 |
| Naḍuchcheḍḍikkuḷam | 959 | | 837 | | | |
| Kiḷakkumúlai South | 1,351 | 2,210 | 1,741 | 2,578 | 368 | ... |
| Grand Total | ... | 26,414 | ... | 24,553 | ... | 1,861 |

The Grand Total for 1839 is ..... 27,937
Including the Census of Udangarár and Kiḷakkumúlai North, the total of which is ..... 1,523

26,414

Siṇhalese population..... 735, included.
Travellers ..... 926, not included.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTI'VU.

Report.

## REPORT ON THE MULLAITTI'VU DISTRICT FOR 1870.

### *Revenue.*

I HAVE the pleasant duty of reporting an increase in the Revenue derived from this District during the past twelve months, unparalleled by the Return of any former year. In my Annual Report for 1869 I shewed, that "in eleven years" the Revenue of this Division of the Northern Province had more than doubled. I might have said "in eight years," as I find that the receipts in 1861 were even less than in 1858. I fully expect, that next year it will be in the power of the Assistant Agent of Mullaittivu to report the Revenue of 1871 to be *three times that of* 1861!

The Revenue of 1861 amounted to £1,710 1*s.* 11½*d.*; that of 1869 to £3,558 5*s.* 11¾*d.*; and for 1870 to £4,560 10*s.* 5¾*d.*, being an increase upon the previous year, in amount, of £1,002 4*s.* 6*d.*, and, in proportion, of about 28 per cent.

The principal complementary items of this comparatively large increase of Revenue are "Duty on Timber" and "Sale of Salt." From the former source an amount of £1,998 0*s.* 9*d* was realised, being an increase upon 1869 of £829 13*s.* 10*d.*, and upon 1861 of £1,611 1*s.* 5*d.* From the latter source the sum brought to account is £574 13*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase upon 1869 of £111 11*s.* 4*d.*, and upon 1861 of £257 18*s.* I annex Statements (marked A. and B.), shewing the fluctuation of the Revenue of the District of Mullaittivu for the past ten years, under each head of receipt. Statement A. is collective; Statement B. gives the particulars under each collective head entered in Statement A. In Statement A. "Duty on Timber" and "Sale of Salt" are included in "Sale of Government Property," which item shews a total increase of £918 1*s.* 4*d.*; the increase upon these and other items of the same class being diminished in its total in consequence of an entirely exceptional receipt in 1869 of £28 8*s.* 6*d.*, as penalty for crops illegally reaped from Crown lands cultivated without permission.

Upon "Paddy rented" there is, I regret to say, a decrease of £6 15*s.*, instead of the large increase which I was able to report last year (£461 8*s.* 2*d.*). The amount realised is, however, considerable (£1,342 15*s.*), and is more than £240 in excess of any year previous to 1869. There is, on the other hand, an increase in "Fine Grain unrented"—*i. e.*, Chéna cultivation—to the amount of £26 8*s.* 6*d.* The receipts from this source are still much in decrease of 1866, 1867, and 1868. I remarked in my last Report upon this decrease, and also upon the doubtful prospects of the cultivation for the early harvest of 1870. The increased extent of paddy cultivated in 1869 and 1870 will amply account for the decrease during the same two years in the cultivation of chénas.

I mentioned in my Annual Report for 1869, that the enforcement of the Government Agent's order, that the traders should purchase the timber found in the forests at the end of the year, as having been felled without permit, would tend to the suppression of such illicit felling in future. My prediction, if it may be so called, is verified by the fact, that the timbers so found, and sold at the beginning of 1870, realised only £37, instead of £154 which was obtained in 1869,—the number of logs sequestered at the end of 1869 being only 40, while those sequestered in 1868 numbered 230. Considering the large number of trees felled *by permission* last year (5,173), the small number of forty cut without license does not shew much dishonesty on the part of the traders. I consider the reason of these logs being cut and left in the jungle to be carelessness, or wilful disregard of Government rights, rather than actual fraud. The traders, probably, if they find any flaw in a tree which they have cut down, leave it, and cut down one which suits them better, or is more valuable; the log first cut being subsequently found by the Headman in his annual inspection of the jungle. In my last Report I stated, that "the number of logs now felled appears to be considerably smaller than it was four or five years ago, before the rate of duty was increased." The number of logs felled in 1870 is, however, 5,168, as compared with only 2,912 in 1869,—the principal kinds felled being ironwood, 3,755, and satinwood, 1,289 trees. (See annexed Comparative Statement C.) I may here remark, that the Government Agent has, upon my suggestion, reduced the rate of commission paid to Headmen upon the proceeds of sale of timber. Commission paid to Headmen at the end of 1870 upon timber, amounted to £117 12*s.* 4*d.*, and upon paddy to £144.

The total receipts for the year are £4,560 10*s.* 5¾*d.*; total expenditure £2,505 15*s.* 9¾*d.*; leaving a balance to credit of £2,054. 14*s.* 8*d.* Remittances of cash, amounting to £2,750, were sent under escort to Jaffna during the last year; but, having to make heavy payments towards the close of the year on account of Public Works, I was obliged to apply for a remittance of £300 from Jaffna. Payments on account of Public Works during the year amounted to £576 1*s.* 6*d.*

I have but few remarks to make upon the other items of Revenue, save as to the causes of increase or decrease.

*Licenses.*

The Arrack and Toddy Rent of the District for 1870–71 was disposed of for £240, being an increase of £15 upon the previous year. This increase, and the fact that the arrack renter has been generally punctual in his payments, account for the receipts under this head being raised from £181 5*s.* for 1869 to £212 10*s.* for the past year.

Cart licenses produced an increase of £6 6*s.* upon last year, but of only 6*s.* upon 1868. I remarked upon what I suppose to be the cause of this fluctuation in my last Report.

*Stamps,*

Judicial and blank, shew an increase of £23 2*s.* 7*d.* upon the previous year, but of only £13 0*s.* 11*d.* upon 1868; and a decrease of £10 18*s.* 11*d.* upon 1867, when the District Court was first established. The proceeds of sale of Postage stamps also shew a large increase:—sale for 1869, £13 3*s.* 1½*d.*, and for 1870, £20 2*s.* 10½*d.*, an increase upon 1868 of 150 per cent. Consequently, "Postage on Letters" (paid in money) is insignificant, producing only £2 0*s.* 10½*d.*

*Fines and Forfeitures*

Give an increase of £10 5*s.* 3*d.* The arrears of past years (as far back as 1866) have been completely cleared off, and the only amount in arrear at the beginning of 1871 is a fine of £1 5*s.*, which has been paid in during last month.

*Sale of Government Property.*

Principal items, "Timber" and "Salt," which have already been fully noticed. A large formation of salt, from which it was expected that 15,000 or 20,000 cwts. would have been collected, was suddenly destroyed by one night's rain in June, while the necessary preparations were being made for collection of the salt. (See also Statements C. and D.)

*Minor Roads.*

A new road has been opened from the Moorish Mosque to the seaport, and although not yet completed (owing to my being unable to make satisfactory arrangements for procuring gravel), has proved of great convenience to traders and passengers, as carts can now go down close to the landing-place, formerly an impossibility.

In the early part of 1870, the District Road Committee voted money for two of the roads which I mentioned in my last Report as being very necessary:—No. 1, from Karuppaddamurippu (on the Central road) to Máṅkulam (on Mr. Young's new trace from Kaṅkaraiyaṅkulam to Kurinchaitívu) viâ Olumadu; and No. 4, from Navinámadu to Máṟá-Illuppai. The works on both were commenced; and, of the former, the part from Karuppaddamurippu to Olumadu was opened and levelled to the extent of two miles through dense thorny jungle; but, as the villagers received a higher rate of pay for working on the new principal road, I found that the number of coolies working on the minor road was so small, that the overseer drew at the rate of half the estimate; and I therefore put a stop to the work. It can be completed this year, as no expenditure will, I hear, be allowed upon the new trace of the Central road, so that the villagers will have to seek employment on the minor road. Of the other road, 2¾ miles have been cleared through close forest, and formed into a good cart road. Here also I was obliged to put a stop to the work in September, on account of rain.

Other roads have been cleared and raised, and the approach to Mullaittívu on the Coast road has been considerably improved by elevation, and the addition of a small bridge. The total amount expended upon minor roads in 1870, is £127 10*s.* 5*d.* (See Statement E.) In addition to this, an abandoned well at Putukudirippu (a village with nearly 1,000 inhabitants and with great scarcity of water) has been opened, under the direction of the District Road Committee, to the depth of forty feet and width of eight, and can be completed in the early part of this year.

*Public Roads and Buildings.*

The hitherto neglected District of Mullaittívu has been greatly favoured in this respect during the year under review. Nearly £1,850 has been, I am informed, expended in the District by the Public Works Department, under the able and careful superintendence of the Provincial Assistant, Mr. J. D. Young. Of this, £666 was devoted to the upkeep of "Roads and Buildings;" £35 to the purchase and fixing of an extremely secure and convenient Treasury Chest, which has been built into one of the walls of the Kachchéri, and which will in a great measure relieve the anxiety of the Assistant Agent for the safety of the large sums of money which have to be deposited therein at times when he is absent on circuit for a month or more. The former safe had only one lock, and had nothing except its own weight to prevent its being carried off with its contents. A neat window has been inserted in the wall of the Court-house, immediately behind the Bench, and is a great comfort to the Judge, especially in rainy weather, when formerly proceedings had to be taken in comparative obscurity.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTIVU.

Report.

The two great works at Mullaittívu during 1870 have been those under the "Kachchéri" and "Hospital" estimates. The Provincial Assistant, Mr. J. D. Young, was kind enough to act for me during my six weeks' absence in September and October, and was thus enabled to personally superintend these two useful undertakings more constantly than he could have otherwise done, which no doubt accounts for the excellent way in which they have been executed. The hospital, which is being built on an elevated spot outside the village,—well supplied with water, and situated close to the principal road, and on the road leading from the principal road to the seaport,—is not yet completed, but the alterations and improvements to the Kachchéri and the Assistant Agent's residence have been carried out in a manner reflecting great credit upon the Provincial Assistant and his subordinates. The house has been converted from its former state of simple apartments in a gloomy old Fort into an airy and respectable residence. A fine verandah on two sides of it, and the removal of a few old walls, have given an entirely different appearance to the buildings.

*Religion.*

The Church Mission have stationed a Tamil Catechist in Mullaittívu, and have established some schools in the neighbouring villages, which are well attended.

*Elephants.*

Only two licenses were issued from the Kachchéri, and under them no elephants have been caught. A rogue elephant, which has been haunting the roads south of the village of Mullaittívu for more than ten years, and for the destruction of which a reward of £5 was offered upon my recommendation, was wounded in December about eight miles from Mullaittívu on the principal road, and killed about three miles off the road. I inspected the body, and found the height to be 8 feet 8 inches, but the animal was in such a state of decomposition (three days after death) that no further measurement could be taken. A reward of £5 has also been offered for the destruction of a large rogue elephant from which I had a narrow escape in February, 1870, and which was met by Mr. Young in January, 1871, near Chundikulam, but the sudden disappearance of my rifle-bearer in the first instance,—the mild Hindú evidently thinking discretion the better part of valour,—and the absence of a gun in the second instance, prevented the dangerous brute from meeting the fate which he deserves.

*Bears and Chetahs.*

The head skins of 46 of these animals, 15 bears and 31 chetahs have been produced at the Kachchéri during the year, and a reward of 5*s.* paid for each. In 1869 payment was made for 52 bears and 33 chetahs. The decrease in the number of chénas cultivated has a great deal to do with this diminished slaughter of wild animals.

*Cattle*

Were very healthy in 1870, until the fourth quarter of the year, when reports of hoof and mouth disease began to be sent in by the Headmen; but the disease does not appear to have caused any great loss, and the native treatment of salt water is generally successful.

*Registration.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Births registered during 1870 [exclusive of past births registered under section 9 of Ordinance 18 of 1867]..... | 246 |
| Marriages..... | 77 |
| Deaths..... | 286 |
| Past Births registered ..... | 108 |

Particulars are given in Comparative Statement F. hereto annexed.

*Irrigation.*

The Rules referred to in my last Report were again submitted, by the Government Agent's direction, to the proprietors, that they might be assimilated to the Manaár Rules, so as to preserve uniformity, if possible, between the regulations in force in the different divisions of the Northern Province. To this, with one exception, the proprietors agreed, and the Rules will shortly be proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*.

*Exports and Imports.*

I annex a Statement G. of the trade by sea to and from Mullaittívu, prepared by the Kachchéri Interpreter, there being no Customs Officer stationed here.

*Inquests.*

Five in number. The most remarkable case was one in which report was made to me that a woman had died from the scratch of a red-tailed, streaked lizard, called "aranai." Discrediting the report, I went out myself to hold an inquest, but could find no other cause for the woman's death. I have been unable to find that any species of lizard is poisonous; but that the bite of this reptile is certain death, seems to be an idea inherent

in the minds of all the most sensible and educated natives. It has been suggested to me by a gentleman who disbelieves the native proverb,—"If a leech bite, leprosy will come; if an aranai bite, death will come,"—that the woman died of fright. The jury, on which were two Headmen, were unanimous in their verdict.

*Crime.*

The accused in the Arson case referred to in my last Annual Report, have all been discharged by the Honourable the Queen's Advocate for want of sufficient direct evidence. The man accused of murder was acquitted on trial before the Supreme Court at the second Sessions of 1870. No fresh crimes have been brought to my notice, save a breach of the 28th clause of Ordinance 18 of 1867, the offender in which case was tried at the first Session of the Supreme Court for 1871, and is now under sentence to two years' hard labour.

*Remarks.*

The prospects of Mullaittivu for 1871 are very fair, save with respect to the crops. The unusual lateness of the monsoon rains will, I am afraid, prevent the return of the Kálapókam harvest from equalling that of last year. On all other sources of Revenue we may safely look forward to a steady increase. The District is no longer unimportant, and if further opened by roads, will doubtless in a short time become better populated. I shall be curious to see the result of the Census, which will, I firmly believe, shew a much greater population than the Headmen have given hitherto in their Returns.

Mullaittivu Kachchéri,
15th February, 1871.

R. MASSIE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

## APPENDIX.



### A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue collected in the Mullaittivu District of the Northern Province, for ten years, from 1861 to 1870.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of Revenue ... ... | 15 16 3 | 0 6 8 | 14 5 11 | 13 18 10 | 30 14 7½ |
| Land Sales ... ... | — | — | — | 0 16 6 | 41 0 7 |
| Land Revenue ... ... | 881 11 2½ | 861 5 10 | 774 2 7½ | 719 12 2 | 918 12 5 |
| Rents, exclusive of Land ... ... | 10 8 9 | 10 6 0 | 10 0 0 | 7 10 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Licences ... ... ... | 11 0 0 | 28 4 0 | 25 8 0 | 17 0 6 | 13 12 0 |
| Stamps ... ... ... | 66 13 9½ | 73 10 6 | 82 6 11½ | 78 17 3 | 80 15 9½ |
| Postage (collected in money) ... | 1 11 3 | 2 10 0 | 1 18 9 | 2 9 5 | 4 19 7 |
| Fines and Forfeitures ... ... | 11 15 2 | 33 18 5½ | 12 11 10½ | 18 18 4½ | 23 2 2 |
| Sale of Government Property ... | 703 14 8 | 1,001 6 2½ | 1,166 5 7½ | 1,095 15 9½ | 1,347 0 6 |
| Reimbursements ... ... | 5 3 5½ | 8 7 4 | 5 2 6½ | 5 10 6½ | 4 12 5½ |
| Interest ... ... ... | 1 13 9½ | 9 2 9½ | 2 19 4 | 2 10 5½ | 2 15 5½ |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... ... | 0 13 5 | — | 0 9 11 | 7 13 10 | — |
| Special Receipts ... ... | — | — | — | — | 2 7 0 |
| Grand Total—£ | 1,716 1 11½ | 2,022 17 7½ | 2,095 11 7 | 1,971 4 8½ | 2,480 19 1½ |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of Revenue ... ... | 49 53 10½ | 9 9 9½ | 36 4 8 | 39 14 3 | 32 10 0 |
| Land Sales ... ... | 16 18 3½ | — | — | — | — |
| Land Revenue ... ... ... | 869 10 11 | 1,356 5 3½ | 1,140 7 11½ | 1,528 6 7 | 1,541 19 2 |
| Rents, exclusive of Land ... ... | 9 3 4 | 10 0 0 | 9 11 8 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Licences ... ... ... | 79 0 6 | 166 13 6 | 162 7 0 | 187 6 6 | 225 6 0 |
| Stamps ... ... ... | 86 10 7 | 119 19 4½ | 98 19 1½ | 94 0 11½ | 124 3 3½ |
| Postage (collected in money) ... | 4 3 11½ | 5 15 3 | 5 10 9 | 2 [illegible] 0 | 2 0 10½ |
| Fines and Forfeitures ... ... | 25 11 6 | 15 12 0 | 66 0 2½ | 26 14 10 | 36 0 1 |
| Sale of Government Property ... | 1,220 13 8½ | 1,325 10 2½ | 1,504 1 4 | 1,559 17 0 | 2,377 18 9 |
| Reimbursements ... ... | 5 12 5½ | 2 17 2½ | 3 3 6 | 5 11 0½ | 7 5 3½ |
| Interest ... ... ... | 2 3 4½ | 8 13 1½ | 4 9 5½ | 4 17 7 | 2 14 0½ |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... ... | 0 5 2½ | 82 17 0 | 49 3 4 | 0 5 1 | 0 12 9½ |
| Special Receipts ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grand Total—£ | 2,406 9 8½ | 3,128 12 9 | 3,073 18 0½ | 3,558 5 11½ | 4,360 10 5½ |

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue collected in the Mullaitivu District of the Northern Province, from 1861 to 1870.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Arrears of Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrears of immediately preceding year | £ s. d. 15 16 3 | £ s. d. 0 6 3 | £ s. d. 14 5 11 | £ s. d. 12 6 8 1 12 2 | £ s. d. 26 6 6 4 8 1½ | £ s. d. 44 15 8½ 2 0 2 | £ s. d. 34 9 9½ | £ s. d. 78 5 6 1 19 2 | £ s. d. 34 11 6 3 2 9 | £ s. d. 32 10 6 ... |
| Arrears of former years | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15 16 3 | 0 6 3 | 14 5 11 | 13 18 10 | 30 14 7½ | 46 15 10½ | 34 9 9½ | 80 4 8 | 39 14 3 | 32 10 6 |
| *Current Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale of Crown Lands | ... | ... | ... | 0 10 6 | 41 0 7 | 16 18 2½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy rented | 219 8 5½ | 650 11 0 | 605 3 5½ | 543 12 1 | 794 10 5 | 565 6 6½ | 1,099 19 6½ | 888 1 10 | 1,549 10 0 | 1,342 15 0 |
| Do. commuted | 18 15 6 | 3 3 4 | 8 12 0 | 1 18 6 | 7 8 4 | 1 8 6 | 2 7 1 | 2 7 1 | 2 7 1 | ... |
| Do. collected in Money | 5 11 8 | 5 8 11 | 8 7 3 | 7 2 5 | 4 4 4½ | 29 16 4 | 42 13 9 | 16 15 1 | 13 18 6 | 12 10 5 |
| Fine Grain amerced | 73 19 7 | 120 16 8 | 84 19 8 | 92 4 2 | 56 17 2½ | 163 9 10½ | 127 2 7 | 181 3 1½ | 88 17 6 | 113 6 0 |
| Gardens rented | 0 10 6 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 6 | 0 9 6 | 0 4 6 | 0 4 6 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 |
| Rent of Lands | 61 5 6 | 80 16 5 | 66 9 7 | 74 6 6 | 55 7 5 | 47 5 8 | 54 0 10 | 31 17 10 | 73 10 6 | 71 4 9 |
| | 881 11 2½ | 861 5 10 | 774 2 7½ | 719 12 2 | 918 11 3 | 809 10 11 | 1,326 6 3½ | 1,119 7 11½ | 1,528 6 7 | 1,541 19 2 |
| *Rents, exclusive of Land.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferry Tolls | 9 8 9 | 0 6 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Government Buildings and Houses | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 7 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 9 3 4 | 10 0 0 | 9 11 8 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| | 10 8 9 | 10 6 0 | 10 0 0 | 7 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 9 3 4 | 10 0 0 | 9 11 8 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail of Arrack | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 181 3 0 | 212 10 0 |
| Carriers' | 9 18 0 | 21 6 0 | 21 6 0 | 17 2 6 | 12 17 0 | 3 12 0 | 0 0 0 | 11 2 0 | 2 2 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Fire Arms | 1 2 6 | 6 18 0 | 4 2 0 | 0 7 6 | 1 0 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 7 6 | 1 5 6 | 0 19 6 | 1 8 0 |
| | 11 0 6 | 28 4 0 | 25 8 0 | 17 9 6 | 13 12 0 | 79 0 6 | 166 13 6 | 162 7 6 | 187 6 6 | 225 6 0 |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 37 16 3 | 40 9 6 | 38 0 6 | 53 5 6 | 54 5 9 | 66 5 6 | 96 5 6 | 77 4 3 | 61 18 11 | 79 17 3 |
| Blank Stamps | 18 17 9 | 15 5 10 | 15 10 5 | 17 9 8 | 21 8 6 | 19 12 11 | 18 13 10 | 13 15 1 | 18 18 11 | 24 3 9 |
| Postage Stamps | 9 10 0½ | 9 13 2 | 8 10 0½ | 8 2 1 | 4 18 6½ | 6 12 2 | 5 0 0½ | 7 19 7½ | 18 3 1½ | 20 2 10½ |
| | 66 13 9½ | 73 10 6 | 62 6 11½ | 78 17 3 | 80 13 9½ | 92 10 7 | 119 19 4½ | 98 19 1½ | 94 0 11½ | 124 3 3½ |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on Letters ..... ..... | 1 11 3 | 2 10 0 | 1 18 9 | 2 9 5 | 4 19 7 | 4 5 11½ | 5 15 3 | 5 10 9 | 2 11 0 | 2 0 10½ |
| Fines and Forfeitures ..... | 11 15 2 | 33 18 5½ | 12 11 10½ | 18 18 4½ | 23 2 2 | 25 11 6 | 15 12 0 | 66 0 9½ | 25 14 10 | 36 0 1 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt for Retail... ..... ..... | 83 4 0 | 66 6 0 | 86 17 8 | 70 4 0 | 68 18 6 | 45 10 0 | 35 18 0 | 57 4 0 | 63 1 0 | 70 4 0 |
| Salt for Wholesale ... ..... | 233 11 4 | 262 10 0 | 315 0 0 | 377 6 0 | 378 0 0 | 374 3 4 | 337 3 4 | 388 10 0 | 400 1 0 | 504 9 4 |
| Arrack and Rum ..... ..... | ... | 162 17 5½ | 333 15 10½ | 122 14 0½ | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Weights and Measures ..... ..... | ... | 0 1 3 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber ..... ..... ..... | 386 19 4 | 309 11 9 | 428 9 3½ | 525 0 3½ | 899 10 0 | 898 6 4½ | 932 8 10½ | 1,050 7 7 | 1,168 6 11 | 1,998 0 9 |
| Unserviceable Stores ..... | ... | ... | 2 2 9½ | 0 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 15 5 |
| Crops, &c., grown on Crown Lands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 12 6 | 2 12 0 | ... | 7 19 9 | 28 8 6 | 1 9 3 |
| | 703 14 8 | 1,001 6 5½ | 1,106 5 7½ | 1,095 15 9½ | 1,347 0 6 | 1,320 13 8½ | 1,323 10 2½ | 1,504 1 4 | 1,659 17 5 | 2,577 18 9 |
| *Reimbursements.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Gazette, &c. ..... | 0 18 0 | 0 18 0 | ... | 0 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| School Fees ..... ..... | 4 5 3½ | 4 18 6½ | 4 14 11½ | 2 16 7 | 3 6 2½ | 3 5 5 | 2 14 4½ | 2 17 9½ | 3 5 6 | 4 8 2 |
| Maintenance of Prisoners ..... | ... | 2 3 9 | ... | 2 0 9½ | 0 17 0½ | 1 18 6 | ... | ... | 2 1 3½ | 0 10 6½ |
| Value of Stationery ..... | ... | 0 7 6½ | 0 7 7 | 0 7 1½ | 0 9 1 | 0 8 6½ | 0 2 10½ | 0 5 8½ | 0 4 11½ | 1 0 4½ |
| Value of School Books... ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 6 5 |
| | 5 3 3½ | 8 7 4 | 5 2 6½ | 5 10 6½ | 4 12 3½ | 5 12 5½ | 2 17 2½ | 3 3 5 | 5 11 9½ | 7 5 5½ |
| Interest on Arrears of Revenue..... | 1 13 9½ | 3 2 9½ | 2 19 4 | 2 10 5½ | 3 15 3½ | 2 3 4½ | 8 13 1½ | 4 9 5½ | 4 17 7 | 2 14 0½ |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Receipts ..... ..... | ... | ... | 0 4 6 | ... | ... | 0 0 9 | ... | 0 1 6 | 0 0 6 | ... |
| Overpayments recovered ..... | 0 13 3 | ... | 0 5 5 | 7 15 10 | ... | 0 4 5½ | 82 17 0 | 49 1 10 | 0 4 7 | 0 12 9½ |
| | 0 13 3 | ... | 0 9 11 | 7 15 10 | ... | 0 5 2½ | 82 17 0 | 49 3 4 | 0 5 1 | 0 12 9½ |
| *Special Receipts.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees on Title Deeds ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 7 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total...£ | 1,710 1 11½ | 2,022 17 7½ | 2,055 11 7 | 1,971 4 8½ | 2,480 19 1½ | 2,406 9 6½ | 3,128 12 9 | 3,073 19 0½ | 3,538 5 11½ | 4,560 10 5½ |

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTIVU.

Appendix.

C.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the different descriptions of Timber felled in the Mullaittivu District, during the five years from 1866 to 1870.

| Description of Timber. | 1866. No. of Logs. | | 1867. No. of Logs. | | 1868. No. of Logs. | | 1869. No. of Logs. | | 1870. No. of Logs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ebony | 153 | ... | 11 | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 3 | |
| Palai (or Ironwood) | 2,423 | ... | 2,051 | ... | 3,009 | ... | 2,750 | ... | 3,735 | |
| Satin | 722 | ... | 1,828 | ... | 1,155 | ... | 162 | .. | 1,289 | |
| Chammalalai | 12 | ... | 20 | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 17 | |
| Yavarmal | 524 | ... | 155 | ... | 260 | ... | — | ... | 73 | |
| Kadkkumukku | 20 | ... | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... | 29 | |
| | 2,856 | ... | 4,098 | ... | 4,425 | ... | 2,912 | ... | 5,168 | |
| Chilambal | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... | — | .. | — | |
| Margosa | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | — | .. | — | |
| Chalavakal | — | ... | — | ... | 8 | ... | — | .. | — | |
| Churaipumal | — | ... | — | ... | 14 | ... | — | ... | — | |
| Maruta | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | .. | 4 | |
| Kadhakkkirai | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... | — | |
| Kiddumu | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | .. | 1 | |

D.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Salt sold during the ten years from 1861 to 1870, specifying the Sale to Tavalams.

| Description. | | 1861. Cwts. | 1862. Cwts. | 1863. Cwts. | 1864. Cwts. | 1865. Cwts. | 1866. Cwts. | 1867. Cwts. | 1868. Cwts. | 1869. Cwts. | 1870. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retail | | 384 | 306 | 401 | 324 | 318 | 210 | 238 | 264 | 291 | 324 |
| Tavalams. | *Wholesale.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mullaittivu | 9 | 10 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 52 | 50 | 80 | 117 |
| | Mannar | 94 | 64 | 175 | 81 | 37 | 63 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 49 |
| | Nuwarakalaviya | 12 | 13 | 46 | 113 | 88 | 82 | 5 | 46 | 18 | 102 |
| | Mátalé | .. | 14 | 12 | 8 | .. | .. | 26 | 111 | 27 | 42 |
| | Kandy | 4 | .. | .. | 58 | 12 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| | Kurunégala | 12 | .. | 6 | .. | 26 | 55 | .. | 4 | 12 | ... |
| | | 131 | 101 | 248 | 280 | 185 | 252 | 90 | 217 | 148 | 334 |
| Fishery | | 870 | 1,024 | 1,102 | 1,347 | 1,453 | 1,352 | 1,356 | 1,448 | 1,353 | 1,329 |
| Total...Cwts. | | 1,385 | 1,431 | 1,751 | 1,951 | 1,938 | 1,814 | 1,703 | 1,929 | 1,994 | 2,486 |

N.B.—The Pattus of Kiljakkumalai and Udaiyaur, formerly belonging to the Mannar District, were annexed to this in 1867.

E.

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing the Amounts expended on account of Minor Roads in the Mullaittivu District of the Northern Province, from 1868 to 1870.

| Description of Roads. | 1868. | | | | | | 1869. | | | | | | 1870. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Road Ordinance Money. | | | Government Grant. | | | TOTAL. | | | Road Ordinance Money. | | | Government Grant. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Repairing the road from Kadikkádu to Karuppukkattuppiu ... | 16 | 0 | 9 | 30 | 9 | 7 | 46 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 0 | ... | | | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| Repairing the road from Puthukkuiviruppu to Iraddaiyakkal ... | 3 | 19 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 4½ | 23 | 1 | 7½ | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Raising and gravelling the road from Chinnar to Kuiykudiyiruppu ... ... | .. | | | ... | | | ... | | | 44 | 17 | 0 | 48 | 13 | 2 | 93 | 10 | 2 |
| Raising and gravelling the Bazaar road ... ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 8 | 0½ | 29 | 10 | 6½ |
| Repairing the Iron Bridge over Chinnar on the road to Vaddusvikallu | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 0 | 14 | 5½ | ... | | | 0 | 14 | 5½ |
| Raising and gravelling the road from Mosque to Seaport ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Repairing the road from Bazaar to Iron Bridge ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Erecting a cross-drain on the road from Iron Bridge to Vaddusvikallu ... ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Repairing the road from Iron Bridge to Vaddusvikallu ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Opening a road from Mullaittivu to Chundikkulam ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Opening a road from Neyinmadu to Marailuppai ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Repairing the road from Mullaittivu to Chundikkulam ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 3 | 13 | 11½ | 3 | 11 | 11½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9½ |
| GRAND TOTAL ... £ | 22 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 11 | 11½ | 69 | 11 | 11½ | 57 | 11 | 9½ | 73 | 1 | 22 | 130 | 13 | 0½ |
| | 59 | 2 | 9 | 68 | 7 | 8 | 127 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |

F.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered by the different District Registrars of the Mullaittivu District, for the three years 1868 to 1870.

| DIVISIONS. | 1868. | | | 1869. | | | 1870. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. | |
| Vanni, Roman Catholics | 6 | 44 | 26 | 19 | 49† | 20 | 16 | 66¶ | 28 | 2 past births registered by the Asst. Provl. Registrar in 1870, are not included. |
| Do. Moors ... ... | ... | 6 | 4 | ... | 17 | 10 | ... | 10 | 8 | |
| Karikkaddumulai Hindus | 26 | 140* | 118 | 17 | 132‡ | 156 | 24 | 169** | 154 | |
| Mesparitu, do. | 5 | 31 | 65 | 12 | 29§ | 111 | 6 | 79†† | 73 | |
| Kilakkumulai North do. | 10 | 6 | 30 | 25 | 17‖ | 14 | 29 | 27‡‡ | 23 | |
| Total..... | 47 | 227 | 243 | 73 | 244 | 311 | 77 | 351 | 286 | |

* Of these, 4 are past births. Deducting these 4 births, the total births registered in that year is 223.
† Of these, 6 are past births.
‡ Do. 4 do.
§ Of these, 9 are past births.
‖ Do. 9 do.
Deducting these 26 births, the total of births registered in that year is 216.
¶ Of these, 14 are past births.
** Of these, 40 past births.
†† Do. 26 do.
‡‡ Do. 15 do.
Deducting these 195 births, the total of births registered is 346.

G.

TRADE BY SEA.

| Articles. | Estimated Quantity. | Estimated Value. £ s. d. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Exports.* | | | |
| Dried Fish ..... ..... | Cwts. 8,168 | 7,908 8 0 | Chiefly fish salted and exported to Colombo by Negombo fishermen. Small quantities of dried fish have also been exported to Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, Kánkéchantarai, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa. |
| Paddy ..... ..... | Bushels 13,853 | 1,535 0 0 | This is nearly one-fifth of the estimated produce of the District, which is bushels 72,873; a quantity equal to, or at least three-fourths of, what has been exported by sea, has been removed to the Jaffna markets from the interior parts of the District, by the Central and minor roads. Almost the whole of the paddy exported was for the Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kánkéchantarai markets. |
| Varaku..... ..... ..... | ,, 1,082 | 85 1 6 | These were also exported for sale in the above-named markets. |
| Kurakkan ..... ..... ..... | ,, 560 | 61 17 9 | |
| Rice ..... ..... ..... | ,, 239 | 77 18 6 | This export is made by small traders, who generally send to Jaffna for their home consumption the finest rice they can obtain here. |
| Elk, Deer and Buffalo horns .. | Cwts. 33½ | 54 2 0 | For Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kánkéchantarai. |
| Beeswax ... ..... ..... | ,, 10 | 74 1 0 | |
| Honey ..... ..... ..... | Gallons 257½ | 41 2 0 | |
| Ghee ..... ..... ..... | ... | 18 10 0 | |
| Sikkia... ..... ..... | ... | 3 9 0 | Besides the above live stock, seeds (estimated bushels 12½, valued at £5 5s.) and a few other miscellaneous articles of trifling value, have also been exported. |
| Total Value of Exports ....£ | | 9,877 9 9 | |
| *Imports.* | | | |
| Cotton Goods ..... ..... | ... | 280 10 0 | Large quantities of this are brought by land by carmen and traders from Káraitivu. |
| Arekanuts .... ..... ..... | ... | 187 8 0 | A great deal of this is brought by land by túvalam traders. |
| Rice ..... ..... ..... | Bushels 1,750 | 484 10 6 | The import of rice is entirely by timber traders and Negombo fishermen, for their consumption, and for issue to the carters, coolies, and servants under them. To avoid the inconvenience of getting rice in the interior parts of the District, the timber traders bring large quantities from Jaffna for this purpose. Besides the above, Curry Stuffs to the probable value of £16 5s., and vegetables, &c., of trifling value, were also imported. |
| Total Value of Imports ....£ | | 1,052 9 6 | |

Mullaittivu Kachchéri,
13th February, 1871.

R. MASKIE,
Assistant Agent.

# SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Report.

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, GALLE, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

General Revenue.

THE Revenue of this Province, as given in the annexed Statement A., was £99,506 19*s.* 4*d.*, shewing a decrease on the Return for the year 1869 of £2,461 9*s.* 10*d.* There was a large increase under this head of £2,026 18*s.* 7½*d.*, and I am glad to think that in future years there is good reason to hope that the arrears will be very insignificant indeed. On the 31st December, 1870, they stood thus:—

Arrears of Revenue.

| | |
|---|---|
| Galle..... | £3,460 |
| Mátara..... | 1,258 |
| Hambantota..... | 116 |

The Rents due for December, 1870, viz., £1,047, included under the head of arrears, as well as arrears of Rents of previous years, amounting to £1,264, have since been paid, so that at present there is only a balance of £1,148 as arrears of Revenue of the Galle District.

Customs.

Owing to the war, there was for some months little or nothing doing in trade, and all orders were suspended; the consequence of this on the Revenue was a decrease under this head of £883 12*s.* 7*d.*

Port and Warehouse Dues.

Owing to the opening of the Suez Canal, there has been an enormous influx of Steamers during the past year, and while the Customs returned less, the increase under this head (Port and Warehouse Dues) was £812 19*s.*, which will be considerably augmented in this year; for while I write it is known that there will be fifty Canal Steamers passing the port between the present time and June.

Land Sales.

I regret to see that there was a great decrease of £1,214 1*s.* 10*d.* under this head, though I confidently hope that this sum may be made up in the year 1871. Want of money amongst the natives was the cause of the decrease, for little or no land in this Province is now available for Europeans; a few lots only remaining for sale in the Morowak Kóralé.

Land Revenue (£428).

This decrease is owing to the fact that no Fine Grain was sold for the Yala of 1870.

Rents exclusive of Land (£163) Licenses (£3,475).

The Tolls sold for less, owing to a falling off in the traffic between Mátara and Colombo, and the renters alleging that they had suffered losses in the previous years.

This is the difference arising from the sale of 1869—70, as compared with that of 1868—69, viz.,—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868—69..... | £16,895 |
| 1869—70..... | 13,420 |
| | £3,475 |

Great as the decrease was, even this price would not have been obtained had not a Colombo dealer come down to compete against the Galle renter.

Stamps.

This item of Revenue seems to be steadily increasing, and shews this year an advance of £776 15*s* 9½*d.*, arising principally from the sale of schedules required under the new Fiscals' Ordinance.

Royalty on Timber.

In 1869 the Royalty was £143 10*s.*, while in 1870 it was £122 14*s.* 10*d.*, shewing a decrease of £20 6*s.* 4*d.*

Royalty on Plumbago.

In 1869 the amount realized was £162 11*s.* 1*d.*, and in 1870 it was £79 11*s.* 2*d.*, shewing a decrease of £82 19*s.* 11*d.*, attributable to the dullness of the market, owing to the war, and to the sale of valuable lots of Government land, from which the mineral was excavated.

Irrigation.

The works in the Mátara and the Hambantota Districts will be found fully treated on in the Reports of my Assistants in those stations.

In the Galle District no large work has been undertaken, or even proposed to Government. The cutting of a channel to which I alluded in my last Annual Report, to benefit a valuable tract of land between Mahawela and Akuruwela in the Wellabada Pattu, has been successfully completed by the cultivators themselves through the influence of the Kóralé Mudaliyar, who deserves much praise for it; many acres which have not been cultivated for the last thirty years, are now under the plough.

The Irrigation Ordinance has been introduced into portions of the Gangabada and Talpé Pattus during the year, and, by not forcing the people to accept it too hastily (they have been strongly prejudiced against it in this District), but allowing them to learn,

which they are doing, the benefit it is to the people of Mátara, they will before long seek to place themselves under its salutary provisions. I have already received applications to introduce it into the whole of the Talpé Pattu, which borders the Mátara District.

I regret that I have not been able to take a copy of a valuable Report by Captain Schneider on the Southern Province, as I doubt not it contains many valuable suggestions for the drainage of the Galle District.

I believe nothing would be easier than to connect the Southern Province from Galle to Puttalam by canal, miles of which are already made, and perhaps the day is not far distant when the Government will turn its attention to this means of communication.

The whole of the Galle District is subject to inundation, and the crops are destroyed by being submerged for many days after the rivers which intersect it have fallen to their natural beds. The mouths of these rivers during the south-west monsoon bank up and cause these inundations, and during its continuance they cannot be re-opened. Happily, there are many large lakes in the District to receive the drainage, and I am convinced that much good might be done, and thousands of acres cultivated, if proper canals were cut to connect them with one another and with the rivers.

I hope some day on my return to make a tour of inspection with the Irrigation Assistant, with a view to seeing what can be done.

Chena cultivation.

I am not one of the opponents of this practice, and the more I see, the more satisfied I am that there is no use in preserving chena lands, of which there are thousands of acres in the Province, that are fit for nothing else, and that in seasons when the crops fail, it is essential to the existence of a large portion of the native population to allow them to supply themselves with food by this species of cultivation. A Comparative Statement of the crops of the Yala and Maha harvests of the Galle District for 1869 and 1870, is annexed. (See Statement B. No. 2.)

Paddy crop of the Galle District.

I am writing without the Reports of my Assistants, and so am unable to give particulars in respect of the Districts of Mátara and Hambantota.

Though the Return shews that there was more land cultivated in the Galle District in 1870 than in the preceding year, the sale of the Government share was £651 less. This decrease was of course partly owing to bad crops, caused by the want of rain at the proper time; but also to the fact, that imported grain was very cheap and plentiful.

Carolina Paddy.

This has been tried in all parts of the Province, but the results are not very encouraging, which may be owing to the fact, that the experiments have been on a very small scale.

The paddy first imported has already degenerated, and is now no better than the country seed. Much might be done, I think, if the cultivators generally could be brought to transplant paddy from nurseries into well-prepared and manured fields. The average produce under the present system of cultivation is not more, and possibly less, than tenfold, which is not remunerative.

The mode of rice cultivation on the Continent of India is said to be much better than that which prevails in Ceylon, and it may be a question worth considering, whether steps might not be taken to encourage a few Indian settlers to introduce the Indian mode of rice cultivation into Ceylon.

Government Bulls.

These animals have done little or no good. The one sent here, I think was an infirm beast, and from some cause, possibly from change of climate, he seemed averse to his occupation, and it was many months before he could be induced to serve a cow at all. The result in Mátara, I believe, has been rather more successful; but at Hambantota I fear not much improvement can be expected from the services of the animal sent there.

Cattle Murrain.

There has been no murrain to speak of during the past year in the Galle District (in respect of Mátara and Hambantota, see Reports of Assistant Agents). Here and there the disease has appeared at intervals, but seldom to any alarming extent in the Galle District; and perhaps it is owing to this immunity that the people are so regardless, and so disinclined to adopt measures suggested by the Cattle Disease Commissioners. Any Quarantine or Hospital Regulations must be compulsory.

Roads.

The amount of commutation and labour for the year was £9,170 for the Province. The main roads from Bentota to Tangalla were maintained in fair order; but from Tangalla to Hambantota, and from that to the boundary, sufficient funds were not allowed, and in wet weather cart traffic was often brought to a standstill. (See Statement C.)

Minor Roads.

See Statement D.

Coffee cultivation.

The coffee estates in the Morowak Kóralé are doing well, and I have little doubt that the District will be a fair average one, and that, with the facilities of transport afforded by the opening of the new road, the District will be remunerative.

Health.

The health of the District has been generally good during the year. Cholera appeared in a small village called Milidduwa, in the Four Gravets of Galle, about the month of May, and again in July; the mortality however was slight. With this exception, there was no sickness of an extraordinary character.

Municipality.

The money available for the upkeep of roads is not sufficient to do more than keep them in fair order. The principal roads appear to have been handed over to the Municipal Council by the Government at a time when they required the outlay of a much larger sum than the Council could, in fairness to other claims, apportion to their permanent repair. The consequence is, that they have been patched from time to time only, and

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Report.

now the principal thoroughfares require to be thoroughly re-metalled,—a work which, if it were done, would absorb so much of the funds properly available for roads, that nothing would be left for the remaining thirty-one miles.

The Green Market is in good order, and a new Meat Market has been opened, which, I think, is generally admitted to be a very creditable building.

The Fish Market requires a floor, for which a contract has been entered into; but the preparation of the stone slabs is a tedious job.

The cleanliness of the town has been well observed, and a very offensive ditch round one portion of the China garden has been filled. Several useful bye-laws have been sanctioned by the Government, and the question of placing carriages plying for hire on public stands, and under the direction of the Police, has been considered by the Municipal Council, and is now before the Government for sanction.

Much has yet to be done before Galle can be considered a perfectly clean or a healthy town, but I hope before long that many of the offensive cesspools in the Fort may be closed, and the dry-earth system, at least partially, introduced. It is too soon to speak with any certainty, but I am not without hope that it may be found practicable to introduce an unlimited supply of fresh water from the hills near Galle into the Fort, at a cost to each person certainly not more than they now pay for a very limited supply. There are many other desired improvements to be carried out; but while the roads monopolize so large a portion of the funds, they must be deferred.

General Remarks.

Fresh lights have been ordered for the Fort; but until gas is introduced the lighting of the town will be unsatisfactory. (See Return of Revenue and Expenditure, E.)

I brought to notice in my Annual Report of last year that, in justice to the Province, from which a considerable revenue is derived, more money ought to be spent on roads and bridges to develope its resources, and to encourage trade amongst the natives. If the votes of 1870 under the head "Roads and Bridges" be examined, it will be seen that little or nothing was done for the Hambantota District, from which a net revenue of £80,000 has been paid into the General Treasury in the last ten years.

I cannot urge too strongly that it is most desirable to improve the communication between Tangalla and Hambantota, and from that to the boundary of U'va. Now that the ancient irrigation works at Tissa Mahá Ráma are under repair, and the road from Batticaloa to Badulla approaching completion, an interchange of trade between the east and the south would, I am satisfied, soon induce a population to the Hambantota District, where there are thousands of acres of valuable land that will become available for paddy, when the irrigation works now in course of construction are repaired and completed.

For 1871 I believe the Director of Public Works submitted estimates amounting in all to £6,000, for the improvement of the lines of road I have alluded to; but I regret to state all were struck out at first, though the vote for the construction of a bridge at Walawé (£600) was subsequently allowed. In this connection I would call special attention to the following remarks made by Mr. Steele, in his Annual Report of 1868, as Assistant Government Agent of the District.

See Statement G.

"1.—*Improvement of the main road between Hambantota and the U'va country.* Were this put in fairly good order, so that carts could ply on it without difficulty the whole way, there is every reason to believe the revenue would be largely augmented by the immediate and prodigious increase that would shew itself in the sale of salt. Salt of excellent quality we have in abundance; it is, in fact, our main source of revenue. The people of the Kandyan Districts, and by this I do not mean those of U'va alone, but all the inhabitants of the southern highlands, whether of U'va, Nuwara Eliya, or Saburagamuwa, require large quantities of it. So difficult and costly is the transit, however, that while salt sells here at 4*s.* 8*d.* a cwt., or a half-penny a pound, it occasionally, I am informed, fetches four or six times as much—that is, 300 or 500 per cent. in advance of the prime cost—at Badulla, only 80 miles away. Surely, this fact, as referring to an indispensable article of diet, speaks for itself. At present, the road cannot be travelled on the whole way by carts, but by tavalams only. A pair of tavalam bullocks carry with difficulty about 1½ or 2 cwts. of salt; whereas, when harnessed in a cart, on a practicable road they can with ease convey 10 to 15 cwts. Of the road, twenty-one and-a-half miles are in Hambantota District. I have lately inspected it. The first nine miles between this station and Landajulana are fairly good, all things considered; but between Landajulana and Tanamalvila, the condition of the line is lamentably bad. Beyond the Badulla boundary again, it appears to be slightly better. All that is wanted is a not very large outlay. In the interests of the Revenue, not taking any other matters into account, it would be good policy to sanction such outlay. It is my earnest hope that something will speedily be done. Besides the increased traffic in salt, other commodities, both of inland and coast produce, will find an outlet by the road; and the general prosperity of the inhabitants cannot fail to be promoted by it. It would act as a feeder to the shipping which, were cargoes available, would, no doubt, speedily be attracted to the port of Hambantota. The road should be put in thoroughly good condition as far as Wellawé, and thence till it effects a junction with the Great Trunk Line which is eventually to extend from Colombo, through Ratnapura and Badulla, to Batticaloa. This trunk line, which the Colony owes to the wise and far-seeing policy of the Government, is undoubtedly the most important work, next to the Railway, undertaken in the island of late years. Its value to Ceylon can hardly be fully appreciated yet; but, in after years, the development of the resources of this country, which it will assuredly bring about, will be beyond all present expectation.

"II.—*Improvement of the main road connecting Hambantota with Galle; and the building of a bridge over the Walawé river.* These works are of great importance to the District,

Considering how large a surplus revenue Hambantota contributes to the General Treasury,—no less a sum than £32,805 in hard cash having been sent to Galle in the twenty-five months between November, 1866, and February, 1869, being at the rate of £15,000 a year,—it is but reasonable to hope that the Government will do something to improve this, our chief arterial road, so to speak, the main line of communication with the head quarters of the Province and of the Island. If put in fairly good order—not metalled, but gravelled—it would long remain so; the rainfall in the course of the year, being, as will be observed on reference to the appended Meteorological Tables, very trifling, only from 29 to 35 inches in the twelve months. Were the road such that carriers could use upon it carts of capacity equal to those plying at Colombo, Galle, and Mátara, holding twice as much as do the small vehicles now in use at Hambantota, a single trip hither would yield them (the cartmen) double the profits they now realize. Having these profits open to them, who can doubt that, during the south-west monsoon, when few dhonies visit the harbour, and little salt is conveyed by sea, the road would be thronged with carts removing salt for sale? Here again, the Revenue materially suffers from the want of ready communication between the consumer and the station supplying the article consumed."

Important as the Gampola Railway extension undoubtedly is, I venture to submit, in support of the interests of a Province "second to none in intelligence and capabilities" (See Sir H. Ward's Minutes, S. Province), that it is disappointing to find that so much of the Revenue of the south is absorbed in the General Revenue of the Island, and that modest applications for its improvements are set aside, while funds can be found for the carrying out of a large scheme for the development of the coffee interest of the Central Province, in no way connected with this Province, and from which scheme the inhabitants of the south can derive no possible advantage, either directly or indirectly. See Statement G.

It is true that the Government have voted large sums for the opening of the new road from Akuressa to Galle, but, as distinct from native interests, that work mainly benefits the Europeans. Much, too, has been done towards improving the native agricultural interests in the way of large irrigation works, for which the people themselves, and all who feel an interest in them, are duly grateful to Government; but still the votes under this head are simply loans. I hope that it will not be thought that I am unreasonable, as I know that Government can only deal liberally as far as their means will admit, but still I feel it my duty as Government Agent, to urge the completion of roads which I am satisfied will be beneficial to the Province at large, and especially aid in developing the resources of an important, but hitherto neglected, District.

F. B. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Appendix.

# APPENDIX.

## A.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Southern Province for 1869 and 1870.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1869. | 1870. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of Revenue | 2,834 14 11 | 4,861 13 6½ | 2,026 18 7½ | — |
| Customs | 26,847 11 3 | 25,963 18 8 | — | 883 12 7 |
| Port and Warehouse Dues | 3,465 9 4 | 4,278 8 4 | 812 19 0 | — |
| Land Sales | 3,476 11 6 | 2,262 9 8 | — | 1,214 1 10 |
| Land Revenue | 15,234 14 6½ | 14,805 19 11 | — | 428 14 7½ |
| Rents, exclusive of Land | 3,568 3 4½ | 3,465 0 8 | — | 103 2 8½ |
| Licenses | 14,152 11 2 | 13,366 0 8 | — | 786 10 6 |
| Stamps | 10,691 15 11 | 11,468 11 8½ | 776 15 9½ | — |
| Taxes | 150 1 3 | 366 11 2½ | 216 9 11½ | — |
| Postage | 272 16 0½ | 210 2 0½ | — | 62 14 0 |
| Fines, Forfeitures, &c. | 792 13 7 | 908 2 0½ | 205 6 5½ | — |
| Sale of Government Property | 19,063 19 6 | 15,339 15 4 | — | 3,724 4 2 |
| Reimbursement, &c. | 724 9 5½ | 1,120 15 9½ | 396 6 4½ | — |
| Interest | 359 12 3 | 887 7 6 | 527 15 3 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 223 18 4 | 102 3 10 | — | 123 14 6 |
| Special Receipts | 107 4 10 | 69 18 5 | — | 37 6 5 |
| £ ... | 101,968 9 2½ | 99,506 19 4 | 4,962 11 5½ | 7,424 1 4 |

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Fixed Salaries | 17,994 17 11 | 17,903 11 5 |
| Provisional Salaries | 3,407 6 2 | 3,067 6 8 |
| Allowances | 31 10 0 | 33 0 0 |
| Office Contingencies | 969 0 5 | 949 3 7 |
| Pensions | 1,483 4 1 | 1,687 4 10 |
| Revenue Services | 1,646 1 5½ | 1,452 4 0½ |
| Administration of Justice | 327 13 5 | 362 13 8 |
| Charitable Allowance | 716 10 0 | 796 0 3 |
| Education | — | — |
| Hospitals | 494 0 6 | 873 4 1½ |
| Police and Gaols | 3,690 11 11 | 2,296 8 9 |
| Rent | 51 10 0 | 60 0 0 |
| Transport | 624 14 3 | 888 3 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 169 4 0½ | 207 2 11 |
| Refund of Duties | 39 14 2 | 43 17 6 |
| Conveyance of Mails | 487 18 4 | 468 0 0 |
| £ ... | 32,135 16 8 | 31,099 1 4½ |

## No. 1.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the Galle District for 1869 and 1870.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1869. £ | s. | d. | | 1870. £ | s. | d. | | Increase. £ | s. | d. | | Decrease. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of former years | 1,965 | 10 | 11 | ... | 3,166 | 10 | 0½ | ... | 1,200 | 19 | 1½ | ... | — | | |
| Customs | 26,826 | 14 | 4 | ... | 25,944 | 12 | 4 | ... | — | | | ... | 882 | 2 | 0 |
| Port and Harbour Dues | 8,451 | 16 | 4 | ... | 4,263 | 8 | 8 | ... | 811 | 12 | 4 | ... | — | | |
| Land Sales | 1,571 | 18 | 0 | ... | 1,478 | 12 | 11 | ... | — | | | ... | 93 | 5 | 1 |
| Land Revenue | 6,398 | 15 | 3 | ... | 5,522 | 9 | 6 | ... | — | | | ... | 876 | 5 | 9 |
| Rents | 2,341 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2,093 | 1 | 2 | ... | — | | | ... | 236 | 1 | 0 |
| Licenses | 10,712 | 18 | 0 | ... | 9,278 | 6 | 10 | ... | — | | | ... | 1,434 | 11 | 2 |
| Stamps | 7,707 | 13 | 6 | ... | 7,938 | 18 | 6½ | ... | 231 | 5 | 0½ | ... | — | | |
| Taxes | 13 | 2 | 3 | .. | 42 | 9 | 11½ | ... | 29 | 7 | 8½ | ... | — | | |
| Postage | 206 | 1 | 1 | ... | 174 | 19 | 6 | ... | — | | | ... | 31 | 1 | 7 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 510 | 17 | 6 | ... | 703 | 0 | 8½ | ... | 194 | 3 | 2½ | ... | — | | |
| Sale of Government Property | 134 | 4 | 9 | ... | 92 | 9 | 5 | ... | — | | | ... | 41 | 15 | 6 |
| Reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred by Government | 237 | 15 | 5 | ... | 901 | 12 | 5½ | ... | 363 | 17 | 0½ | ... | — | | |
| Interest | 236 | 11 | 5 | ... | 694 | 15 | 11½ | ... | 458 | 4 | 6½ | ... | — | | |
| Miscellaneous | 31 | 15 | 5 | .. | 64 | 18 | 2 | ... | 13 | 2 | 9 | ... | — | | |
| Special Receipts | 31 | 0 | 3 | ... | 42 | 3 | 2 | ... | — | | | ... | 8 | 17 | 1 |
| | £62,707 | 16 | 7 | | 62,426 | 9 | 2 | | 3,302 | 11 | 9 | | 3,603 | 19 | 2 |

## No. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the Extent of Paddy Lands sown in the Galle District, and the Value of the Government Share of the Crops realized, for the Maha and Yala Harvests of 1869 and 1870.

| | Maha for 1869. Sowing Extent. | | | Amount realized. | | | Maha for 1870. Sowing Extent | | | Amount realized. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a. | r. | q. | £ | s. | d. | a. | r. | q. | £ | s. | d. |
| Four Gravets | 581 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 874 | 1 | 0 | 61 | 5 | 3 |
| Akuinnama | 1,671 | 1 | 0 | 108 | 12 | 0 | 1,852 | 1 | 4 | 149 | 6 | 0 |
| Talpé Pattu | 3,748 | 3 | 3 | 289 | 9 | 0 | 7,211 | 0 | 7 | 486 | 16 | 0 |
| Gaggahada Pattu | 3,562 | 2 | 3 | 208 | 13 | 0 | 3,951 | 1 | 6 | 206 | 10 | 0 |
| Hindum Pattu | 60 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 119 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wellahada Pattu | 217 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 843 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 15 | 0 |
| Ambalangoda | 184 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 443 | 3 | 1 | 49 | 18 | 0 |
| Bentota | 159 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 0 |
| Total—£ | 12,195 | 2 | 4 | 742 | 4 | 0 | 15,494 | 0 | 2 | 1,009 | 8 | 3 |

| | Yala for 1869. Sowing Extent. | | | Amount realized. | | | Yala for 1870. Sowing Extent. | | | Amount realized. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a. | r. | q. | £ | s. | d. | a. | r. | q. | £ | s. | d. |
| Four Gravets | 2,458 | 1 | 0 | 204 | 7 | 0 | 1,924 | 1 | 2 | 117 | 10 | 0 |
| Akuinnama | 3,301 | 0 | 4 | 267 | 12 | 0 | 2,774 | 2 | 0 | 231 | 12 | 0 |
| Talpé Pattu | 7,253 | 3 | 2 | 492 | 18 | 0 | 8,201 | 3 | 0 | 480 | 6 | 0 |
| Gaggahada Pattu | 17,077 | 2 | 3 | 1,037 | 3 | 0 | 18,043 | 0 | 0 | 1,137 | 2 | 0 |
| Hindum Pattu | 2,381 | 3 | 3 | 223 | 10 | 0 | 2,992 | 2 | 6 | 217 | 10 | 0 |
| Wellahada Pattu | 6,815 | 3 | 3 | 866 | 15 | 0 | 7,182 | 3 | 1 | 632 | 4 | 0 |
| Ambalangoda | 1,983 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 0 | 0 | 1,896 | 1 | 5 | 257 | 7 | 0 |
| Bentota | 9,926 | 0 | 1 | 1,506 | 10 | 0 | 8,504 | 1 | 0 | 1,171 | 1 | 0 |
| Total—£ | 50,279 | 2 | 0 | 5,182 | 18 | 0 | 51,969 | 2 | 6 | 4,284 | 12 | 0 |

C.

PROVISIONAL Return of all Revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any Municipal or other body, not accounted in the General Revenue of the Colony for 1870.

| REVENUE. | | | | Amount collected in Pounds sterling. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Collected in the year 1870 under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.—Commutation in lieu of labour, viz:— | | | | |
| Galle District .. ... | 3,865 19 6 | | | |
| Mátara District ... ... .. | 1,654 18 6 | | | |
| Hambantota District .. ... | 659 13 6 | | | |
| | | 6,180 11 6 | | |
| Balance of Commutation of 1869, unexpended at the close of the year ... ... ... | ... | 2,389 10 2 | | |
| Arrears of Commutation received during the year 1870. | | | | |
| Galle District ... ... | 268 17 0 | | | |
| Mátara District .. ... ... | 231 8 6 | | | |
| Hambantota District ... ... | 23 8 0 | | | |
| | | 523 13 6 | 9,093 5 2 | |
| Rent and collections of Rest-Houses during the year 1870. | | | | |
| Galle District ... ... ... | 14 9 0 | | | |
| Mátara District ... ... ... | 22 16 0 | | | |
| Hambantota District .. ... | 9 13 4 | | | |
| | | 46 18 4 | | |
| Balance under this head on the 31st December, 1869. | ... | 3 0 0 | | |
| | | | 49 18 4 | |
| Labour supplied for Principal Works, 10,357 men... | 1,353 11 0 | | | |
| Do. Minor Works, 9,573 „ ... | 1,435 19 0 | | | |
| | 2,989 10 0 | | | |
| | | | £9,143 3 6 | |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | Amount expended in Pounds sterling. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| *Principal Roads and Canals.* | | | | |
| Payment to the Director of Public Works from Commutation money collected during the year 1870, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861... ... | | 2,178 6 5 | | |
| *Minor Roads and Canals.* | | | | |
| Disbursed on account of Minor Roads and Canals from the Commutation money of 1870, consisting in pay of Superintendents, Overseers, hire of Artificers and Coolies, and petty expenses :— | | | | |
| Galle District ... ... ... | 2,374 12 3 | | | |
| Mátara District ... ... | 334 5 6 | | | |
| Hambantota District ... ... | 188 1 4½ | | | |
| | | 2,896 19 4 | | |
| *Charges.* | | | | |
| Pay of Clerks, &c. ... ... | 492 16 0 | | | |
| Commission to Division Officers ... ... | 902 14 9 | | | |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... | 40 4 10 | | | |
| Payment on account of Rest-Houses... ... | 346 5 3 | | | |
| | | 1,782 0 10 | | |
| *Rest-Houses.* | | | | |
| Charges incurred in paying Rest-House Keepers, and repairing and fitting up Rest-Houses ... ... ... ... | | 185 8 11 | | |
| | | | 6,992 15 6 | |
| | | Balance..... | 2,150 8 0 | |
| | | | £9,143 3 6 | |

## D.

List of Minor Roads, &c., in Galle District, and Amount expended in 1870.

| No. | | Length of Road. Miles. | Length of Road. Yards. | Amount expended by the District Committee. £ s. d. | From General Revenue. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The road from Akmimana to Baddégama .. | 8 | 924 | 128 12 9 | ... |
| 2 | " Wakwęlla to Gintoṭa ... ... | 2 | 880 | 21 18 11 | 1 17 3 |
| 3 | " Ahaṇgama to Imaḍuwa ... .. | 6 | 1,320 | 190 14 6 | 20 10 9 |
| 4 | " Akmimana to Walawé ... ... | 8 | 220 | 66 5 5 | 11 13 6 |
| 5 | " Wakwęlla by Doḍangoḍa to Sandrawala ... | 4 | 1,100 | 41 11 3 | ... |
| 6 | " Ratgama to Doḍangoḍa ... | 5 | 88 | 295 15 11½ | 11 16 10 |
| 7 | " Hikkaḍuwa to Gónápinuwala ... | 2 | 1,232 | 34 17 3½ | 11 6 0 |
| 8 | " Mádampé to Gónápinuwala ... | 8 | 66 | 83 16 9½ | 14 0 9 |
| 9 | " Kahawa to Weragoḍa ... ... | 2 | 1,298 | 94 16 8 | ... |
| 10 | " Weragoḍa to Baṭapola ... ... | 2 | 880 | 129 12 11 | 0 10 0 |
| 11 | " Ambalaṇgoḍa to Igala .. .. | 9 | ... | 101 0 0 | ... |
| 12 | " Koegoḍa to Piṭigala .. ... | 7 | 1,320 | 148 10 4½ | ... |
| 13 | " Limits of Municipality to Wakwęlla ... | 3 | ... | 0 16 3 | ... |
| 14 | " Do. to Akmimana ... | 1 | 880 | 0 2 6 | ... |
| 15 | " Ganégoḍa to Hiniduma... ... | 27 | 1,056 | 149 9 9 | ... |
| 16 | " Hirindaré to Poddala ... ... | 4 | ... | 277 18 4 | ... |
| 17 | " Baddégama to Igala ... ... | 10 | 880 | 106 19 6 | .. |
| 18 | " Walawé to Imaḍuwa ... ... | 7 | 880 | 122 0 6 | 10 16 0 |
| 19 | " Bentoṭa to Hatereswella ... | 8 | 440 | 72 19 10 | 1 4 6 |
| 20 | " Towing-path, Gintoṭa river ... | 32 | ... | 58 12 4 | 6 0 0 |
| 21 | " Igala to Elpitiya and Hipankanda ... | 5 | 880 | 71 14 4 | ... |
| 22 | " Bridge at Deddúwa ... ... | ... | ... | 120 13 0 | ... |
| 23 | " Bentoṭa street ... ... | ... | .. | 30 0 0 | ... |
| 24 | " Main road to the Ferry at Mádugaṇga lake | ... | 924 | 40 0 0 | ... |
| 25 | The bridle-road at Diwiture, and clearing the canal ... | ... | ... | 3 17 6 | ... |
| 26 | The bridle-path Hiniduma to Uḍuwaka ... | ... | ... | 29 11 0 | 4 4 0 |
| 27 | The tracing from Baddégama to Wanduremba ... | ... | ... | 2 5 4 | 0 9 0 |
| 28 | The ambalama, or native resting-place, at Elpitiya ... | ... | ... | 1 7 7 | .. |
| | | | Total ... £ | 2,426 0 7 | 94 8 7 |

## E.

### GALLE MUNICIPALITY.

Return of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1870.

| *Revenue.* | £ s. d. | *Expenditure.* | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Revenue ..... | 5,230 2 7 | By cost of Establishment ..... | 977 16 0 |
| | | " Scavenging, lighting and watering Streets ..... | 373 2 6 |
| | | " Markets ..... | 480 13 10 |
| | | " New Buildings..... | 124 9 6 |
| | | " Slaughter-House charges ..... | 37 14 8½ |
| | | " Roads, Streets, Drains, &c. ..... | 1,840 18 4 |
| | | " Reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh ..... | 200 8 1 |
| | | " Collection of Taxes ..... | 62 12 3 |
| | | " Cost of Norton's Tube Wells, and working do. ..... | 43 1 0 |
| | | " Refunds and Petty charges..... | 39 17 11 |
| | | " Miscellaneous ..... | 258 15 7½ |
| | | | 4,439 9 9 |
| | | " Balance..... | 790 12 10 |
| | £ 5,230 2 7 | | £ 5,230 2 7 |

G.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Public Works in the Southern and Central Provinces.

| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Revenue ..... | 113,422 7 0½ | 112,246 9 7½ | 99,857 12 2½ | 90,945 18 7 | 101,868 9 2½ | 99,506 19 4 | 145,567 13 9½ | 129,475 19 10½ | 113,976 1 2 | 113,010 5 10 | 116,749 13 3½ |
| Annual Expenditure on Establishment, &c. .... | 37,690 11 11½ | 34,630 10 1½ | 36,649 14 6½ | 35,210 13 4½ | 32,133 16 8 | 31,099 1 4½ | 38,884 13 5½ | 46,512 6 7½ | 40,783 11 8 | 41,171 10 5 | 39,274 11 2 |
| Voted for Public Works, as per Supply Ordinance | 81,731 15 1 | 77,615 19 5½ | 63,207 17 7½ | 55,735 5 2½ | 69,734 12 6½ | 68,407 17 11½ | 106,682 18 4½ | 82,963 13 2½ | 73,192 9 9 | 71,838 15 5 | 76,975 2 1½ |
| | 3,899 19 10½ | 6,758 0 0 | 9,322 0 0 | 6,665 0 0 | 4,365 0 0 | 4,365 0 0 | 45,815 16 1½ | 68,394 18 0 | 42,309 0 0 | 26,334 0 0 | 48,859 0 0 |
| | 77,831 15 2½ | 71,357 19 5½ | 53,885 17 7½ | 49,070 5 2½ | 65,467 12 6½ | 64,042 17 11½ | 60,597 2 2½ | 24,568 15 3½ | 30,783 9 9 | 45,504 15 5 | 28,016 2 1½ |
| For Road between Galle and Morowaka | | | | 24,186 0 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 24,884 5 2½ | | | | | | | |

H.

STATEMENT of Lands sold and otherwise disposed of from 1866 to 1870.

| Year. | Waste Lands sold. | | | | Lands disposed of under the 6th Clause of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, at half-improved Value. | | | | Lands disposed of under the 7th Clause of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840—Certificate against the Crown. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | | | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | | | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | | |
| | | A. | R. | P. | £ s. d | | A. | R. | P. | £ s. d. | | A. | R. | P. |
| 1866..... | 130 | 2,341 | 3 | 6 | 2,786 0 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 12 8 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| 1867..... | 140 | 960 | 0 | 35 | 1,929 19 2 | 11 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 68 2 3 | 10 | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| 1868..... | 194 | 1,118 | 3 | 6 | 1,583 3 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 36 | 12 8 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| 1869..... | 114 | 293 | 1 | 24 | 1,220 3 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 1 3 0 | ... | | ... | |
| 1870 ..... | 339 | 1,162 | 3 | 30·30 | 2,217 17 0 | 30 | 57 | 3 | 23 | 118 16 6 | ... | | ... | |
| | 917 | 5,877 | 0 | 27·30 | 9,649 12 0 | 51 | 91 | 0 | 25 | 213 0 3 | 12 | 25 | 0 | 23 |

I.

Return of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

| Division. | 1869. | | | 1870. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. |
| Four Gravets and Akmimana | 361 | 864 | 826 | 386 | 1,296 | 705 |
| Weltara and Kosgoda | 129 | 236 | 247 | 185 | 332 | 164 |
| Pitigala and Eastern Division | 64 | 187 | 84 | 140 | 182 | 70 |
| Bentota and Induruwa | 142 | 224 | 263 | 228 | 414 | 287 |
| Ambalangoda | 114 | 237 | 238 | 194 | 318 | 196 |
| Gangabada Patta South | 43 | 80 | 89 | 58 | 114 | 81 |
| Do. North | 92 | 235 | 237 | 175 | 420 | 224 |
| Mapalagama | 85 | 117 | 91 | 115 | 160 | 97 |
| Hiindum Patta | 36 | 126 | 93 | 39 | 118 | 106 |
| Wellabada Patta South | 88 | 159 | 149 | 138 | 431 | 253 |
| Do. North | 45 | 176 | 219 | 126 | 254 | 186 |
| Hikkaduwa | 211 | 388 | 268 | 264 | 372 | 211 |
| Talpe | 73 | 141 | 137 | 84 | 192 | 134 |
| Koggala | 102 | 226 | 217 | 153 | 293 | 178 |
| Akuragama | 118 | 240 | 184 | 196 | 273 | 125 |
| Kodigoda | 94 | 78 | 68 | 124 | 117 | 37 |
| Walane | 80 | 80 | 60 | 50 | 135 | 67 |
| | 1,829 | 3,780 | 3,318 | 3,264 | 5,411 | 3,134 |

Report on the Hambantota District for 1870.

Hambantota. Report.

The Table below gives the Revenue of the District, under the several heads, for 1870, as compared with 1869.

| | 1869. £ | s. | d. | | 1870. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears recovered | 100 | 15 | 5 | ..... | 413 | 3 | 0 |
| Sale of Government Property, including Salt | 18,967 | 5 | 0 | ..... | 15,209 | 16 | 9 |
| Land Revenue | 2,980 | 12 | 0 | ..... | 2,585 | 15 | 3 |
| Postage Stamps and Postage | 103 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 81 | 1 | 9½ |
| Other Stamps | 561 | 15 | 0 | ..... | 546 | 0 | 0 |
| Rents, including Tolls | 334 | 19 | 3 | ..... | 314 | 3 | 4 |
| Licenses | 54 | 6 | 0 | ..... | 57 | 9 | 6 |
| Customs and Port Dues | 34 | 9 | 11 | ..... | 34 | 6 | 0 |
| Land Sales | 7 | 15 | 0 | ..... | | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 110 | 16 | 6 | ..... | 85 | 7 | 8 |
| Reimbursement | 64 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 26 | 18 | 0½ |
| Interest on Arrears | 4 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 12 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous and Special Receipts | 11 | 13 | 8 | ..... | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| | £ 23,225 | 19 | 2 | ..... | 19,389 | 0 | 5 |

Decrease mainly due to Salt.

It becomes noticeable at a glance, that the difference in the total receipts is mainly due to a decrease in the sale of salt, our great source of Revenue. This was owing to the shortness of our stock in the early part of the year when the demand was great; and to a decrease in the demand in the later months of the year, after our stores had been in a measure replenished, through a falling off in the chinery trade, owing to adverse weather. But the salt harvest was, generally speaking, short (being no more than half what it was in the preceding year), and the necessity there is for keeping always a good balance of salt in hand, especially when the weather gives signs that the prospect of a collection is remote, would have, in any case, restricted the sales to the limit actually attained at the close of the year.

The nett proceeds of the salt trade for 1870 are shewn from the annexed calculations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Value of Salt sold in 1870 | £15,202 | 16 | 8 |
| Expense of Department | 1,544 | 19 | 5½ |
| Actual Profit | 13,657 | 17 | 2½ |

This is over £3,000 less than what the profits were in 1869, but it must be remembered, that in 1869 there was never any shortness in the stock. The year was begun with a balance of 138,008 cwts., and at its close there still remained 51,334 cwts. in store.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

The several Districts to which the salt disposed of in 1870 was conveyed, were as noted below :—

| | | Cwts. |
|---|---|---|
| For consumption in Hambantota District | Mágam Pattu | 3,045 |
| | Giruwé Pattu | 7,689 |
| Mátara District | | 18,353 |
| Galle do. | | 18,854 |
| Badulla do. | | 9,023 |
| Ratnapura do. | | 541 |
| Colombo do. | | 7,670 |
| | Cwts. | 65,155 |

| | 1870. Cwts. | | 1869. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Province | 47,921 | ..... | 45,631 |
| Western do. | 8,241 | ..... | 24,813 |
| Central do. | 9,023 | ..... | 10,560 |
| Eastern do. | — | ..... | 5,000 |
| | 65,155 | ..... | 86,004 |
| | | | 65,155 |
| Decrease in quantity sold in 1870 below that of 1869 | | ..... | 20,849 |

The quantities and value of the salt sold here in each month in 1870, were as follows :—

| | Cwts. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7,940 | Value | 1,852 | 13 | 4 |
| February | 5,481 | ..... | 1,278 | 18 | 0 |
| March | 9,511 | ..... | 2,219 | 4 | 8 |
| April | 11,462 | ..... | 2,674 | 9 | 4 |
| May | 1,699 | ..... | 396 | 8 | 8 |
| June | 1,622 | ..... | 378 | 9 | 4 |
| July | 1,198 | ..... | 279 | 10 | 8 |
| August | 1,521 | ..... | 354 | 18 | 0 |
| September | 1,308 | ..... | 326 | 4 | 0 |
| October | 6,454 | ..... | 1,505 | 18 | 8 |
| November | 7,459 | ..... | 1,735 | 15 | 4 |
| December | 5,430 | ..... | 2,260 | 6 | 8 |
| | Cwts. 65,155 | | £15,262 | 16 | 8 |

TABLE I.—Salt collected each Month, 1869 and 1870.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| 1869 | — | — | 29580 | — | — | — | — | — | 12751 | — | — | — | 42561 |
| 1870 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3623 | 9105 | 421 | 6981 | — | — | 22130 |

TABLE II.—Salt collected from the several Lagoons in 1869 and 1870.

| Name of Lagoon. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Karagonara ... ... ... ... | — | — |
| Maha ... ... ... ... ... | 29,986 | 13,200 |
| Koholankala ... ... ... ... | — | 7,731 |
| Bundala ... ... ... ... ... | — | — |
| Kirindé ... ... ... ... ... | — | — |
| Palatupána ... ... ... ... | 12,575 | — |
| Mutukala ... ... ... ... ... | — | — |
| Malalakadappu ... ... ... ... | — | — |
| Sirrukala ... ... ... ... ... | — | — |
| Jambunkala ... ... ... ... | — | 1,199 |
| | 42,561 | 22,130 |

The collections on the several lagoons, as before stated, were short. This was due to frequent interruptions from atmospheric causes. Palatupâna, one of the most productive lagoons, failed altogether in 1870. The lagoon contained too much water for the possibility of salt forming until October, when a formation set in on the 10th of that month, which was, however, completely dissolved on the 18th by heavy rains.

At Bundala, another valuable lagoon, a formation set in about the close of September (very late, owing to the quantity of water it had to get rid of;—five village tanks had burst, and emptied their contents into the lagoon), but was dissipated about the 5th of October, before the layer of salt was thick enough to admit of its being collected in a remunerative quantity.

Koholankala gave a pretty average crop (cwts. 7,331), but very much below what might have been fairly anticipated, had the weather proved favourable.

Maha Lówáya.

From May to the 12th of October the formation of salt in Maha Lówáya was subject to a continual succession of interruptions by rain. During several collections, each one checked by the sudden occurrence of rain, only cwts. 13,200 were gathered in.

Jamburakala.

A very promising formation began upon Jamburakala in the early part of October; but the collection was stopped, after it had lasted only two days, by sudden and heavy rains. Nevertheless, cwts. 1,199 were secured, and the salt was of excellent quality, and readily found purchasers.

Land Revenue.

A falling off, as compared with 1869, of £344 16*s.* 7*d.*, is shewn under the head "Land Revenue." The explanation of this is simply that a smaller area of land was cultivated under grain in 1870 than in 1869, mainly owing, I believe, to the damage done to the village tanks and amunas by violent rains. In Mágam Pattu there was never more than 750 acres under cultivation for any one crop during the year. In Giruwé Pattu the extent was not more than 9,000 acres under any single harvest. Of this, upwards of 3,000 acres were watered from the Kirime reservoir and canal, and 2,500 acres by the Urubokka stream.

The annexed Table shews the extent sown and quantity reaped, and result of sale of Government tithe, for each harvest throughout the year. The figures given for the quantity reaped can only be regarded as approximately true; they were calculated by multiplying the assessed Government share by ten.

| | Paddy. | | | | | | Fine Grains. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mágam Pattu. | Sown. | | | Reaped. | | | Govt. Share sold for | | | Sown. | | | Reaped. | | | Govt. Share sold for | | |
| | A. | K. | P. | A. | K. | P. | £ | *s.* | *d.* | A. | K. | P. | A. | K. | P. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1st Maha | — | | | — | | | — | | | 19 | 2 | 0 | 2,166 | 24 | 0 | 100 | 10 | 0 |
| 2nd do. | 105 | 15 | 0 | 767 | 12 | 0 | 39 | 7 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 1st Yala | 246 | 22 | 0 | 1,998 | 40 | 0 | 144 | 5 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 2nd do. | 47 | 20 | 0 | 363 | 46 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 6 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Total— | 399 | 9 | 0 | 3,130 | 2 | 0 | 210 | 12 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 2,166 | 24 | 0 | 100 | 10 | 0 |

| | Paddy. | | | | | | Fine Grains. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Giruwé Pattu. | Sown. | | | Reaped. | | | Govt. Share sold for | | | Sown. | | | Reaped. | | | Govt. Share sold for | | |
| | A. | K. | P. | A. | K. | P. | £ | *s.* | *d.* | A. | K. | P. | A. | K. | P. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1st Maha | 2,652 | 8 | 0 | 11,895 | 10 | 0 | 956 | 16 | 0 | 302 | 30 | 1 | 14,032 | 24 | 0 | 763 | 8 | 0 |
| 2nd do. | 607 | 34 | 0 | — | | | 271 | 9 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 1st Yala | 369 | 41 | 0 | 1,446 | 2 | 0 | 120 | 11 | 9 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 2nd do. | 379 | 46 | 0 | 1,599 | 28 | 0 | 149 | 1 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Total— | 4,009 | 33 | 0 | — | | | 1,497 | 17 | 9 | 302 | 30 | 1 | 14,032 | 24 | 0 | 763 | 8 | 0 |

Elephants.

The new rules with reference to the capture of elephants came into operation for the first time in this District last year. In fairness to traders who had come from remote parts of India in ignorance of the new regulations, I felt constrained to put little restriction upon the sale of licenses. Licenses were accordingly issued, under which sixty-nine elephants were caught, nearly all of which were conveyed to Mannár for shipment. (The export duty, at the rate of £20 a head, would form no inconsiderable contribution to the public funds.)

The other heads of Revenue present so little difference in the receipts of 1870, as compared with the preceding year, as to call for no remarks. It must be noted that the Arrack Rent receipts, amounting to £373, are not included in the above abstract, as they are now brought to account at Mátara. Our Revenue would therefore be more correctly stated at £19,762 0*s.* 5*d.*

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

The following is a Comparative Statement of the Expenditure for 1869 and 1870.

| 1869. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed Salaries | 3,102 | 0 | 0 |
| Provisional and Temporary Salaries | 169 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Office Contingencies | 37 | 17 | 0 |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances | 81 | 8 | 0 |
| Revenue Services | 1,374 | 4 | 1½ |
| Administration of Justice | 14 | 1 | 6 |
| Charitable Allowance | 81 | 15 | 6 |
| Education | | — | |
| Hospitals | | — | |
| Police and Gaols | 3 | 17 | 0 |
| Rent | | — | |
| Transport | 204 | 14 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 0 | 13 | 9½ |
| | £5,076 | 11 | 5 |

| 1870. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed Salaries | 2,962 | 4 | 4 |
| Provisional and Temporary Salaries | 159 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Office Contingencies | 30 | 13 | 6 |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenue Services | 1,144 | 13 | 3¾ |
| Administration of Justice | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| Charitable Allowance | 101 | 8 | 6 |
| Education | | — | |
| Hospitals | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Police and Gaols | 15 | 4 | 3 |
| Rent | | — | |
| Transport | 225 | 10 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 31 | 11 | 5 |
| | £4,825 | 7 | 0¾ |

Public Works done.

Very little money was expended upon the main roads during the year, and accordingly little more was done than to maintain their upkeep, if the building of a small bridge at Tuwaluwila, and the commencement of one at Hatagalla, be excepted.

The jetty at Hambantota (which, by the way, is scarcely ever made use of) was substantially re-built.

Minor Works.

The available funds of the District Road Committee were expended upon some useful minor works. The road from Tangalla to Wirakétiya was by the end of the year furnished with all the necessary bridges, and opened up for cart traffic; but the same inundation which, in the early part of the present year, proved so injurious to the Denegama tank, swept away the stone abutments of several of the bridges, and the road is no longer practicable for carts. This is especially to be regretted, as the road was hoped to have been of great service at this particular period, in reference to the progress of the Udukiriwila irrigation works. The road from Tangalla through Beliatta to Kiramé was also much improved; and several miles of a new road through Katuwána, designed to connect Kirame with Rambawihára, were completed.

Rest-houses.

General "upkeep" repairs were effected in the several rest-houses and halting-places in the District.

Irrigation.

The great achievement of the year in the matter of irrigation was undoubtedly the obtaining of Government sanction to the work at Tissa Maha Ráma. The idea of restoring this ancient tank was started years ago, and was recommended by each successive Assistant Agent.

Upon Mr. Parsons' representation the tank was surveyed, and an estimate framed for its repair; but the undertaking was relinquished, I believe, because it was found that the work would cost more than the Government was prepared at the time to spend upon it. The fresh energy imparted to irrigation enterprise by our present Governor led to the re-opening of the question last year, and to the adoption of the present scheme, and the voting of £3,000 to be spent upon the work in 1871.

It is proposed for the present to repair the ancient bund, provide it with sluice and spill-water, and to cut a channel from the Taman A'ru to the tank. It is only designed, in the first instance, to bring a few hundred acres of land within the means of cultivation. In time, I have no doubt, the scheme will be extended to the full magnitude of the original project, so as to provide water for 15,000 acres of land.

The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at £10,459; but I have little doubt, that it will be found that the work can be done for something under the estimate. In the early part of the present year the work was begun under Mr. Shaw (an Engineer of

Indian experience), and it has been pushed on ever since with praiseworthy energy. It promises not a little for the successful achievement of the work, and affords some argument in support of the conviction with which every Assistant Agent has been impressed, that the scheme, when completed, will not fail in time to attract an adequate population,—that, while I write, upwards of 300 labourers are employed upon the work, and that this number has been pretty constantly kept up for some time back. Already the earthwork upon the bund is very nearly completed, lines and boutiques have sprung up, and the labourers exhibit at their work greater cheerfulness and enthusiasm than is usually characteristic of a Sinhalese gang.

In noticing the arguments in favour of the scheme, and the prospects of its proving a success as an agricultural enterprise, I cannot better express my views on these questions than in the words of a Memorandum which, at the request of the Government Agent, I addressed to the Irrigation Assistant at the close of last year, when the propriety of including the work in the Supply Bill for the present year was about to be discussed in Council, and while some fears were prevailing that the proposal would be strongly opposed.

## MEMORANDUM.

### TISSA MAHA RÁMA. I.—*Capabilities.*

With regard to the capabilities of the Tissa Maha Ráma tank when restored, and the cost of the work, I need not here enter into any discussion. The Reports prepared by the Irrigation Department will speak for themselves; and much will depend upon which of the proposed schemes it is in contemplation to adopt. The only scientific Report upon the subject in my possession is that made by Mr. Harrison, and included in the volume compiled by the Irrigation Commissioners. To this able Report I would especially refer, as furnishing not only material for shewing the practicability and advisability of the undertaking, but some reasons for believing that the land likely to be benefited would be eagerly sought after by purchasers, and that, in a word, the project would be likely to prove a success both as an engineering feat and as a remunerative undertaking.

Mr. Harrison estimates the extent of land which would be directly benefited by the restoration of the tank, at 23,000 acres. "12,000 of these at least," he writes, "would be suitable for the cultivation of paddy." (It is not quite certain how the remaining 11,000 acres are to be directly benefited, unless by being opened up for paddy cultivation.) The tradition is, that the whole extent of land between Tissa Máha Ráma and the sea, including an area of about 30 square miles, was under cultivation in former days; and certainly, from its general aspect, the whole of this country would seem at a level such as would bring it within the limits of the influence of the Tiheva tank; for it presents the appearance of one continuous and unbroken plain, with a slight and gradual slope towards the sea, and the soil seems to be of homogeneous quality throughout.

### II.—*Prospects of Population.*

First of all, it should be noticed that the work is a most popular one in the Hambantota District, and the undertaking is looked forward to with very great enthusiasm. Mr Parsons, whose long experience of the District, and thorough knowledge of its inhabitants and their language, recommend his judgment in the matter to the greatest consideration, was convinced that over 3,000 acres of land would be very quickly sold, and that, at all events, 1,000 acres might be disposed of in a single year. The condition of the District and its inhabitants is now precisely the same in respect to paddy cultivation as it was when Mr. Parsons wrote; the disposition of the people towards the proposed work is the same; and, therefore, if the conclusion was a good one in Mr. Parsons' time, it is a good one to-day.

Sir Henry Ward says:—"At Boondel, where we re-entered the main road to Hambantota, we had a first proof of the soundness of Mr. Parsons' view as to the probable demand for land at Tiheva; for no sooner was it whispered that the Governor had visited the great tank, and that there were hopes of its restoration, than the whole village assembled round the bungalow, to say that they would emigrate with their families and their cattle, which are now their principal means of subsistence, as they gain their livelihood by supplying the pilgrims with buffalo milk and tyre. They have few lands fit for paddy, and as the produce depends entirely upon rains, if they secure one crop in three, they think that they do well. I may add, that up to the present date offers have been received for 3,800 acres of land, as soon as the repair of the tank is decided upon; and that this transfer of population may be effected without any injury to existing cultivation."

I would guard, however, against leading Government to understand that I would guarantee a speedy and extensive sale of land in the neighbourhood of the tank, nor would I advise that the land should be hastily disposed of. But if Government will be satisfied with the sale of a few hundred acres at first, I am pretty confident that sufficient land will be brought up in time to pay for the work and bring in a handsome remuneration. The sale of land would be gradual, but it would be sure.

A number of men in the District have expressed to me their intention of purchasing pretty large lots (of from 50 to 100 acres) at once. There are some thousands of people in the District inhabiting the coast between the Mátara limits and Hambantota, and the scattered villages of Mágam Pattu, besides many in the interior of Giruwé Pattu, who would be glad to emigrate to Tissa Maha Ráma—or indeed to any place where they would be certain of an unfailing supply of water; but these people, for the most part at least, could not afford to become purchasers themselves. Numbers of them would doubtlessly settle at the tank as cultivators for the larger purchasers. In course of time they would accumulate sufficient means to become themselves purchasers of smaller

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

There are whole hamlets in Mágam Pattu, the inhabitants of which, now extremely poor and destitute of irrigation means, would gladly transfer themselves and their families to Tissa Maha Rama, with the cultivator's share of the crops as their first reward. There are many border villages, too, of Uva District, whose occupants would eagerly settle under the same conditions; people of Kataragam (where there is no cultivation now, owing to the ruined state of the Kataragam tank (Temple property), and the sparingly-watered tracts about Tammanwila and Pondi Kuluna. That there is abundance of labour available, no one could doubt who sees what numbers of people travel enormous distances in search of employment in the collection of salt,—a work which exposes them to very great sufferings, and by which the best workmen make only about ten-pence a day during a very limited period.

There are certain special inducements about Tissa Maha Rama, besides the attraction that irrigation means will always afford to Sinhalese people who suffer from a want of it; of whom, as I have above pointed out, there is a large number accessible.

The land is of proverbial fertility; and this fact does not depend upon tradition alone, but upon absolute experience. Indeed everywhere in the Mágam Pattu where cultivation has been tried, the superior fertility of the soil has been confirmed.

Mr. Harrison says, "The soil is undoubtedly rich, being a deep loam, and the natives shew the estimation in which they hold it by the eagerness with which they have come forward to purchase it."

Besides the encouragement which the circumstance gives to intending cultivators, the sanctity of the spot affords a further, and a very strong, attraction. The old priest who has settled there, and has been occupied for the last ten years in the restoration of one of the ancient Dágobas, would have a very great influence in bringing settlers to the place, and he assures me that he has promises from a large number of persons.

From Sir Henry Ward.

Sir Henry Ward thus writes:—"Such is the veneration in which the site is held, and such the belief in its ancient fertility,—the tradition both in the Mágam and Giruwa Pattus being, that the land about Tibewe yielded forty, and even fifty-fold, the seed sown,—that Mr. Parsons felt confident that purchasers would be found immediately for, at least, a thousand acres, especially at the present time, when a great demand for produce of all kinds is created by the works at Kirindu."

It is difficult to underrate the power of the religious inducement. Kataragam, though confessedly a place less sacred in the eyes of the Buddhists, yearly attracts over 10,000 people (of whom one-fourth at least are Buddhists) through a wild and inhospitable country, in the face of the greatest sufferings, with the prospect of falling almost inevitably within the influence of what to the Sinhalese people is the most terrible and irresistible of contagious diseases.

*Objections.*

It has been asserted by some that the country about Tibewa is unhealthy, and it is not improbable that fact may be alleged as an objection to the proposed scheme; but I am confident that this assertion has no substantial foundation, and that the belief only exists in the minds of a few comparative strangers to the place. This idea is by no means prevalent in the District; and I have never yet heard it urged as an objection by any of the numerous residents of the District with whom I have conversed on the subject. It is true that certain gentlemen engaged in surveying the tank some years ago (I believe employed under Mr. Harrison) were attacked with fever; but it is a notorious fact, that the cause of their illness is ascribable to the circumstance that they chose the bank of the river for their encamping ground, a situation which everybody knows is liable to miasma.

Three other works received the sanction of Government, and were duly included in the estimate for the year—Udukiriwila, Wirawila, and Palatupána. The two last, however, have been unfortunately cut out of the estimates, to afford funds for the repair of an unforeseen injury done to a tank in the adjoining District by an unusual flood. Much disappointment was felt in consequence, but the proprietors to be benefited by the works are still undaunted in their enterprise, and look forward to the promised aid of Government being afforded them in the coming year.

[*Note.*—Since writing the above, it has been discovered that Palatupána would involve greater expense than the proprietors would be willing to incur. I am also led to believe that Wirawila will be started this year after all.]

Udukiriwila has been undertaken, and is in fair progress as I write, under the able direction of Mr. Dawson (also of Indian experience.)

This scheme involves the repair and raising of an ancient bund, the building of sluice-gate and spill-water, and the construction of an anicut across the Urubokka Oya, which will divert its water into a channel (the construction of which is also included in the project) leading into the tank.

The Mámadula scheme, referred to by Mr. Steele in his able Report upon the District for 1869, was duly laid before Government; but it was found by the Irrigation Department that the scheme, which involved the necessity of an expensive pump, would not lie within the means of the proprietors to be benefited. Mámadula lies upon the western bank of the Walawé river, and in the midst of a district whose irrigation wants will probably lead to the construction of an anicut some miles up the river. Were such an anicut raised, an ample supply of water would be procurable to satisfy all present demands, and to open up a large area of fresh land besides. The question is, how far the present

population would be able to contribute to the repayment of the cost of the work, and whether the balance of the expense would be likely to be forthcoming through the sale of fresh land within a reasonable period. There is a wide field for irrigation enterprise in the District. Everything is in favour of it, except the one great essential of a population. The aspect of the country along the sea coast, and bordering the high road, is certainly unInviting in the extreme, and sadly deficient in evidence of existing agricultural industry; but, penetrate a few miles into the interior, and you come upon vast stretches of beautiful and fertile land, in every way adapted to the cultivation of grain. The fertility of the soil is indeed notorious. The few acres that are tilled in Mágam Pattu are scarcely to be surpassed in productiveness by land anywhere else in the country. Yála, a place now utterly destitute of wet cultivation, but once the scene of considerable agricultural activity, derives its name from the circumstance of its great fertility. There is evidence to shew that nearly all the available land between the Walawé river and the Batticaloa boundary was once under cultivation. Certainly between the Walawé and Yála rivers the entire area capable of such cultivation must have been under grain in ancient times, if we are to believe that the gigantic works bearing record of a vanished population, at once skillful, powerful, and enterprising, were ever availed of to anything like the maximum of their capability.

The question of populating Mágam Pattu, and developing in some measure the resources of this valuable area of country, is one worthy of the grave consideration of Government.

There are certain prevailing obstructions and discouragements to population, which might, with little difficulty, and little sacrifice to Government interests, be removed. The present population is not only extremely sparse, but exceedingly poor. This indeed may be said of half of Giruwé Pattu besides. The quantity of paddy cultivation as shewn above is exceedingly limited, and carried on with very great uncertainty. Many fields for a whole year at a time lie fallow for want of irrigation means. There is no single second tank in the whole of Mágam Pattu, and only one that I am aware of has a sluice-gate. The country be subject to the most sudden and most extraordinary floods. An hour's rain is enough to send a torrent of water rushing through the channel of an aru, which might have just now been crossed dry-shod.

Thus, in 1869, an unusual flood came, which deluged the country, and burst nearly every village tank in the Pattu. The rain done to some, it will never be in the power of the scanty cultivators to repair. Such catastrophes as these, and the great poverty of the people, have, even in recent days, been doing the work of depopulation. One of the most prolific sources of injury to the interests of irrigation and agriculture is the system of mortgaging, which is unfortunately too frequently had recourse to. Its pernicious effect is almost always two-fold. In most cases it imposes upon the individual a burden which he never can get rid of, or which he only extricates himself from at the price of deeper impoverishment; and it most frequently alienates the cultivator's personal interest from his land, and from the upkeep of the irrigation means upon which both he and his neighbours depend. The mortgagee, usually at a distance, has not the opportunity to look after his interest in the cultivation of the land under mortgage (it is always the custom for the mortgagee to cultivate the land mortgaged, in lieu of interest), and always endeavours to avoid any responsibility for work upon the tank or irrigation contrivance, whatever it may be.

Thus, the irrigation duties are shirked by both parties; and this state of things naturally reacts upon the other members of the village community liable for repairs; and the end of it all, not unusually, is, that the irrigation work is left unrepaired altogether, and falls gradually into irremediable ruin.

I say emphatically, that such is the scantiness and poverty of the population, that there is scarcely a valuable tank in the Pattu which the federation of cultivators could, unhelped, repair and keep in working order.

To people in such a condition the present system of grants-in-advance, under the Irrigation Ordinance, presents no relief; nor in respect of such like petty works would it be at all prudent or economical to call into play the scientific and, necessarily, somewhat expensive machinery of the Irrigation Department.

To meet the evil referred to, either of two remedies should be adopted. Either the village tanks should be put in good working order under the direction of the Assistant Government Agent, with a fund of a few hundred pounds a year at his disposal, to carry into effect a system of small grants in advance, to be repaid on the same principle as that prescribed in the Ordinance, or by a return in kind (a plan which would be much more popular), which could be easily converted into money by a sale, similar to the sale of Government tithes; or the village tanks should be abandoned, and special inducements held out to the cultivators depending upon them to attach themselves to the larger works in the District. In a word—compensate them to a fair extent for the land they leave, by making a reasonable deduction from the price of land at Tissa-Maha-Rama or Kuruna. Any sacrifice that Government might in this way at first undergo, would speedily be repaid in increase of tax, and all the advantage arising from the improved and extended industry of the District.

Another obstacle to agriculture and population is the heaviness of the tax upon land cultivated under Crown licenses, which was last year limited to not less than one-eighth

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

of the crop: whereas in former years the minimum was one-tenth the rate, in each particular instance being regulated of course by the nature of the ground and the advantages or disadvantages which its situation presented, as regards procuring labour, cattle, seed, and food. The consequence is, that since the imposition of an extra tax, fewer acres of Crown land have been cultivated under license.

The evils of the renting system fall with particular severity upon the scanty and widely-detached population of this District. The Government share of the tax is usually purchased by persons living at considerable distances from the lands from which the share of the crop is to be gathered, usually by the comparatively wealthier inhabitants of Tangalla, and the border villages of Mátara District; and for several weeks after the Government sales are held complaints pour incessantly into the Kachchéri of renters delaying to come and take away their shares, to the damage of the whole crop, and of petty extortions and annoyances on all sides.

When the population is so small, and agriculture on the wane, special remedies are the more urgently demanded, and might the more easily be adopted.

The prejudice of the people against English ideas, in reference to irrigation works, stands very seriously in the way of their agricultural prosperity. The most absurd prejudices prevail in reference to sluice-gates, and, though their skill in the management of water is very great, in some matters they behave with the greatest ignorance and the most obstinate folly. Few of the village tanks are provided with a spill-water, and, when water is required, the bunds of tanks are indiscriminately cut anywhere, and at any level, the whole fabric being thereby naturally weakened, and the certain victim of the first unusual flood.

The best remedy for this will be found in the example set in the new and extensive works going on at present under the direction of skilled Engineers, and in a diligent enforcement of the Irrigation Rules founded upon the ancient customs of the country, already in force, as well as some that have been specially designed to meet the requirements of the Mágam Pattu, and will presently come into operation.

An overdue devotion to chena cultivation is another evil in the way of irrigation and the more legitimate industries of the people; but, render their water supply less difficult to procure, dry grain will no longer stand in the way of paddy: in the meantime, the people must have food, and chena cultivation is the alternative.

Irrigation Works for 1872.

I have for some time back been engaged with a plan for the restoration of an old tank at Koggala. All the persons interested in lands under its command have unanimously, and I may say enthusiastically, voted for its repair, and the necessary aid being asked for from Government. All that remains, is to wait for the Report of the Irrigation Assistant upon the scheme, which I have every reason to believe will be favourable. The voters for the work represent about 1,000 acres of land already opened up for cultivation. The rest of the land under the influence of the tank, of which there is a large area, would readily be purchased without, I am convinced, any prejudice to the sale of land at Tissa-Maha-Rama.

I have also ventured to bring before the notice of the Irrigation Department the question as to whether the magnificent ruin of Pandikulam might not be restored with very little expense. This I have thought myself justified in hinting at, because, although the bed of the tank lies within the territory of the Assistant Agent of U'va, the work was only designed to benefit land now lying within the Hambantota limits. All description of this highly interesting ruin I leave to the pen of my able colleague, who has recently paid it a visit.

Pandikulam would be certainly a work of greater scope than Koggala, and would include all the benefits that the latter scheme could bring about; and if it could be effected for the same outlay, it would be of course the preferable one to adopt. The establishment of either irrigation source would complete the skeleton of the Hambantota system, forming a link between Kirima and Udukiriwila on the one side, and Tissa-Maha-Rama on the other, and would serve to draw a population gradually up to the remoter, but highly fertile, parts of Mágam Pattu.

The other two works I have proposed for 1872 are Andalla and Udamátalá. They await the Report of the Irrigation Assistant.

Public Works to be done.

The most urgent want of the District is a good road system. The two main roads, one from the Mátara limit to Hambantota, and the other to the U'va boundary, imperatively demand a greater expenditure upon them than has hitherto fallen to their share. So small a sum is spent upon them each year, that scarcely anything more can be done for the outlay than to keep pace with the destructive effects of each succeeding wet season. In the wet weather the operation of driving a cart from Tangalla to Hambantota presents a succession of vicissitudes not likely to be incurred except under very strong inducements. It implies indescribable toil and tedious delays in surmounting the numerous hills, and in ploughing through the hollows, and not unusually an interruption of a day or two at the Walawé river, pending the abatement of a flood. As for the road to U'va, at such seasons it is simply impracticable; and the same may be said of the road from Hambantoja to Kirinde, left as it is to the mercy of the District Road Committee, whose resources are already largely indented upon, though modest in the extreme. Were the road communication in fair order, the benefits that would arise to the District would be enormous, and

the increase in the revenue unquestionable. But, arguing from higher grounds, it is surely due to a District which affords so fair a revenue, that its wants in so essential a matter should be carefully looked to. The trade which most especially demands this improvement in the state of things, is the salt trade; and, looking beyond the mere advantage which must necessarily accrue to Government by the certain increase and impetus which this trade would acquire, by reducing the obstacles in the way of traffic communication with the districts which are our best customers, every care must be taken that the people in seeking to procure one of the chief necessaries of life, be not submitted to a greater tax than the monopoly in the hands of Government could fairly justify.

The usual Meteorological Returns are given in the Appendix.

Natural phenomena, and health.

The health of the people was tolerably good, and only the average amount of disease made its appearance among cattle.

Cholera was introduced into the District by the pilgrims returning from Kataragama after the great annual festival. Numbers of deaths among the pilgrims themselves took place: but, fortunately, only a few of the inhabitants of the District caught the disease.

Every consideration of humanity and policy demands that these pilgrimages should be checked as much as possible, and, at all events, organised under Government supervision, thinned of the aged and sickly, and of all theologically disinterested and vagabond members; and regulated by proper sanitary and police arrangements.

The births and deaths registered during the year were—

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Mágam Pattu . . | 137 | 173 |
| Giruwé Pattu . . | 1,602 | 1,823 |

*A.* A. KING,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

---

## APPENDIX.



TOTAL Rainfall, in inches.

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January ... | 1·07 | 7·80 | 2·28 | 7·18 | 9·06 |
| February ... | 3·80 | 0·55 | 0·09 | 3·48 | 0·74 |
| March ... | 1·08 | 0·01 | 0·70 | 1·02 | 1·13 |
| April ... | 6·53 | 4·16 | 4·95 | 0·65 | — |
| May ... | 6·15 | 0·64 | 9·31 | 0·05 | — |
| June ... | 0·15 | 1·43 | 3·75 | 1·09 | — |
| July ... | 0·82 | 0·51 | 0·69 | 0·18 | — |
| August ... | 0·91 | 0·03 | 1·32 | 2·78 | — |
| September ... | 0·20 | 0·87 | 3·76 | 0·53 | — |
| October ... | 4·98 | 4·01 | 1·05 | 4·51 | — |
| November ... | 3·42 | 4·40 | 11·94 | 7·06 | — |
| December ... | 2·38 | 4·88 | 4·77 | 3·25 | — |
| Total... | 31·39 | 29·39 | 35·12 | 32·29 | — |

RAINFALL during the First Quarter of 1871.

| | |
|---|---|
| January ... | 9·06 |
| February ... | 0·74 |
| March ... | 1·13 |
| | 10·93 Inches. |

HIGHEST Temperature of the Air for each Month in 1870.

| | ° | | ° |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ... ... | 89 | July ... ... | 95 |
| February ... ... | 88 | August ... ... | 96 |
| March ... ... | 89 | September ... ... | 94 |
| April ... ... | 91 | October ... ... | 87 |
| May ... ... | 93 | November ... ... | 89 |
| June ... ... | 97 | December ... ... | 89 |

Latitude ... N. 46° 7′ 3″
Longitude...E. 81° 7′ 35″

# TABLE of Mean Readings for each Month of 1870.

Height above Mean Level of the sea ... 40 feet.

| | At 9½ a.m., Local Time. | | | | | | | | | | At 1½ p.m., Local Time. | | | | | | | | | | At 9½ p.m., Local Time. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reading of | | | | Hygrometrical Deductions. (From Glaisher's Tables.) | | | Wind. | | | Reading of | | | | Hygrometrical Deductions. (From Glaisher's Tables.) | | | Wind. | | | Readings of self-registering Thermometers. | | | | | | Wind. | | |
| | Barometer. | Attached Thermometer. | Thermometer corrected for Index Error and Capillarity, and reduced to temperature 32°. | Dry Bulb Thermometer. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. | Temperature of the Dew Point. | Elastic Force of Vapour. | Degree of Humidity. (Saturation 1000.) | Weight of a cubic foot of Air. | Pressure in lbs. per square foot. | Amount of Cloud. 0—10. | Amount of Ozone. 0—10. | Barometer. | Attached Thermometer. | Barometer corrected for Index Error and Capillarity, and reduced to temperature 32°. | Dry Bulb Thermometer. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. | Temperature of the Dew Point. | Elastic Force of Vapour. | Degree of Humidity. (Saturation 1000.) | Weight of a cubic foot of Air. | Pressure in lbs. per square foot. | Amount of Cloud. 0—10. | Amount of Ozone. 0—10. | Max. in Air. | Min. in Air. | Mean. | Max. in Rays of Sun. | Min. on Grass. | Rainfall in preceding 24 hours. | Amount of Horizontal movement in preceding 24 hours. |
| January | 29·991 | 78·7 | 29·856 | 78·6 | 76·6 | 75·3 | ·883 | 89·9 | ·512·6 | ·226 | 6·8 | 3·6 | 29·888 | 89·4 | 29·749 | 80·2 | 77·9 | 76·4 | ·912 | 89·0 | 398·3 | ·444 | 7·3 | 3·3 | 83·3 | 72·6 | 82·6 | 72·7 | 127·8 | 67·4 | ·93 | 133·63 |
| February | 30·020 | 81·0 | 29·875 | 80·9 | 77·5 | 75·1 | ·977 | 83·4 | 510·3 | ·121 | 4·3 | 3·6 | 29·914 | 82·3 | 29·774 | 82·0 | 78·0 | 76·7 | ·921 | 83·7 | 396·8 | ·467 | 5·9 | 3·6 | 85·6 | 72·6 | 82·4 | 74·5 | 146·3 | 67·6 | ·12 | 139·39 |
| March | 30·019 | 82·7 | 29·874 | 82·6 | 76·7 | 72·3 | ·868 | 72·9 | 509·5 | ·052 | 3·0 | 3·8 | 29·910 | 84·0 | 29·772 | 83·8 | 77·8 | 73·8 | ·816 | 71·9 | 396·2 | ·004 | 6·9 | 4·0 | 87·9 | 74·0 | 81·7 | 77·2 | 149·3 | 67·9 | ·01 | 184·06 |
| April | 29·993 | 84·0 | 29·849 | 84·0 | 78·5 | 74·5 | ·955 | 71·6 | 546·4 | ·363 | 6·1 | 4·0 | 29·891 | 86·0 | 29·738 | 85·9 | 79·2 | 74·9 | ·895 | 69·8 | 393·6 | ·907 | 7·3 | 4·0 | 89·1 | 76·0 | 83·2 | 75·6 | 147·2 | 69·1 | ·02 | 168·95 |
| May | 29·957 | 83·1 | 29·811 | 82·9 | 78·0 | 74·7 | ·951 | 77·0 | 507·2 | 1·024 | 6·4 | 4·0 | 29·860 | 83·4 | 29·718 | 83·0 | 78·3 | 74·9 | ·891 | 76·2 | 393·4 | 1·020 | 6·9 | 4·4 | 86·5 | 77·4 | 80·7 | 76·0 | 140·9 | 71·2 | ·009 | 197·61 |
| June | 29·917 | 84·2 | 29·778 | 84·0 | 76·7 | 71·9 | ·786 | 68·0 | 500·5 | ·536 | 7·2 | 3·5 | 29·843 | 84·5 | 29·694 | 84·4 | 77·1 | 73·1 | ·816 | 69·8 | 394·0 | 1·028 | 8·9 | 4·6 | 89·3 | 76·7 | 80·3 | 74·8 | 140·4 | 70·5 | ·03 | 207·17 |
| July | 29·934 | 83·2 | 29·788 | 83·1 | 75·1 | 69·9 | ·734 | 65·7 | 502·7 | ·812 | 8·0 | 4·1 | 29·839 | 84·9 | 29·699 | 84·8 | 75·6 | 69·7 | ·731 | 62·4 | 394·8 | 1·122 | 8·2 | 4·3 | 90·6 | 76·6 | 79·3 | 74·3 | 142·8 | 69·2 | ·005 | 251·40 |
| August | 29·935 | 83·2 | 29·841 | 82·1 | 75·1 | 69·8 | ·734 | 63·8 | 504·1 | ·925 | 7·8 | 4·2 | 29·873 | 84·9 | 29·708 | 84·8 | 75·4 | 69·4 | ·726 | 62·1 | 395·1 | 1·461 | 7·8 | 7·9 | 88·7 | 75·5 | 79·6 | 73·8 | 141·6 | 69·0 | ·03 | 257·134 |
| September | 29·987 | 82·2 | 29·842 | 82·1 | 75·3 | 70·8 | ·769 | 70·2 | 503·4 | ·879 | 7·7 | 4·5 | 29·887 | 83·3 | 29·736 | 83·2 | 75·6 | 70·0 | ·736 | 67·3 | 396·7 | 1·464 | 8·4 | 4·7 | 87·5 | 73·4 | 78·8 | 73·7 | 138·8 | 66·9 | ·01 | 265·71 |
| October | 30·008 | 81·4 | 29·866 | 81·2 | 76·1 | 72·7 | ·865 | 76·9 | 510·2 | ·786 | 6·9 | 4·3 | 29·895 | 81·6 | 29·726 | 81·5 | 76·4 | 73·0 | ·813 | 70·8 | 398·6 | 1·546 | 7·7 | 4·6 | 83·2 | 74·6 | 79·2 | 73·1 | 137·1 | 66·7 | ·15 | 234·37 |
| November | 30·052 | 81·1 | 29·911 | 81·0 | 75·6 | 70·9 | ·766 | 72·2 | 511·6 | ·480 | 4·6 | 4·5 | 29·944 | 82·9 | 29·799 | 82·7 | 76·5 | 72·4 | ·801 | 74·2 | 397·9 | 1·185 | 4·1 | 4·6 | 82·8 | 74·6 | 79·4 | 73·3 | 137·6 | 63·3 | ·26 | 160·13 |
| December | 30·079 | 81·2 | 29·937 | 81·1 | 74·2 | 69·6 | ·706 | 69·9 | 512·0 | ·009 | 5·1 | 4·1 | 29·976 | 82·2 | 29·832 | 82·1 | 76·1 | 72·2 | ·786 | 73·0 | 399·0 | 1·299 | 5·8 | 4·5 | 82·8 | 74·1 | 78·7 | 71·0 | 136·2 | 63·1 | ·10 | 198·98 |
| Totals ... | 359·921 | 987·0 | 359·221 | 985·4 | 914·8 | 868·4 | 9·239 | 882·6 | 6110·7 | 7·139 | 75·7 | 48·5 | 359·307 | 1000·6 | 356·961 | 999·1 | 925·6 | 877·2 | 9·932 | 871·5 | 6676·3 | 13·278 | 85·1 | 55·7 | 1044·2 | 895·5 | 960·7 | 882·2 | 1686·0 | 813·7 | 1·058 | 2305·244 |
| Mean Readings ... | 29·993 | 82·2 | 29·852 | 82·1 | 76·2 | 72·4 | ·800 | 73·5 | 509·2 | ·594 | 6·3 | 4·0 | 29·909 | 83·4 | 29·746 | 82·5 | 77·1 | 73·1 | ·828 | 72·6 | 556·3 | 1·106 | 7·1 | 4·5 | 87·0 | 74·6 | 80·5 | 73·5 | 140·5 | 67·8 | ·088 | 208·770 |

WINDS.—Number of Days for each direction.

| | At 9½ a. m. | | | | | | | | At 3½ p. m. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Calm | N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Calm |
| January ..... | 2 | 23 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 6 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... |
| February ..... | 1 | 16 | 2 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| March ..... | ... | 29 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| April ..... | ... | 10 | 3 | ... | 3 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 4 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| May ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
| June ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| July ..... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 9 | 1 | ... |
| August ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 10 | ... | ... |
| September ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | ... | ... |
| October ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 28 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 28 | 1 | ... | ... |
| November ... | ... | 10 | 2 | ... | 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 1 | ... | ... |
| December ... | ... | 23 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 3 | 110 | 17 | 1 | 8 | 179 | 36 | 2 | ... | 1 | 51 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 181 | 34 | 3 | ... |

W. A. KISS,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MÁTARA DISTRICT FOR 1870.

MÁTARA.

Report.

*Introduction.*

Late return.

NOT having returned from leave until the month of July, the best part of the year was gone before I had overtaken the routine of the office and acquired a perfect knowledge of all that was going on in the general administration of the District. On resuming my duties I was especially struck by the very great improvement in the general appearance of the inhabitants, particularly in the eastern portion of the District, where the mortality was so great in 1867, and the death rate continued far too heavy for the two succeeding years. Subsequent statistics gathered at the close of the year, have so borne me out in this observation in regard to the public health, that I give the fact and the figures the first place in this Report, as it is by far the most important and gratifying matter for notice which has come before me since I took charge of the District.

Public health.

The figures shew that the deaths, which were

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| in 1867 | nearly | 4,800 | against | 2,500 births |
| „ 1868 | „ | 4,079 | „ | 3,732 „ |
| „ 1869 | „ | 4,233 | „ | 4,000 „ have fallen |
| „ 1870 | to | 2,804* | „ | 4,271 „ |

Cause of improvement.

Not increased cultivation of food.

Nor are the causes of this great change for the better, far to seek; the improvement is undoubtedly owing to the large sum of public money spent in the neighbourhood during the past two years, and to the restrictions on chena cultivation having been relaxed. It cannot be due to other circumstances; the weather has been very much the same, and the Statements of Land Revenue shew that the supplies of rice grown in the District have not increased; indeed, 1869 shewed the lowest Returns under this head since 1853, notwithstanding a rise of fully 25 per cent. in the selling price per bushel; and the area sown is by far the lowest for over ten years.

Famine of work.

As pointed out in my former Reports, especially in the one for 1868 (p. 232), the great mortality was due to the want of a proper supply of food, caused by a "famine of work;" successive droughts and unfavourable seasons had prevented the tillage of a particular district, throwing out of employment the agricultural labourers, and depriving the proprietary class, whose capital is entirely land, of their usual income. Of food there was no scarcity within a reasonable distance, and the supply in the local market was more than equal to the demand; but the labourer, for want of opportunity, could not earn the means to buy, and the landowner was unable to borrow money, or even to sell his patrimony to keep his family in food. The undertaking therefore of the large irrigation operations at Denegama and Kekanadura met this want, placed it within the power of every man to earn a fair day's pay, to afford proper nourishment, and to lay in a stock of improved health and vigour to withstand the usual fever which prevails every year, especially in the vicinity of those works. An additional supply of food was also obtained by the cultivation of Crown chena, allowed on the grounds advanced in my Report for 1868, p. 232. No definite orders have been given as to this branch of agriculture, nor has the permission for its regular continuance under certain recognised restrictions been allowed, as suggested by me. Before quitting this subject I may add, that I find my assertion that a

Relief works.

Chena cultivation.

* The most marked decrease was in the deaths by fever and other zymotic diseases, which now form but 60 per cent. of the total deaths, in lieu of over 80 per cent. in 1867.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MATARA.

Report.

Routine duties.

family of six persons can be supported in perpetuity on five acres of land, agrees very nearly with the researches of Mr. Dalyel (of the Revenue Board of Madras), who, in writing on the famine in the northern part of that Presidency, arrived at the conclusion, "that three acres of superior land, supposing one irrigated, or four acres of unirrigated land, would support a family of five persons."

I would again bring under notice the very heavy nature of the routine and ordinary office business which hampers the actions, and makes such serious demands on the time, of an official in charge of a District. It prevents his paying as much attention as he ought to the more important part of his duties, consisting to a great extent of supervision over Headmen and works at a distance, which demand personal attention and frequent absences from office. As figures are more eloquent and convincing than mere assertion, I annex a Table showing how this portion of my duties has in one branch alone continued to increase, and how it ties me more and more to my desk, and keeps me a prisoner at head quarters when my presence elsewhere is desirable.

| | 1870. | 1869. | 1868. | 1867. | 1866. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts ... ... ... | No. 2,696 | 2,216 | 2,308 | 2,257 | 2,000 |
| Payments ... ... ... | „ 1,624 | 1,531 | 1,482 | 1,250 | 1,026 |
| Revenue ... ... ... | £ 17,691 | 16,934 | 14,731 | 16,946 | 17,680 |
| Judicial Receipts ... ... | £ 7,386 | 5,810 | 5,801 | 6,079 | 4,797 |
| Petitions ... ... ... | No. 1,154 | 1,093 | 741 | 568 | — |
| Cart and Gun Licenses ... | „ 391 | 421 | 443 | 364 | 342 |
| Arrack Licenses ... ... | „ 198 | 215 | 223 | 125 | 140 |
| Mullapalla Permits ... ... | „ 277 | 432 | 362 | 330 | 140 |
| Chena Permits ... ... | „ 1,590 | 1,654 | 273 | — | — |

System of assistance suggested.

Now a large portion of all this routine, though it cannot be left to a mere clerk, could unquestionably be just as efficiently performed by a subordinate Assistant, under the general supervision of the Assistant Agent, without interfering with the original responsibility of the latter.

In India all such work is entrusted to office "managers" and "deputy collectors," members of the uncovenanted service, and the system has been found to answer admirably, when under the immediate orders of some local superior. It is the neglect of this latter proviso which has prevented any great success attending the institution of minor independent departments at outstations in Ceylon. Old clerks or superannuated proctors with local associations, however efficient in their original capacities, rarely make good officers in such positions. The great stumbling-block in the way of these nearly always well meaning men is inability to say "No;" they cannot refuse, as a rule, the request of those with whom they are brought in official contact, who are for the most part their own private friends, and often relations; while the head of the department cannot hope to exercise an effectual supervision from a distance.

At present, with a few favoured exceptions, a candidate for Government employ must begin life as a subordinate clerk, and pass years in a minor capacity before he can hope for any office of emolument or honour. This prospect is not sufficient to tempt numbers of young men, whose parents have given them a good education by sending them to one of the superior schools at Colombo, and who have sufficient means to prevent them sacrificing their prospects to immediate employment, mediocrity outweighing the certainty attached to Government service. For some years past, numbers of this class have taken to the law and sought admission as proctors, but this has been so over-done, that I have at the present time applications for employment from two members of the local bar, intelligent, well-conducted young men, deserving of better things, and whose services I have every intention of securing, if suitable vacancies arise; while I understand that, amongst the legal apprentices, there is a growing inclination to abandon a profession, the prospects of which have been injured by overcrowding. The subdivision of landed property, and the want of available capital, present difficulties in the way of engaging in agricultural enterprise, while suitable openings in mercantile offices are confined to the few who reside in the principal towns; and here also the subordinate capacity in which all must begin, operates as a bar to many.

It becomes thus every day a question of deeper importance to parents permanently domiciled, native and other, in Ceylon, how to procure honourable and fairly remunerative employment for sons, who cannot hope to look for a career beyond what the Island can offer. The time appears therefore extremely favourable for Government to step in and offer terms likely to attract the best classes of the Native and Burgher community, and at the same time secure for themselves an efficient body of officers, on the model of the uncovenanted service of India, to act as assistants to the existing corps of Civilians, and eventually to fill, if the experiment answer, some of the minor independent situations of trust. Some rough calculations I once made led me to conclude, that if this idea were worked out, it would result in a saving of £6,000 or £7,000 a year in the administration of the Island, and yet allow of more officers.

Subordinate service suggested.

Criminal justice.

Bearing closely on this subject, and also on the improvement of the subordinate Headmen, is the present system of the administration of criminal justice in the Colony. This presents a marked contrast to that prevailing in India, where, though in civil

matters separate Courts and Officers have been appointed, all Magisterial business has been retained in the hands of the Revenue Officers, the Collector of the District being also the Chief Magistrate, and having Assistant Magistrates subordinate to him, and vested with varying powers. In Bombay this combination is carried still further, and the two Commissioners of Revenue are also Commissioners of Police. This is an example, I think, we should follow in Ceylon with advantage, and amongst other points in its favour are the following:—

Transfer to Revenue Officers suggested. Object thereof.

*Better supervision and knowledge of the Police Headmen.*—With the effectual detection of crime and the apprehension of the criminals, this class of subordinates have a great deal to do: at present they are appointed and dismissed by the Revenue Officers, although in the discharge of their duties they rarely come under his notice. As the Judicial Officer is only brought in contact with the persons attending his Court, he has not such opportunities of becoming personally aware of the qualifications of the most fit persons for any given vacancy, as has the Revenue Official, nor has he any responsible subordinates to whom to refer for information; it would therefore be unadvisable to make any change in the mode of appointment of these men. On the other hand, dismissal does not always follow when deserved, owing to differences of opinion on the point between the Judicial and Revenue Officers. Thus, a knowledge of the necessity for making such a reference, and of the chance of the authorities differing, tends to make the usual run of Headmen keep clear of any gross dereliction of duty, which would make dismissal certain. But if not only their appointment and dismissal, but their daily duties, brought them in contact with one and the same authority, they would be careful to exert themselves, not only to retain their appointments, but to deserve promotion to superior grades (such as Vidána A'rachchi, Udaiyárs, &c.) which are in the gift of the Agent of the District. In particular cases, too, where the Police Officer of the division was careless or interested, the cooperation of other Headmen could be at once ordered and secured by the combined officer, whereas at present any such duty, when required by a Court, is obeyed perfunctorily, and looked on as a work of supererogation. All the more important is the supervision of the Village Headmen, as no matter what organized Police force is introduced, the main dependence for early measures must be on the local authority, however subordinate: the experiment was tried in the North-West Province in India, where, with the abolition of the village Chowkeedars, "that indispensable element for the detection and suppression of crime was lost."

Supervision of Headmen.

Again, a Magistrate who is also a Civil Judge, is so tied down to his Court that he cannot well leave the ordinary work fixed for the day, and proceed to investigate on the spot any reported crime. Practically, this is only done in exceptional cases of suspicious death. On the other hand, if charged with the criminal work only of the district, the Revenue Officers could, with much less inconvenience to everybody, proceed to the locality, and at once obtain trustworthy evidence before it had been tampered with, and secure the arrest of the accused before they had time to escape. In his numerous journeyings also the Assistant Agent has much better opportunities of knowing the general state of crime in any neighbourhood, and the constant personal communication he has on so many points, without the intervention of any third parties, enables him after a while to become acquainted with the general characters of a large number of individuals. Another advantage which the Indian system admits of, is the appointment of Assistant Magistrates subordinate to the Collector, who is the head Magistrate of the district, exercising a general supervision over his Assistants, as a "copy of every order passed by a Magistrate (with the substance of the complaint, and evidence, and the grounds of, in which the order was made) must be submitted within twenty-four hours for revision to the appellate authority," that is to a Magistrate of higher grade. In reality, I believe the Collectors do but little actual criminal work beyond general supervision.

More immediate attention.

Better knowledge of localities or persons.

Assistant Magistrates.

No fresh legislation appears to be at present necessary, and the experiment of combining the offices might be tried at such Assistant Agencies as Ratnapura, Kegalla, Badulla, and Mátara, attaching an extra Assistant at each station to do the office routine of the Revenue Department, and the less important part of the Justice of the Peace work. At Tangalla also the District Judge has so little to do, that he might be charged with the Revenue duties of the Giruwé Pattu with much advantage to the people, who dislike exceedingly having to go to Hambantóta, while the Assistant Agent cannot well be incessantly at Tangalla. Till the result of the course I propose is tested, the nature of the change in the whole system of the island need not be considered; but, if successful, there would be considerable economy in having Assistant Magistracies, to which members of the uncovenanted service I have already suggested, could be appointed, working immediately under the control of Civilians. In India, with far more temptation and a more regular system of corruption, the universal testimony is, that native Magistrates work exceedingly well under supervision, while the civil native Judges (Moonsiffs, &c.), at outstations by themselves, are far from giving satisfaction.

Experiment suggested.

## II.—*Weather and Agriculture.*

The rain observations which I instituted at Mátara, were not kept up, I regret to state, after the departure of Mr. Adams, though such information is most important, but

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MÁTARA.

Report.

Rainfall.

I lost no time in resuming the practice on my return. Instead of a mere tabular Statement I annex a diagram of the rainfall at Galle, Weligama, Akuressa, Mátara, Hakmena, and Hambantota, for the past three years, which has the usual advantages of this system of collating information, and which I proceed to review shortly. During 1870, the first quarter was reported very wet throughout the District by Mr. Dawson, but this must have been more towards the east, as, while the Hambantota and Hakmena lines run high, those of Weligama and Galle keep low—a difference doubtless due to the monsoon being the north-east. The very reverse is the case in April and also in May, when nearly twelve inches fell at Weligama. June and July were dry months everywhere, and appear to have been so for the past three years, an important fact to be certain of where irrigation works are being undertaken. More and more rain continued to fall during August and September, and October was exceedingly wet,—23·6 inches fell in Galle against 4·5 at Hambantota, and exactly the same at Hackmena; but the fall in the rest of this District was between 14 and 15 inches—this being heavier, and by a month earlier, than the similar rains of the previous year. November was much drier, but there was a slight increase at Mátara in December.

The total fall and number of rainy days has been as under:—

| | 1870. | | 1869. | | 1868. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. |
| Galle | 175 | 67·63 | 208 | 74·76 | — | — |
| Weligama | 122 | 66·58 | — | — | — | — |
| Mátara* | 41 | 39·67 | 64 | 25·61 | 85 | 50·8 |
| Hakmena | 108 | 48·18 | — | — | — | — |
| Hambantota | 87 | 32·29 | 97 | 35·12 | — | — |

Short crops—reasons for.

Though the fall in the last six months of 1870 was nearly 40 inches at Mátara, most of it was not sufficiently early to admit of extensive cultivation, and the floods caused by the late rains did much damage, especially in places where the sowing had been delayed by previous drought. As the crops during the first half of the year were also injured by heavy rain, the twelve-month was on the whole, one not favourable to agricultural operations, and both sowing and yield were below the average.

Agricultural implements.

The possibility of improving existing modes of ploughing, threshing, and winnowing, has for some time past engaged my attention. As I wrote to the Secretary of State while in England, soliciting an advance to purchase certain machines (there being no time before my leave expired to refer to the Colonial Government)—

"Farming implements in ordinary use in Ceylon are at the present time very much what they have been for at least a century, if not more, and threshing and winnowing and other agricultural operations are still conducted in the most primitive oriental fashion. Threshing, or, more literally, the treading out of the rice crop, is a most laborious, tedious, and consequently expensive process; for example, in the Mátara District, one-seventh of the entire crop is the share paid to those who reap and thresh, winnowing being done by women and paid for separately. Here there seems to me room for improvement, and an opportunity for machinery to compete successfully and economically with manual labour and existing rude contrivances, as it has already done in other branches of native industry. That native agriculturists are sufficiently alive to their own interests to appreciate any simple machine which reduces expense, is shewn by their ready adoption of small hand-pulpers (similar to the large ones on the coffee estates) in lieu of the country method with pestle and mortar, previously in use." * * * "With a view, therefore, of introducing some improved method of separating rice from the ear, before leaving the Island I made some experiments which it is unnecessary here to detail, and during my stay in this country I have been in search of some simple machinery likely to meet our wants. Such machinery should be simple of structure and arrangement, should not require extraordinary motive power, should be light and easily moved and put up, and, finally, should be comparatively cheap in price,—the more above £10 the more objectionable." * * * "The reasons for these conditions are obvious, and it follows that the large expensive farm machinery in use in England is unsuitable to a Colony where there is so extreme a subdivision of the soil as there is in Ceylon. But in the highlands of Scotland I have met with a wooden threshing machine which, to some extent, meets these conditions, and I have had one made at my own cost.

"Since this I have discovered that the Reading Iron Works Company (Limited) have been making a hand machine and winnower to match, specially adapted for rice, and have despatched a considerable number for sale to Madeira, and the Managing Director informs me the accounts of their working have been most satisfactory and been supported by fresh orders; this Machine sells at £15 in England, and the winnower is £8 additional. Both machines are however, in my opinion, too heavy for easy transport, and calculated to separate a grain more tenacious of its straw than is our paddy. In this view the Manager agrees on the data afforded by me, and he has made a lighter and simpler machine, which would (when made in numbers) be cheaper than the Madeira one, and it is now on its way out to the Colony."

His Lordship did not however feel justified in according to my request without a reference to the local Government, so I brought out two threshing machines myself, which His Excellency offered to take over on account of Government, but which was not

* The figures for 1870 are for the last six months only.

necessary, as the Mātara Irrigation Committee had funds to secure them for the District. Since that we have had out two American seed-dressing or winnowing machines, and an American *hand* rice-peeler or husker is on its way from Calcutta. We have also had out a plough, said to be the lightest made in England, but find it too heavy for use, knocking up even buffaloes, and unfitting them for a second day's work. I am now on the look-out for a very light American plough I have heard of. The winnowing machines answer perfectly, and only want to be made somewhat smaller, to be more portable, the size sent me requiring four men to carry.

The Scotch threshing machine does its work admirably, but it has the great drawback of being very heavy, requiring ten to twelve men to move it from place to place. The thresher made for me by the Reading Iron Works Company is not such a success, though very much lighter and more easily moved; but having no regulator to hold the straw, and gradually give it off to the beaters, it is whipped in, unless very finely held by hand, and soon clogs; it is also "not lightsome to drive," as it is termed in Scotland, but probably this is for want of a fly-wheel.

There are many improvements which I could suggest at once, but have been unable to try, as my experiments were only made during the last harvest. The price and cost of delivery at Mātara of these machines were as under:—

| | Cost in England. | | | Expenses. | | | Cost delivered at Mātara. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Highland Thresher ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 11 | 2 |
| Reading Thresher ... | 9 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| Winnowing Machine ... | 8 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 |

On the probability of these machines being generally adopted by small proprietors, it is premature to speak positively, as at present I am only engaged in experimenting to obtain a suitable machine, combining simplicity, portability, and cheapness, and have every hope of being successful.

## III.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The gross Revenue of the year was £17,691, which includes about £1,000 to be credited to the Hambantota District as its share of the Arrack Rent—the two Districts having been sold together; so that for purposes of comparison with preceding years, the correct figures are:

| | | Annual Average. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | £16,691 | 1866–1868 | 16,500 |
| 1869 | 16,034 | 1861–1865 | £15,000 |
| 1868 | 16,731 | 1855–1860 | 11,000 |
| | | 1851–1855 | 7,500 |

I annex the usual Statement, and proceed to review the details shortly.

*Arrears.*—The receipts under this head shew a considerable increase, owing to the balance due on the Arrack Rent for 1869–70 being recovered in full.

The arrears in this District are, I am glad to say, now small—under £200; the rented Revenue is in nearly all cases in the hands of local holders possessed of sufficient property to meet their engagements, though of course they all put off paying their instalments to the very last, and some have lately had to defray the legal expenses entailed on the Crown by their procrastination.

*Land Sales.*—Although sales of Crown lands were regularly held, but a comparatively small number of lots were disposed of, and for a number of valuable lands at Kanunke, on the line of the new road, there were no satisfactory offers. I think that too many lots have been brought into the market in the Weligama Kōrale, and that it is advisable to stop surveying in that neighbourhood for some time to come, after a few boutique allotments on the line of the new road have been cut out. The work of the second surveyor in the east of the District in 1868, contributed to an increase of £950, under this head in 1869, when he was withdrawn temporarily, it was said, but he has not been sent back; I have not pressed for his return, for I doubt if there is a greater demand for land in this District than can be met by one surveyor at a time; and, as pending the general improvement of the irrigation of the District now in hand, it is not advisable to dispose of Government interests too fast. The demand at present is for boutique allotments on the new road to the Morowak Kōrale, and for small lots in the eastern portions of the District, especially waste lands to be benefited by the Kekanadura tank, some of which have, I believe, been surveyed by one of the junior surveyors (Mr. Drew), specially engaged for this purpose under the irrigation vote.

The town of Matara has not been yet surveyed, although it was promised so far back as 1862, and there are numerous encroachments on the streets, which require to be marked out and removed; this is important, and requires early attention.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MÁTARA.

Report.

*Land Revenue.*—Except in the case of Bóralé, to be referred to further on, the irrigation works under construction are not sufficiently advanced to affect the general returns under this head; and though the amount realized (£6,697) was in excess of both the previous years, it is still below the average of the septennial period preceding the three last years of drought. Instead of annexing a Return of figures requiring close study to understand, I give in a diagram the usual information, showing at a glance the fluctuations to which this source of revenue is liable, and if the rise or fall is due to larger or smaller sowing, or to a favourable or unfavourable season.

Taking the average Land Revenue to be £6,000, it only gives a little over a shilling a head for the population of the District, and the general local taxation, exclusive of Road Ordinance commutation, 2*s.* 3*d.*,* or, inclusive thereof, very nearly 2*s.* a head. There is of course to be added to this the contribution collected through the Customs, and the salt monopoly,† which I roughly approximate at 2*s.* 6*d.* per head for the whole Island, bringing the entire annual taxation to 5*s.*, 6*d.* per head for the population of this District; in India it is "4*s.* per head, or 1*s.* 6*d.*, if land revenue be considered *a rent*, and not a tax." In this connection, the following Table may be useful and interesting, the figures for India being taken from a reliable source (the Annals of Indian Legislation).

| | | | Population per square Mile. | Land Revenue per head. | Taxation, exclusive of Land Revenue. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | |
| Ceylon‡ | Mátara District | ... | 280 | 1 1½ | 4 4½ | 5 6 | 1,500 square miles, |
| | Whole Island | ... | ... | 10† | 5 2 | 6 0 | 1,143,000 people. |
| India§ | Bengal ... | ... | 311 | 2 6 | 2 1½ | 4 1½ | |
| | Madras ... | ... | 170 | 3 3 | 1 8 | 4 8 | |
| | Bombay ... | ... | 156 | 4 5 | 3 10½ | 8 3½ | |
| | Punjab ... | ... | 136 | 2 4 | 1 4½ | 3 4½ | |
| | North-West ... | ... | 438 | 2 7 | 9½ | 2 1½ | |
| | Central Provinces | ... | 79 | 1 4 | 9½ | 2 1½ | |
| | Burmah ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 7½ | Including a capitalization tax of 10*s.* per head. |

*Rents, exclusive of Land*, yielded more than they have ever done before in the District—£896. Towards the end of the year a toll was instituted at Akuressa, on the new road to the Morowak Kóralé, which was sold for £183 for the current year; but a proposition to place a second was not carried out, I believe on my recommendation, that the traffic should be encouraged to develop itself before the institution of the usual proportion of tolls; when the road has been completed to the Gindurah river however, two additional tolls between Akuressa and the estates will not be too heavy a burthen. Three new tolls on minor roads leading into Mátara, were sanctioned from the beginning of 1873.

*Licenses* gave £4,030, inclusive of sums paid on account of Hambantota. The Arrack rent of the two Districts was sold as under for the past four years:—

| | *Mátara.* | | *Hambantota.* | | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1870–1 | 3,501 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 4,505 |
| 1869–70 | 3,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 4,000 |
| 1868–69 | 3,420 | ... | 1,400 | ... | 4,820 |
| 1867–68 | 3,230 | ... | 1,585 | ... | 4,815 |

Arrack Farm.

At present nearly the whole arrack trade of the District, if not of the Southern Province, has fallen into the hands of one man—A. Babun, of Mirissa—who rented the whole agency this year, and has already secured the Galle rent for 1871-72. For the combined Mátara and Hambantota rent this man was the sole bidder, and offered only £3,100 for what he paid £4,500 for the current, and more in previous years: there was no second bid, although I put up the rents separately, and also by Pattus, and I have now re-fixed the sale, when, if a proper offer is not made, I have proposed selling the right to retail in each tavern separately.

Sale by Taverns.

There is no intention to increase the number of taverns, but, by reducing the size of the lot, to admit of men of smaller means competing with the sole capitalist of the

* Exclusive of Land Sales, Postage, Fines, Interest, and Reimbursements.

† Customs, £240,000; Salt, £60,000; or £300,000 amongst 2,500,000 = 2*s.* 6*d.* nearly.

‡ Population, 2,500,000; Land Revenue, £100,000 = 10*d.* nearly.

§ It is open to doubt if these figures include the "local cess" for roads, schools, &c., which exist in some, if not in all the administrations.

District; one effect of this will be to transfer to the Revenue of Government some of the enormous profits now going into the renter's pockets. This change will not entail much trouble in this District, as there exists so many holders of arrack from whom the retailers can buy direct; it will moreover discourage illicit sales at distilleries, now so common, as the proprietors of these concerns will have numerous customers for legal sales (above 55 gallons), instead of practically only one buyer, to whom they have generally to sell at his own rate. At present the Government renter, according to the system, leases each tavern to some sub-renter, on condition of his buying from the renter's godown, at 4s. 8d. per gallon, the arrack which the latter has purchased at 1s. a gallon (£7 1½ a longuer, the current price), leaving it to the retailer to make his profit by adulteration. As the taverns in the town of Mátara realize over £700, it is probable the renter obtains by this mode what he has to pay to Government for the monopoly he enjoys, leaving a clear profit of 3s. 4d. on every gallon sold in the District.

Sudder Distillers.

The present system of renting out the right to sell arrack no doubt requires careful looking into, partly in the interests of the revenue, but more especially in the direct encouragement it induces to force a sale of spirituous liquor. In Northern India the farming system has been abolished, and "Sudder Distilleries" established, within which alone parties duly licensed "are permitted to erect stills, and manufacture liquor, which they can only sell to licensed vendors, or to persons who pay still-head duty." It is added, that "thus the consumption of liquor is regulated and curtailed without an undue sacrifice of Government revenue;" and all the reports speak of the "general beneficial results of the new system," which admitted of the liquor shops being reduced in the Central Provinces from 2,070 to 540, or 1 per 1,600 of the population. The excise revenue per head in the districts where this system prevails, varies from 1½d. in the Punjab to 4½d. in Bengal, and 1s. 1½d. amongst "the mixed semi-Chinese and large sea-faring population" of British Burmah, against 4½d. in Madras and 7½d. in Bombay Presidencies, where the right to distill and sell is sold by auction periodically." In this District licenses yield 5d. per head, and there is a tavern to every 1,260 of the population. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the sudder system to say if it could be worked in Ceylon, or why it has not been introduced into the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but the subject is worthy of attention and further inquiry.

*Stamps* continue to give an increasing revenue, although 1869 shewed a slight decrease, which has been more than covered by the large increase of £580 in 1870. A portion of this is due to the stamp duty on certificates of past births (over 5,000) registered during the year, but the rest must be taken as indicating a large increase in litigation, especially in the Minor Courts, owing to the decrease in the arrears of Police Court Cases, and the consequent necessity of at once bringing on the civil side disputes, which the parties hoped to get settled at a small expense under a semi-criminal guise.

*Reimbursement* of expenses incurred by Government, include for the first time a portion (£10 out of the £13) of the water-rate recovered from the lands benefited by the construction of Bóralé tank, the only irrigation work as yet completed in the District.

Plumbago.

*Sale of Government Property* has never in this District brought any considerable sum; the fall in the price of plumbago has nearly put an end to the digging in Government lands. To meet Ceylon plumbago in Cumberland was certainly a surprise; but when recently at the English lakes, I learnt that plumbago from this Island was mixed with the local graphite to make good pencils, the latter being too hard by itself for the purpose.

Timber.

Royalty on timber is brought to account under this head, but yields only a small sum. In reply to a reference from the Auditor-General, I entered fully into the question of the timber trade, and wrote as follows:—

(1.) *As regard rates*, the tariff in force in this Province is quite high enough, and very few permits are applied for, except by Contractors for the Public Works' Department requiring heavy timber for bridges. The District Road Committee finds it cheaper, for small quantities, to buy trees in accessible localities from private owners, it being almost impossible to supervise workmen in a forest, either in the amount of destruction they do to growing trees, or in the work actually done. Jack timber can be bought in Mátara at 3s. to 4s. per cubic foot, ready sawn, in small quantities, while at Wilpitta Estate in this District the proprietors have made money by selling the trees at from 6d. to 2s. according to quality, as they stand in the jungle, in a locality possessing fair facilities of removal, being within a few miles of the Kirama stream, a tributary of the Mátara river.

(2ndly.) The precautions enjoined by the Ordinance are the only ones adopted, a copy of any license issued being also forwarded to the Kórále Headmen; royalty is levied at the time of issuing the license, calculated on the dimensions given therein.

Cases of *illicit felling* are rare in this District, and, when they occur, are sure to be discovered, though the guilty parties generally escape detection. It is sometimes done to get the local Headmen into trouble, the fact being brought to light by a petition. *En passant*, I may remark, that though the "right of petition" is considered elsewhere the safeguard of the subject, in Ceylon it is undoubtedly the greatest protection Government and its servants possess, keeping them informed of all current events and the actions of their subordinate officers:—"giving a petition" being equivalent to the British practice of writing to the local paper,—a petition to the Governor ranking with a "letter in the *Times*."

Right of petition.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MATARA Report.

Leaving upon illicit felling, is the clearing of Crown chenas, my views on which point will be found fully stated in my Annual Report for 1868 (p. 284 of (printed) Administration Reports), to which I invite attention, especially as to the necessity of surveying and demarcating all existing forests in the neighbourhood of villages.

(*Bodly.*) As regards *replacing timber* felled, by fresh planting, nothing is now done, although it is a most important branch of the subject. The Government of India, some years ago, saw the necessity of attending to the matter, although their forest reserves are immeasurably greater than ours. I annex an extract from an official publication, summarising what has been already done.

As many descriptions of Ceylon timber are undeniably of good quality, and sufficiently large enough for most practical purposes, there can be no second question as to the propriety of replacing that cut down, by fresh plantations, if it is found on examination that there are not sufficient young trees in every forest to keep it up.

The planting of teak especially is very desirable; the Dutch in their time, and later Mr. Mooyart, when Collector of this District (circa 1830), made extensive plantations, only a few of which now remain. It is usual to depreciate Ceylon teak, but without good grounds. Of its *durability* there can be no room for doubt; the core of the piles taken out of the old Matara bridge, after some fifty years' use, being still as sound timber as could be wished for; while there are several bridges in the Gangaboda Pattu, on the line of well-frequented paths, with sound teak beams and planking (1½ inch generally), which will bear a horse with safety even now, though first laid down fully half a century ago.

As to the size to which Ceylon teak will grow, the trees in this Kachcheri and in the Weligama Rest-house grounds bear favourable testimony, the largest being 9 feet in circumference, and straight and long in proportion. They are said to be 75 years old.

As to rapidity of growth, the figures are also reliable and favourable. Of the trees planted at Weligama by Mr. Mooyart, there are three over five feet in circumference; and of those planted by Captain Barton in 1857, there are 2 over 5 feet,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | „ | 4 | „ |
| 27 | „ | 3 | „ |
| 22 | „ | 2 | „ |

The latter stand in the esplanade just outside the Fort of Matara, in a very poor soil and exposed position.

There are several small teak gardens, still Government property, about the District, from which young trees can be procured for making fresh plantations at very small expense. Mr. Burton, the Superintending Officer, Public Works' Department, shares with me the opinion, that Ceylon teak is an excellent wood, and, as it grows on high land, is less sappy than the Moulmein teak, which flourishes best in swampy places. Mr. Adams, when acting here during my absence, also brought to notice the propriety of making fresh plantations; but nothing has hitherto come of his representations.

*Jack* is another most valuable tree which is growing more scarce, owing to a large trade being now carried on in what is known as "garden timber," especially during the last few years of drought and scarcity, when the poorer classes were only too glad to sell their trees to obtain food, the trade increasing and thriving proportionately as the raw material was procurable at very low rates. Being found everywhere growing in accessible positions and inhabited neighbourhoods, the cost of sawing, removal, and other incidental expenses is far less than for forest timber, permitting of a much higher price being given for the original tree than the royalty levied by Government. Much of this timber finds its way to Galle, and according to the following estimate, worked out on data furnished to me (by the Wadu Arachchi of the Gravets), there must be a handsome profit for all parties.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 square feet of planks, 1 inch thick, can be sold at 5*d.* per foot | | | £2 1 8 (= 8½ cubic feet.) |
| Price of tree | £0 | 15 | 0 |
| Cutting and putting in position | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sawing | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Transport to Matara | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Supervision | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 16 0 (= 4*s.* per cubic foot.) |
| Leaving a profit of | £0 | 5 | 8 (= 16 per cent.) |

All the Mudaliyars report that no steps are being taken to replace trees now being felled to meet this demand, and that it is beginning to affect the supply of edible fruits, jack forming a very important part of the food of the poorer classes, particularly in years of drought, when grain cultivation fails and cocoanut trees give short crops.

Plantations of jack can be made and increased at once without any expense to Government, as shadowed forth in my Annual Report already referred to (p. 234), by following the example set us by our predecessors in the Government of the Island, the Dutch, and utilising the numerous lots of high land which have been surveyed, but for which no purchasers can be found. These I would give out to individuals, on condition of their planting a certain number of jack, cocoanuts, &c., per acre, one-half to be, according to custom, the planters, at the end of a certain number of years (say ten). Government undertaking not to part with its interest sooner; a small annual rent of 1*s.* an acre might be levied to prevent proscription running, and survey fees would, I think, be gladly paid, to obtain possession at the beginning. Everybody is aware how paying this is as a speculation, and private purchasers of waste land have already adopted it; but there are many more who would undertake to plant on such conditions, too poor to buy out the Government interest, while the extent of suitable lands in private hands is very small, and its title generally uncertain. If therefore

my suggestion is followed, there would be in a few years a number of valuable gardens, Government property, worth at least £5 an acre, the present upset price, in the place of an equal area of waste land, which will not fetch one-fifth that sum.

(4thly.) As regards the *felling* of timber and exposing it for sale at convenient *depots*, I think a great deal might be done, and it has been found to pay right well in India (where an expensive Forest Department, with a large staff of elephants, is kept up), as shewn by the following figures:—

| | Receipts. | Charges. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| 1863—4 Actual ... ..... ..... ..... | 3,044,430 | — | — |
| 1864—5 „ ..... ..... ..... ... | 3,502,022 | 1,862,461 | 1,639,561 |
| 1865—6 „ ... ..... ..... ..... | 3,563,382 | 2,136,387 | 1,426,995 |
| 1866—7 „ ..... ..... ..... ... | 3,044,183 | 2,051,145 | 993,038 |
| 1867—8 „ ..... ..... ..... ..... | 3,315,884 | 2,244,564 | 1,071,320 |
| 1868—9 „ ..... ..... ..... ... | 4,200,737 | 2,602,845 | 1,597,888 |
| 1869—70 Regular Estimate ..... ..... | 4,672,363 | 3,508,834 | 1,163,529 |
| 1870—71 Budget „ ..... ..... ... | 5,961,800 | 4,451,386 | 1,510,414 |

I was engaged for some months when I first came to the Island, under the Provincial Road Committee of the Western Province, cutting millilla in the Pasdun Kóralé for the Kalutara bridge, and the insight then gained, supported by subsequent experience and enquiries, leads me to believe, that though cutting one particular kind of timber is expensive, it would pay well to cut everything that was likely to prove useful—some being fit for one purpose and some for another—and placing it in convenient depots, where purchasers would be sure of finding what they required. By doing this all the large trees would be cleared away, leaving the younger ones with plenty of room to grow up. I believe the purchasers of the forest now formed into cocoanut estates in the Salpiti Kóralé, between Haywella and Avisáwélla, obtained more than the first cost for the privilege of cutting the timber growing on these lands.

On the agency to be employed for obtaining a supply of timber for the proposed depots, I am by no means clear. A special Forest Department would be, I think, too expensive, and the same objection applies to the intervention of the Public Works' Department. On the whole, I feel inclined to favour the appointment of an Inspector of Woods and Forests (with an Assistant, if necessary) who could go round, and generally advise operations carried out by a subordinate of the Assistant Agent.

For this purpose I would have a special superior salaried Headman in lieu of a mere overseer, as otherwise there is sure to be an illicit trade in timber felled at Government expense; and I would therefore recommend the re-establishment of the Mudaliyarship of the Woods, an officer formerly charged with the duty of providing all timber required for Government, and of generally checking inroads on Crown forests, whose supervision, being very jealously looked on by the regular Headmen, would of course be all the more effectual.

(5thly.) In the Mátara District there is no trade in Government timber worthy of the name, nor any great extinction of the existing forest, though undoubtedly great damage was done some years ago before the District was opened out by roads, and nearly all the best timber is gone from most localities near streams, sufficiently large to allow of carriage by water. There is however a quantity of valuable wood still remaining in the District in forests which are being gradually rendered more accessible by the extension of the system of minor roads.

The present permission to cut fence-sticks without license, or even notice to the Headmen, is very much abused, and leads to numbers of young trees being injured or destroyed.

---

*Extracts from Report on the Conservancy of Forests in India.*

"By the settlement operations all forest land which is private property will be duly separated from land which is the property of the State. In forest lands which are private property, no authoritative interference for objects of conservancy will be necessary. In all other forest lands at the disposal of the State, the best will be marked off as reserved forest tracts, and entrusted to the Forest Department; and in the rest the conservancy of the forests will be entrusted to the Civil authorities of the district. The reserved tracts will be brought under all the processes of professional forestry—pruning, thinning, planting, and the like. In the rest, or unreserved forests, the Civil Officers will prevent the most valuable kinds, such as teak and sal, being cut without permission. As regards the common kinds of trees, the people will be allowed to cut them without restriction. By these means it is hoped, that on the one hand, the interests of the State will be guarded, and on the other the requirements of the people will be considered." * * *

"The Forest Department was reorganised under an Inspector-General in 1864. In some Provinces a considerable share in the management of the forests has been allotted to the Civil Officers; in others, the control is mainly vested in the Officers of the Forest Department. Attempts to introduce a regular plan of operations, in order to regulate the annual yield of the forests, in accordance with the amount produced either by natural reproduction or by cultivation, have been made in several Provinces. Such a plan of operations has been followed for the last thirteen years in the teak forests of British Burmah. For one division of the Oudh State forests also, a regular plan of operations has been sanctioned for two years. In the Punjab also, endeavours have been made to determine the annual yield of several forest districts, in accordance with the quantity of growing materials and the rate of reproduction. In 1866 the expediency of introducing men who had undergone a special professional training, was recognised. Several practical foresters from Scotland were sent for, and two Forest Officers, who had served some time in the State forests of Hanover and the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt."

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.
MÁTARA.
Report

*Expenditure.*—The cost of administering the District during the past year was about £4,500, equivalent to about 7¼*d.* per head, as shewn in the following Statement of the sums paid during the past two years by me as sub-accountant, to the several departments, and the drafts cashed in the favour of those drawing their expenditure from their head offices.

| | | 1869. | | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue and Judicial Establishment by the Assistant Agent | | £2,582 | ..... | £2,585 |
| Revenue and Judicial Services, exclusive of Establishment | | 567 | ..... | 471 |
| | | 3,149 | ..... | 3,056 |
| Drafts cashed in favour of | Fiscal's Establishment | 1,037 | .... | 827 |
| | Land Registrar's Department. | 323 | ..... | 285 |
| | Domestic Events' Reg. „ | 214 | ..... | 344 |
| | | 1,574 | ..... | 1,456 |
| | | £...4.723 | ..... | £...4,512 |

*IV.—Irrigation.*

Satisfactory progress has been made in forwarding the earnest wishes of the people to make their agricultural industries to a great extent independent of the fluctuations of the weather. The only work completed under His Excellency's scheme, and in full operation, is Bóralé tank, the masonry and sluices of which, carried out by the Public Works' Department, answer admirably, and appear most substantial. There was some misunderstanding regarding the short channels leading to and from the sluices, but this I lost no time in settling on my return, by having them executed by the landowners interested, there never having been any intention to ask Government assistance in this trifling matter. The second bund has sunk somewhat, but was not damaged by the January floods; it wants raising slightly, which is now being carried out. This tank benefits over 400 acres, and the water rate is eight-pence per acre, while the total cost of the earthwork, channels, &c., has been £250 10*s.*, contributed entirely by the people.

Bóralé tank.

Although these lands are situated in the most favourable portion of the District, the happy effects of irrigation are most marked, especially in Bóralé and Mudugamuwa, which do not share with Jamburugoda and Pollalla the benefit of being occasionally flooded by the Polwatta river; the tank has by the first crop repaid the proprietors in full the total first cost, and given Government a return of nearly 40 per cent. on the amount advanced for the masonry; the exact figures are as follows:—

| Village. | Sowing Extent. | | Gross Produce. | | Sold for. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | £ | £ |
| Madugamuwé and Bóralé ..... | 67 | 635 | 191 | 2,540 | 6 | 45 |
| Jamburugoda and Pollatta ..... | 884 | 1,328 | 2,891 | 5,040 | 63 | 78 |
| | 951 | 1,963 | 3,082 | 7,580 | 69 | 123 |
| Increase in 1870 over 1869 ..... | 1,012 | | 4,500, worth £562 | | 54 | |

*Kekanadura tank* has filled—vaticinations to the contrary notwithstanding—more rapidly than I expected, considering the rainfall; and the water rose to over thirty feet at the outlet.* The channels have not yet been completed, and await the sanction of a supplementary estimate—a very ordinary contingency, in view of these being the first works of the nature undertaken, with no previous data as a guide. The use of the water already collected has been allowed *gratis* for cultivation of such lands as can be irrigated by the channels already completed, and about 250 acres so watered have been worked up and sown.

*Devegama tank*, when rapidly drawing near completion, had its embankment swept away by an exceedingly heavy flood, caused by a rainfall of nine inches in one night over a very large watershed; a sort of accident to which irrigation works are liable, and extreme precaution cannot always guard against. A supplementary estimate has however been sanctioned for the repair of the damaged earthwork; the masonry received no injury.

*Hali Ella* is the site of the new work begun in the Gangaboda Pattu, as a store tank to supplement the volume of the Kirema stream, the best feeders of which were in 1858 diverted to water the Giruwa Pattu, to the great damage of the lands dependent thereon in this District. The spread of this tank will be 280 acres, and depth at sluice head 30 feet;

* It would have been full now, had we not to run off any further accumulation of water to prevent a frequented minor road being swamped, and thereby rendered impassable, pending the opening of a new route.

a canal will lead from it to the stream, and four annicuts on the latter will raise and divert its waters through various channels, several miles in length, of which five miles and two annicuts are provided for in the present year's Estimates, and are now under construction.

Maramba.

*Minor works by villagers.*—Owing to the lateness of my return, the only fresh work of this nature undertaken has been the Maremba tank, at the 27th mile-post on the new Morowak Kórálé road. There had been long-standing disputes about this tank between the owners of the lands benefited and a dismissed Vidána Arachchi, who, claiming the bed by virtue of a purchase for a very small sum, proceeded to exercise his right by cultivating it with paddy in 1868; but I ventured to impugn his claim by seizing the whole crop, which sold for some £37 odd, and, on the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, resumed possession. An action by the claimant is now pending before the District Court of Galle.* The spread of this tank is 27 acres, and it benefits nearly 200 acres. The villagers have completed the earthwork at a cost of £40, but I have been unable to provide a sluice, having had no time to supervise the work myself, and no person to entrust it to; but hope during the course of this year to put in one of the cheaper sluices on my own pattern. Those already erected at Mákawita and Kamburugama have proved very fairly successful, costing from £2 to £3, against £30, the cheapest sluice the Public Works' Department can put up; while the village sluice designed by Mr. Molesworth requires such superior masonry, expensive cement, and careful setting, that the ordinary native masons cannot be entrusted to erect them without constant European supervision; and two built during my absence on leave, and referred to in Mr. Dawson's Report for 1869, have not proved successful, owing to defective work.

Naotunna.

Mahawewa, in Naotunna, was damaged by the floods in January, owing, I suspect, to the overflow not being kept clear by the villagers and Headmen. As the Kekanadura scheme will provide for the effectual irrigation of the lands below this tank, there is no intention of doing more than repairing it sufficiently to act as a reservoir to utilize the tailwater of the fields draining into it.

New works for 1873.

The works proposed for 1873 are the remaining annicuts and channels in connection with the Kirima stream, and the construction of another store tank at Elawella or other suitable locality, to water the lands in the eastern portion of the Gangaboda Pattu, about Kirinda, running down and joining those dependent on the Kirima stream already alluded to. After these, the next work to be taken up is a tank for the benefit of the Belpagams and Upper Attmalia in Gangaboda Pattu, lying on the bank of the Mátara river, but too high to be economically irrigated thereby.

Payment in kind.

The general features of the Irrigation Scheme are now well known, and the people see that, in this District at least, action is following on promises. The magnitude of the works nearly completed has also inspired confidence, and removed fears of the water supply running short when most required, as it generally does in their village tanks, resulting often in no crop being left to meet the water-rate on the land. There is consequently no longer any objection to the principle of repaying what is expended to benefit their lands, but there is a marked wish to repay *in kind*; the more so as the relation between the renters and cultivators in this District are, as a rule, very satisfactory, and the extreme sub-division of land gives rise to complicated arrangements and quarrellings amongst the shareholders. There is no doubt, this mode of payment would very much facilitate the collection, and, as it does not touch any cardinal point of the scheme, I would feel inclined to make the concession, though not prepared to go as far as so eminent an authority as Sir Bartle Frere, that "no system which does not harmonize with popular usage should ever be adopted." It could be worked practically by increasing the share of the crops to be paid to Government sufficiently to cover the annual instalment due as water-rate; for instance, in the case of the Hakmena works, for which £3,500 will be charged to the people on lands giving Government a tythe, without irrigation, of £453, and, irrigated, at least £800 a year, by increasing the rate from one-tenth to one-seventh,

| | |
|---|---|
| A total revenue would come in of | £1,150 |
| From which, deducting the original liability (of 1-10th) | 800 |
| There would remain | £ 350 |

to be placed against the expenditure on the work. In the same way, in the Gangaboda Pattu, where the proposed works will cost about £8,000, to benefit lands likely to give £1,800 as tythe,

| | |
|---|---|
| A seventh of the crop would yield | £2,600 |
| Deduct one-tenth due to Government | 1,800 |
| Leaving | £ 800 |

to be credited to the works in reduction of the advance for their construction. Although I have taken one-seventh as the rate here, I have little doubt regular cultivation and increased crops would speedily and necessarily attend the certain water supply, and make it possible to reduce the proportion to one-eighth, or even less,—the example at Bórálé being very encouraging in this respect.

* Since decided in favour of the Crown by the District Judge, against whose judgment an appeal has been taken.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Mátara.

Report.

As an interesting contribution to the history of the Irrigation question, and as showing how soon after the abolition of Rájakáriya the want was felt of a legal means of enforcing attention to village customs, I append the following letter, dated July 1st, 1834, from Mr. J. Barnett, at that time Assistant Agent of Mátara:—

"I have the honor to enclose a report from the Mudaliyar of the Gangaboḍa Pattu, with my order annexed, shewing the manner in which I have deemed it expedient to dispose of the present question. The frequent representations of this nature, and my own remarks on the state of the country, make me consider it extremely advisable that some enactment should be passed, by which the village laws may be enforced according to local customs and observances. In the absence of any municipal authorities or parish funds it is hopeless to expect that individuals will step forward to support the interests of the community by civil actions; and it is equally apparent, that the mere non-observance of an obligation of the nature alluded to cannot be treated as a criminal offence.

"The variety of my official occupations does not allow me to direct so much attention to these matters as I could wish; but, if I am asked what remedy I could propose, I would suggest that in each village the Vidána A'rachchi (as the inferior agent of Government), the Mayorals (as attached to the soil by hereditary appointment, and the acknowledged arbitrators in all matters of cultivation), and two or three respectable landowners to be chosen by them, should be authorized to inquire into all matters connected with the erections of dams, passage of water-courses, and other questions embracing the irrigation of paddy lands; and that their decision, although necessarily precluded from any force in itself, should be considered as sufficient ground for the Government Proctor to proceed against the wrong-doer by action in competent Court. Any sums recovered in such suits would necessarily be employed by the Agent in repairing the injury complained of. I am not conversant with the laws and customs of the Malabar districts, but I believe, in all the Siphalese Provinces there are corresponding situations to those of Mayorals, either under the names of Vel-Vidanes, Kariakorana, or Gamarala.

"I am well aware that these suggestions are not free from objection, and they are merely thrown out as a basis upon which some better system may be constructed. The late Charter and Orders from His Majesty's Government in England having dispossessed the Agent and his Assistants of any judicial authority, it becomes necessary that some expedient should be substituted, by which the agricultural interests of the country will be protected.

"There are few men, I imagine, familiar with the affairs of this Island, who will not readily admit that the power formerly vested in Collectors of settling village disputes, was, when judicially administered on circuits, a source of benefit to the country; at present, as I before stated, no such power exists, and the Agent of Revenue, or his Assistants, as far as *enforcing orders*, are a mere cypher in the Province. I admit that much can be, and is done by persuasion, aided by a sort of instinctive respect which the natives retain for those servants of Government they have long known, and for the institution by which they have hitherto been ruled; but those ties on public feeling are loosening rapidly, and as a new generation spring up, and the present servants of Government are replaced by others without local knowledge, it will be discovered that the system as it now stands is not sufficiently effective. If the few remarks I have thrown together appear to you worthy of attention, it will be for you to submit them to Government. One thing is quite certain, that the non-observance of the village laws is a matter of complaint throughout the whole country, and the further the spot is from civilisation, the greater the abuse.

"P. S.—Since writing the above, a representation has been made to me that the crops of a whole village are damaged through the obstinacy of one individual, who will not erect his fence. There is no law that I am aware of, by which this omission can be punished, and before a Civil suit is commenced, half the crop may be destroyed."

## V.—*Census and Vital Statistics.*

Although more properly belonging to the review of the present year, I think it well to place shortly on record, while it is fresh in my memory, what were the local arrangements made for taking the Census. The Police Officers were, whenever practicable, appointed enumerators, and outsiders only named where these Headmen were indifferent scholars, or their districts too large for one man; and (except in the Morowak Kóralé) each Vidáné A'rachchi was appointed the district enumerator for his division; by this means the schedules were passed in review by two independent individuals possessing local knowledge. All the schedules were then examined by the Mudaliyar of the Kóralé and special assistants to detect palpable errors, inconsistencies and omissions, and have them rectified before transmission. An abstract of the Returns, prepared for my information, gives the following result:—

| Pattu or Kóralé. | No. of Houses. | No. of Schedules (Families.) | No. of Persons, as per Census Return. | No. of Road Ordinance Labourers. | No. of Persons as per Annual Return, 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four Gravets ... ... ... | 3,025 | 3,790 | 18,624 | 3,414 | 18,028 |
| Weligam Kóralé ... ... | 7,203 | 7,623 | 41,558 | 8,611 | 37,420 |
| Gangaboḍa Pattu ... ... | 4,945 | 5,739 | 26,333 | 5,686 | 26,860 |
| Weliaboḍa Pattu ... ... | 4,962 | 6,062 | 28,116 | 5,983 | 24,825 |
| Kandaboḍa Pattu ... ... | 3,446 | 3,929 | 16,904 | 3,588 | 14,852 |
| Morowak Kóralé ... ... | 2,087 | 2,365 | 11,777 | 2,435 | 9,666 |
| Total ... | 25,668 | 29,518 | 143,502 | 29,717 | 131,651 |

This gives a total of 143,500, which is considerably over what had been hitherto taken as the population of the District. Mr. Cairns made a careful Return in 1862, and arrived at the conclusion it was 128,000; a careful deduction from the Road Ordinance Returns and other statistics, made by me in 1868, gave 133,000. But, as proof of what can be done in the way of collecting statistics by a willing agent, I may mention that the Mudaliyar of the Gangaboda Pattu returned his population for the past year within 227 of the exact figure, as given by the Census. All the enquiries made by me tend to shew that a very correct enumeration has been made: there was some little alarm in the more out of the way parts of the District, especially in the Morowak Kóralé, but this was dispelled by my personally visiting the districts, and appointing and instructing the enumerators publicly; while, to meet any possible difficulty, I remained in the Morowak Kóralé for a few days at the time of taking the Census. The only real trouble which threatened, was a wide-spread intention on the part of the enumerators to demand payment from the people for filling up the schedules; but having fortunately heard of this in time, I immediately had it proclaimed by beat of tom-tom, that no such charge was authorized, and that any enumerator discovered receiving money would be tried for extortion before the Supreme Court, and probably be transported. This intimation was perfectly sufficient, and in a few cases where money had been received it was returned with a douceur to secure silence.

With a correct enumeration, and an increase in figures of the population hitherto taken for statistical purposes, it will be necessary to again investigate at some future time the proportion of the various domestic events to the number of inhabitants. In consequence of past and present births being mixed up in the Returns for 1869 and 1870, I shall defer doing so until my next Report, when, with the accumulation of more correct statistics, I hope to be in a position to submit more reliable deductions.

Vital statistics.

The actual number of domestic events registered during the past four years in this District, is as follows:—

| | 1870. | 1869. | 1868. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marriages | 1,584 | 806 | 684 | 369 |
| Births (inclusive of Past Births) | 9,421* | 4,872 | 3,722 | 2,093 |
| Deaths | 2,804 | 4,241 | 4,079 | 4,033 |

The following Table exhibits the proportion contributed by each caste, in continuation of similar Tables in my Reports for previous years; the more equitable distribution, and the great increase in the numbers of marriages registered (1,584 against 684 in 1868), shews that all classes are increasingly sensible of the advantages to be gained by conforming to so important a legal requirement as registration.

| Population. | | Marriages. | | | Births. | | | Deaths. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1870. | | 1869. | 1870. | | 1869. | 1870. | | 1869. |
| Caste. | Per-centage. | No. | Per-centage. | Per-centage. | No. | Per-centage. | Per-centage. | No. | Per-centage. | Per-centage. |
| Vellálles ... | 57·2 | 960 | 60·6 | 56·4 | 5,311 | 56·3 | 55·1 | 1,618 | 57·7 | 52·5 |
| Chandoes ... | 12·3 | 176 | 11·1 | 10· | 1,233 | 13· | 16·9 | 258 | 10·6 | 6·4 |
| Fishers ... ... | 10·6 | 137 | 8·6 | 16·4 | 1,112 | 11·8 | 18·6 | 233 | 8·3 | 9·6 |
| Smiths ... ... | 3· | 38 | 2·4 | 3·6 | 279 | 3· | 1·3 | 104 | 3·7 | 4·3 |
| Jaggery caste ... | 2·6 | 48 | 3· | 4· | 250 | 2·6 | 5·2 | 70 | 2·5 | 6· |
| Washers ... | 4·2 | 92 | 5·9 | 5·4 | 380 | 4· | 2· | 107 | 3·8 | 3· |
| Burghers ... ... | ·1 | — | — | — | 6 | ·1 | ·1 | 5 | ·2 | ·3 |
| Moors and Tamils | 1·5 | — | — | — | 94 | 1· | 1·8 | 109 | 3·9 | 10·4 |
| Lower castes ... | 8·5 | 133 | 8·4 | 4·2 | 766 | 8·2 | 9· | 260 | 9·3 | 7·5 |
| Total ... | 100· | 1,584 | 100· | 100· | 9,421 | 100· | 100· | 2,804 | 100· | 100· |

*Births* within the year are now considerably in excess of deaths—4,271 against 2,804—a very gratifying feature; there was a birth to every 34, and a death for every 51, of the actual population.

*Deaths* numbered 2,804, a very great decrease on former years. The causes of death classified, give the following result. Details will be found in the Appendix.

| | 1870. | | 1869. | | 1868. | | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Per-centage. | | Per-centage. | | Per-centage. | | Per-centage. |
| Zymotic | 1,700 | 60·6 | | 70·3 | | 73·9 | | 79·5 |
| Constitutional | 142 | 5· | | 6· | | 4·3 | | 2·5 |
| Local | 640 | 22·4 | | 16·9 | | 14·7 | | 12·8 |
| Developmental | 242 | 9· | | 4·8 | | 4·8 | | 3·2 |
| Violent | 80 | 3· | | 2· | | 2·3 | | 2· |
| | 2,804 | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 1181 |

* Of these, 5,130 were past births.—See Table III.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MAYORS.

Report.

*Sex.*—Of the above 2,804 deaths, 1,447 were males and 1,357 females; or, in proportion, of over 106 men to 100 women. The Returns of previous years were as under:—

| | Actual Numbers. | | Proportion. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1870 | 1,447 | 1,357 | 106 | 100 |
| 1869 | 2,090 | 2,151 | 97 | 100 |
| 1868 | 2,054 | 2,026 | 101 | 100 |
| 1867 (10 months) | 2,050 | 1,990 | 103 | 100 |
| Average | — | — | 102 | 100 |
| English Returns | | | 100 | 103 |

*Ages.*—Eleven boys and thirty-eight girls were married before the tender age of fifteen, but the great majority of the men waited till they were over twenty-five to take this important step in life, while over one-third of the brides were under twenty.

In deaths, 38 per cent. were of young children under five. Full details will be found in the Appendix.

VI.—*Fiscal's Department.*

Continues to work satisfactorily, and to meet promptly the requirements of the Courts; complaints being almost *nil*, I am happy to say. Much greater regularity also exists in the Returns, as shown by the following Comparative Statements:—

| | 1870. | 1869. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Writs returned before due date | 3,187 | 2,465 | 1,543 |
| Within one week after | 646 | 868 | 856 |
| „ two weeks „ | 175 | 396 | 582 |
| „ three „ „ | 64 | 195 | 449 |
| Over „ „ „ | 38 | 136 | 414 |

The great delay in 1868 in making Returns, was owing to the dilatoriness on the part of Headmen in making their reports to the office, but this cause of arrears was to a very great extent removed by the practice, alluded to further on, of holding all sales at the office. Of ordinary civil process, exclusive of writs, 7,477* (originals) were issued for service on 13,249 individuals; of whom 12,100 were duly served, 108 had died, and 1,041, equivalent to 7 per cent., were not to be found. In March of this year the latter Returns fell to 5 per cent. The figures for the previous years are as under:—

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Served | 12,211 | 10,715 | 12,100 |
| Dead | 122 | 56 | 108 |
| Not to be found | 1,138 | 1,038 | 1,041 |
| | 13,471 | 11,809 | 13,249 |
| Originals | 7,038 | 6,604 | 7,477 |

The following Return will shew how the business transacted through this Department has increased in the past three years, chiefly, I believe, on account of the increased regularity with which Judicial work is now disposed of.

| | 1870. | 1869. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount recovered: | £ | £ | £ |
| In actual money | 6,351 | 5,300 | 1,791 |
| Credited to holders of Writs | 3,071 | 2,135 | 4,016 |
| | 9,422 | 7,435 | 5,807 |
| Total number of sales | 2,830 | 2,793 | 1,892 |
| Claims: | | | |
| Allowed | 1,013 | 776 | 588 |
| Disallowed wholly | 416 | 465 | 213 |
| „ in part | 30 | 30 | 2 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 38 | 37 | 28 |

The most striking feature in this Statement is the increase in the actual money recoveries, and the great decrease in the credit taken by holders of writs in reduction of their claims. In explanation of this, I should state that the complaints against Headmen were in 1867-8 so numerous, and the difficulty at arriving at the truth of the allegations *pro* and *con* regarding sales held by them on the spot, was so difficult, that on a representation to the Judicial Officers, I succeeded in obtaining an order (endorsed on each writ) that the "sale be held at the Fiscal's office, unless the parties wish otherwise." Nearly every sale is therefore held at the office, due notice being given on the spot and in the village, besides other places required by law, and there are now few or no com-

* Exclusive of Police Court process, which do not in this District go through the Fiscal.

plaints. Amongst other advantages of this system, I may mention that lands generally sell above the appraised value,—the contrary having been the rule under the previous practice. Holders of writs have therefore fewer facilities for getting their debtors' property for what they choose to bid, and a friendly auctioneer to accept; competition is the rule, and outsiders more frequently the purchasers, leading to less credit being required, and more actual money recovered, to the great benefit of the execution debtors.

The Returns to writs were as follows during the last three years:—

| | 1870. | | | 1869. | | | 1868. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District Court. | Court of Requests. | Total. | District Court. | Court of Requests. | Total. | District Court. | Court of Requests. | Total. |
| *Money Recoveries.* | | | | | | | | | |
| By sale | 346 | 699 | | 225 | 626 | | 248 | 455 | |
| Without sale | 21 | 96 | | 10 | 124 | | 36 | 138 | |
| | 367 | 795 | 1,072 | 235 | 750 | 985 | 284 | 593 | 877 |
| Property sequestered | 401 | 397 | | 206 | 291 | | 307 | 999 | |
| No property do. | 59 | 59 | | 41 | 124 | | 36 | 71 | |
| | 460 | 456 | 916 | 247 | 715 | 962 | 343 | 1,070 | 1,413 |
| *Sales stayed, namely —* | | | | | | | | | |
| To investigate claims | 87 | 139 | | 31 | 163 | | 51 | 120 | |
| For want of bidders | 128 | 247 | | 96 | 396 | | 18 | 49 | |
| At request of parties | 477 | 492 | | 199 | 882 | | 188 | 404 | |
| Other reasons | 47 | 74 | | 4 | 15 | | 7 | 20 | |
| | 739 | 952 | 1,691 | 320 | 1,458 | 178 | 244 | 693 | 837 |
| *Unexecuted, because* | | | | | | | | | |
| Settled | 54 | 118 | | 9 | 107 | | 14 | 42 | |
| Fine allowed, being insufficient | 14 | 13 | | 13 | 27 | | 2 | 20 | |
| By request | — | 69 | | 4 | 2 | | 32 | 32 | |
| Other reasons | 48 | 27 | | 42 | 98 | | 47 | 112 | |
| | 116 | 218 | 334 | 68 | 234 | 302 | 95 | 206 | 301 |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | — | — | 43 | 89 | 132 |
| | 1,682 | 2,331 | 4,013 | 870 | 3,157 | 4,027 | 1,009 | 2,551 | 3,561 |

I am unable to compare these figures with the Returns of any other District, as the Administration Reports published include no statistics from any similar department in the Island.

*Conclusion.*

In my Report for 1868 I apologised for its length, as I was about to quit the Island on leave for a while, and there were many points I was anxious to touch upon. I might now plead the absence itself for the inevitable prolixity on this occasion, but have come to the conclusion that no excuse is necessary. The fact is, so many questions of interest, both of local administration and touching the welfare of the whole Island, come before an Assistant Agent, on which he at least has his say, or—to speak more officially—expresses his opinion, that he is in a manner bound in an Annual Report to give at length an account, more or less detailed, of his stewardship, alike to support the claims of his charge, and give the Government which he serves an opportunity of judging how far he is doing justice to the interests committed to his care, and what consideration is due to the views which he advocates.

"Ever strive for the whole thing;
"And canst thou thyself not a whole be
"As a subservient link with that which whole is combine."
*(Schiller.)*

E. Elliott,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MÁTARA.

Appendix.

# APPENDIX.

## I.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Assistant Government Agent of Mátara, from 1851 to 1870.

| Revenue. | Annual Average. 1851-55. | 1856-60. | 1861-65. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered | 146 ... | 392 ... | 169 ... | 132 ... | 838 ... | 858 ... | 708 ... | 1,282 |
| Land Sales ... ... ... | — ... | *2,126 ... | 3,473 ... | 1,383 ... | 3,094 ... | 910 ... | 1,897 ... | 784 |
| Land Revenue | 5,980 ... | 8,900 ... | 8,121 ... | 11,685 ... | 8,250 ... | 6,714 ... | 6,905 ... | 6,698 |
| Rents, exclusive of Land ... | 243 ... | 350 ... | 848 ... | 838 ... | 765 ... | 911 ... | 902 ... | 806 |
| Licenses ... ... ... | 819 ... | 992 ... | 957 ... | 984 ... | 1,945 ... | 2,160 ... | 2,185 ... | 4,030 |
| Stamps ... ... ... | 3 ... | 4 ... | 1,790 ... | 2,548 ... | 2,382 ... | 2,549 ... | 2,352 ... | 2,892 |
| Taxes.—Assessment on Houses and Gardens ... | — ... | — ... | 53 ... | 170 ... | 220 ... | 220 ... | 137 ... | 324 |
| Postage ... ... ... | 83 ... | 58 ... | 31 ... | 47 ... | 49 ... | 69 ... | 54 ... | 25 |
| Fines and Forfeitures ... | 96 ... | 217 ... | 216 ... | 218 ... | 217 ... | 152 ... | 171 ... | 208 |
| Sale of Government Property ... | 7 ... | 15 ... | 25 ... | 55 ... | 2 ... | 66 ... | 22 ... | 37 |
| Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government ... ... | 37 ... | 94 ... | 53 ... | 144 ... | 194 ... | 131 ... | 123 ... | 195 |
| Interest ... ... ... | 6 ... | 12 ... | 23 ... | 10 ... | 31 ... | 42 ... | 119 ... | 189 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 111 ... | 73 ... | 14 ... | 10 ... | 4 ... | — ... | 151 ... | 4 |
| Special Receipts ... ... | 2 ... | 14 ... | 102 ... | 32 ... | 105 ... | 32 ... | 68 ... | 98 |
| Total | 7,529 | 10,973 | 15,873 | 17,889 | 18,976 | 14,731 | 16,094 | 17,691 |

* All in one year.

## III.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in Matára District, registered during 1870, 1869, 1868, and 1867.

| Registration Districts. | Marriages. | | | | Births. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1870. | | | | | | | |
| | 1870. | 1869. | 1868. | 1867. | Past. | Current. | 1869. | 1868. | 1867. | 1870. | 1869. | 1868. | 1867. |
| Four Gravets ... ... | 1 Fort ... | 4 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 35 | 52 | 30 | 24 | 56 | 61 | 35 |
| | 2 Kotuwegoda ... | 109 | 104 | 85 | 58 | 1004 | 556 | 937 | 581 | 253 | 384 | 453 | 424 | 327 |
| Weligabada Pattu ... | 1 Denedara ... | 209 | 69 | 56 | 43 | 450 | 623 | 559 | 446 | 176 | 297 | 374 | 336 | 253 |
| | 2 Dikwella ... ... | 243 | 55 | 58 | 11 | 578 | 419 | 413 | 361 | 177 | 347 | 345 | 322 | 230 |
| Kandaboda Pattu ... | 1 Hakmana ... ... | 74 | 26 | 30 | 16 | 136 | 261 | 154 | 187 | 96 | 257 | 531 | 369 | 580 |
| | 2 Ranchagoda ... | 74 | 19 | 29 | 13 | 18 | 208 | 88 | 119 | 71 | 138 | 240 | 203 | 323 |
| | 3 Attapala ... ... | 102 | 69 | 55 | 16 | 327 | 315 | 323 | 235 | 176 | 268 | 292 | 278 | 227 |
| Gaggaboda Pattu ... | 1 Angunna ... ... | 57 | 40 | 27 | 15 | 264 | 163 | 187 | 161 | 100 | 170 | 269 | 504 | 254 |
| | 2 Kottewatta ... | 72 | 26 | 24 | 7 | 92 | 192 | 111 | 116 | 74 | 121 | 217 | 204 | 319 |
| | 3 Pelane ... ... | 173 | 103 | 81 | 46 | 774 | 269 | 488 | 355 | 218 | 177 | 325 | 211 | 160 |
| Weligam Korálé ... | 1 Talgaswela ... | 82 | 44 | 63 | 24 | 380 | 308 | 451 | 278 | 251 | 146 | 198 | 185 | 180 |
| | 2 Deneppitiya ... | 90 | 62 | 46 | 24 | 325 | 365 | 430 | 236 | 127 | 191 | 262 | 207 | 137 |
| | 3 Akuressa ... ... | 178 | 88 | 62 | 23 | 645 | 325 | 448 | 302 | 180 | 302 | 220 | 214 | 167 |
| | 4 Beralapanatara ... | 86 | 73 | 32 | 16 | 38 | 111 | 85 | 51 | 74 | 116 | 161 | 120 | 108 |
| Morawak Korálé ... | 1 Bambukkene ... | 87 | 17 | 20 | 34 | 192 | 94 | 123 | 69 | 30 | 103 | 113 | 91 | |
| | Total ... | 1584 | 806 | 684 | 369 | 5138 | 4271 | 4872 | 3722 | 2093 | 2804 | 4237 | 4079 | 4033 |

## IV.

RETURN of Ages at time of Marriage and of Death, in Matára District, for 1870.

| Age. | 1870. Marriages. | | | 1870. Deaths. | | | 1867. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Per-centage. | Males. | Females. | Per-centage. | Males. | Females. | Per-centage. |
| Under 5 years ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 538 | 530 | 38 | 379 | 684 | 30·9 |
| Above 5 under 10 years ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 | 120 | 9 | 181 | 133 | 8·1 |
| 10 „ 15 ... ... | 11 | 38 | 1 | 67 | 58 | 4 | 108 | 69 | 4·4 |
| 15 „ 20 ... ... | 114 | 551 | 21 | 44 | 72 | 4 | 94 | 79 | 4·2 |
| 20 „ 25 ... ... | 435 | 369 | 25 | 36 | 37 | 3 | 96 | 92 | 4·6 |
| 25 „ 30 ... ... | 478 | 407 | 28 | 110 | 123 | 7 | 197 | 232 | 10·6 |
| 30 „ 45 ... ... | 322 | 175 | 16 | 135 | 91 | 8 | 185 | 171 | 8·9 |
| 45 „ 60 ... ... | 145 | 36 | 6 | 108 | 71 | 6·6 | 181 | 124 | 7·4 |
| 55 „ 65 ... ... | 70 | 13 | 2·74 | 124 | 96 | 8 | 195 | 183 | 9·3 |
| 65 „ 75 ... ... | 8 | ... | ·33 | 82 | 100 | 7 | 135 | 127 | 6·3 |
| 75 „ 85 ... ... | 1 | ... | ·09 | 62 | 49 | 3·8 | 68 | 64 | 3·4 |
| 85 „ 95 ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 39 | ·9 |
| 95 and upwards ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 6 | ·6 | 7 | 13 | ·9 |
| Total ... | 1584 | 1584 | 100 | 1447 | 1327 | 100 | 2042 | 1991 | 100 |

* All in one year.

V.

Causes of Deaths registered in the District of Mátara, during 1870, 1869, 1868, and 1867.

| Class. | Order. | Disease. | No. in 1870. | No. in 1869. | No. in 1868. | No. in 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zymotic | *Miasmatic* | Fever | 875 | 1,741 | 1,745 | 2,305 |
| | | Dysentery | 367 | 601 | 653 | 453 |
| | | Diarrhœa | 69 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Cholera | 54 | 52 | 99 | 79 |
| | | Rheumatism | 23 | 23 | 33 | 25 |
| | | Total— | 1,379 | 2,477 | 2,530 | 2,862 |
| | *Enthetic* | Syphilis | 11 | 22 | 37 | 13 |
| | | Hydrophobia | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Stricture | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Total— | 12 | 22 | 41 | 16 |
| | *Dietic* | Rickets | 309 | 474 | 441 | 321 |
| | | Starvation | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | | Total— | 309 | 474 | 444 | 323 |
| | | Zymotic Total— | 1,700 | 2,973 | 3,015 | 3,203 |
| Constitutional | *Diathetic Tubercular* | Dropsy | 106 | 188 | 140 | 103 |
| | | Consumption | 36 | 57 | 36 | 0 |
| | | Constitutional Total— | 142 | 245 | 176 | 103 |
| Local | *Diseases of the Nervous System* | Fits | 4 | 22 | 45 | 31 |
| | | Convulsion | 260 | 262 | 155 | 88 |
| | | Opthalmia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Madness | 2 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| | | Apoplexy | 0 | 5 | 2 | 15 |
| | | Throat disease | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Palsy | 38 | 19 | 13 | 9 |
| | | Total— | 309 | 317 | 224 | 176 |
| | *Respiratory Organs* | Asthma | 58 | 58 | 41 | 38 |
| | | Suffocation | 3 | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| | | Whooping Cough | 6 | 22 | 8 | 90 |
| | | Total— | 67 | 83 | 57 | 146 |
| | *Digestive Organs* | Aerial complaints | 30 | 85 | 46 | 19 |
| | | Jaundice | 93 | 160 | 141 | 82 |
| | | Piles | 12 | 10 | 20 | 20 |
| | | Hernia | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Gripe | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Total— | 148 | 264 | 211 | 121 |
| | *Generative Organs* | Hydrocele | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| | | Total— | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| | *Integumentary System* | Boils and Ulcers | 71 | 79 | 98 | 72 |
| | | Measles | 43 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mumps | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Leprosy | 0 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| | | Total— | 116 | 97 | 100 | 81 |
| | | Local Total— | 640 | 761 | 594 | 529 |
| Developmental | *Congenital malformation and developmental diseases of Children* | Infants | 151 | 53 | 125 | 76 |
| | | Still-born | 28 | 42 | 13 | 0 |
| | | Total— | 179 | 95 | 138 | 76 |
| | *Congenital malformation and developmental diseases of Adults* | Child-birth | 25 | 35 | 30 | 19 |
| | | Total— | 25 | 35 | 30 | 19 |

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

V.—*Continued.*

| MÁTARA | Class. | Order. | Disease. | No. in 1870. | No. in 1869. | No. in 1868. | No. in 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appendix. | DEVELOPMENTAL..... | *Congenital malformation and developmental diseases of old people*..... | Old age ..... ..... | 38 ..... | 36 ..... | 27 ..... | 34 |
| | | | Total— | 38 ..... | 36 ..... | 27 ..... | 34 |
| | | | Developmental Total— | 242 ..... | 166 ..... | 195 ..... | 129 |
| | VIOLENT..... | *Accidents or Negligence* ..... ..... | Accidents..... | 65 ..... | 70 ..... | 64 ..... | 67 |
| | | | Snake-bites ..... | 3 ..... | 10 ..... | 7 ..... | 3 |
| | | | Total— | 68 ..... | 80 ..... | 71 ..... | 70 |
| | | *Homicide* ..... | Murder..... ..... | 5 ..... | 3 ..... | 3 ..... | 1 |
| | | | Total— | 5 ..... | 3 ..... | 3 ..... | 1 |
| | | *Suicide* ..... | Suicide ..... | 5 ..... | 1 ..... | 14 ..... | 2 |
| | | | Total— | 5 ..... | 1 ..... | 14 ..... | 2 |
| | | *Poison* ..... ..... | Poison ..... | 0 ..... | 2 ..... | 1 ..... | 0 |
| | | | Total— | 0 .... | 2 ..... | 1 ..... | 0 |
| | | | Penalty of the Law | 2 ..... | 0 ..... | 0 ..... | 0 |
| | | | Total— | 2 ..... | 0 ..... | 0 ..... | 0 |
| | | | Violent Total— | 80 ..... | 86 ..... | 89 ..... | 73 |
| | | | GRAND TOTAL—2,804 | ..... 4,231 | ..... 4,069 | ..... | 4,037 |

E. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Government Agent.

# EASTERN PROVINCE.

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, BATTICALOA, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

EASTERN PROVINCE. BATTICALOA. Report.

ALTHOUGH the extension of cultivation progresses, and trade has advanced, the past year cannot be considered to have been as favourable to the people of the Eastern Province as might have been wished.

The general health of the population has been good. There has been no epidemic of any importance. Cholera made its appearance in July, having been introduced by coolies from Badulla, but confined itself to one village, in which seven deaths occurred.

Murrain, however, of an unusually virulent type, broke out early in the year, and spread, within a space of six months, over the greater part of the Province, destroying, as reported, no less than 8,579 head of cattle; a serious loss where the cultivation depends so much on the aid of buffaloes as here.

A great dearth of money has been felt in the Batticaloa District, in consequence of the inability of the people to sell their surplus paddy at the rates which have ruled in former years, owing to an abundant harvest in India having caused a heavy fall in prices.

The people were unwilling to believe that a rise would not soon take place, and refused to sell their produce during the period the port of Batticaloa remained open, at the average price, 2*s.* per bushel, at which it was quoted whilst the port was closed. Thus, although the harvest of 1869–70 was of fair average yield, the export of paddy was, as appears by the annexed Statement A., far short of that of 1869, and at least 100,000 bushels remained in hand over and above the requirements of the District.

The completion of the road now being constructed from Erâûr to Badulla will enable a larger proportion than hitherto of this surplus produce to find its way into the interior; but it must be borne in mind, that the country rice is not liked by the Coast Tamils, which accounts for the remarkable increase shewn in Return A., of rice imported last year, as compared with 1869, although so much country rice was unsaleable in the market at the time.

All the rice imported from India was intended for consumption by the Pioneers (Coast Tamils) employed in the construction of the new road to Badulla, and the Coast coolies engaged on the Madulsûma estates.

The prospects for the present harvest—the Munmâri of 1870–71—are, I regret to state, not very favourable. The rains, which generally commence in November, when the crops are young and in need of their favourable influence, did not set in till after Christmas, when a considerable proportion of the cultivation was more or less damaged, some entirely destroyed. The rainfall has been moreover, on the whole, slightly less this year than usual. In Manmunai some of the water which might have been saved, was allowed to run to the lake, in reliance on the prognostications of native astrologers, who predicted a flood on the 29th January, as the star Jupiter would on that day rise from his bed and move into another room. The flood did not occur.

The Eastern Province has been favoured with a liberal expenditure on account of irrigation works, an expenditure which the industrious habits of the population has turned to the best account. The irrigation works at Irakkâmam and Ampârai have brought into cultivation upwards of 7,800 acres of new land. The magnificent tank at Rûkam, just finished, will eventually cause upwards of 4,000 more to be reclaimed, besides ensuring the arrival at maturity of the crops of about 3,700 acres of old land, which were before very precarious.

The Allai tank, and its connected channel to Mudur, will, when the works are completed, afford irrigation to 550 acres of old, and 1,500 acres of new land; and that at Periyakulam is calculated to irrigate 250 acres of old, and 600 acres of new land. An unusual flood has unfortunately caused a breach in the bund of Allai tank, but the cost of repair will be comparatively trifling, and though it will have an unfortunate effect on this year's cultivation of the lands dependent on it, there is no reason to fear that the tank will be liable to a repetition of the accident. The following new schemes are either in course of execution, or have been sanctioned for construction in the present year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Senkatpâdai dam (estimated) ..... ..... ..... | £4,700 |
| Kurunakkanchi dam ..... ..... ..... | 500 |

These two works are supplementary to the scheme of irrigation by the Irakkâmam and Ampârai tanks, and are intended for economising the distribution of water from them. They are of great value. The Vattai Vaykkal dam, also forming part of this scheme, but

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

of less importance, has still to be constructed. The work at Kurunakkanchi is well advanced towards completion. That at Senkatpádai has been delayed, owing to the favourable season for the work having been lost before the Pioneers who were to undertake it arrived at the spot. The work is now in progress.

*Divilane tank.*—The restoration of this large ancient tank was commenced in September last, on an estimate of £3,489. It is situated at the base of the Friar's Hood, a well-known landmark to seamen, and will afford irrigation to upwards of 1,000 acres of old land in Tikkodai and Porativu, as well as to a tract of about 2,000 acres of new land.

*Kadukkáymunai tank.*—This work is in progress, on an estimate of £2,677. I have been engaged in a correspondence with reference to it, and as far as an unprofessional person can form an opinion, fear that the undertaking is not of so promising a nature as was anticipated.

*Palukanowe tank.*—An estimate of £3,856 for this work has been sanctioned, and the work itself, which has been commenced, is an important and urgent one. But, though urgent, I think it would have been preferable that the area and capacity of the reservoir should have been ascertained before commencing the work; and though this would have entailed a little delay, the results would have been more satisfactory and assured.

*Sákámattukkulam.*—The restoration of this fine old tank will also be immediately commenced, on an estimate for £3,711. It will irrigate 460 acres of old, and upwards of 1,200 acres of new land.

*Moduvitkulam.*—This tank lies about sixteen miles north of Trincomalee, and will be shortly commenced, on an estimate for £874. The bund is in comparatively good preservation, and it will enable from 300 to 500 acres of Crown land to be reclaimed.

All these works, with the exception of Kadukkáymunai, with regard to which I am not very sure, are of importance, and will afford great benefits to the people. They are, however, all (except Kadukkáymunai) Munmári tanks: that is, they are intended to give supplementary irrigation to the crops of lands cultivated during the rains, and deriving, until shortly before reaching maturity, their entire nurture from direct rainfall.

It may be said that almost all the irrigation works undertaken of late years have been with a view to Munmári cultivation, and it is obvious, that the rapid annual increase in the cultivation for this harvest must, in the end, result in the supply of lands of this nature overtaking the demand; and after that point is reached, it would be very sanguine to expect the extension of that kind of cultivation to increase in the same ratio as before. But this limit is yet distant.

I forward a Statement (C.)* shewing, as nearly as practicable, in acres, the extent in each Pattu of the Batticaloa District under cultivation for the two seasons during which paddy can be cultivated—the Munmári or wet, and the Kalavellamnai or dry seasons. When I first assumed charge of the Batticaloa District as Assistant Government Agent in 1865, the total extent of land under paddy cultivation was less than 40,000 acres. It is now about 63,000, of which 39,000 are Munmári, and 24,000 Kalavellamnai, yielding, as estimated by me, an approximate total of 1,450,000 bushels.—See Statement D.

---

* C.

STATEMENT shewing the Total Extent of Land cultivated in the Batticaloa District, and the estimated Average Produce thereof.

| Pattus. | Munmári. A. | R. | P. | Kalavellamnai. A. | R. | P. | Total Average. A. | R. | P. | FOLD. | Produce. B. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kóralai | 81 | 0 | 0 | 1,242 | 1 | 9 | 1,323 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 23,814 | 0 |
| Eráár | 1,276 | 2 | 23 | 2,777 | 0 | 19 | 4,053 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 35,113 | 0 |
| Manmunai | 14,784 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,784 | 2 | 21 | 7 | 310,464 | 0 |
| Eruvil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,150 | 0 | 36 | 1,150 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 20,700 | 0 |
| Porativu | 4,955 | 3 | 18 | 1,170 | 1 | 3 | 6,126 | 0 | 21 | 7 | 128,646 | 0 |
| Karaiváku | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,644 | 0 | 18 | 4,644 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 139,320 | 0 |
| Sammántural | 5,978 | 3 | 25 | 2,833 | 3 | 16 | 8,812 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 237,924 | 0 |
| Nadukkádu | 86 | 0 | 1 | 2,421 | 2 | 38 | 2,507 | 2 | 39 | 8 | 80,168 | 0 |
| Nintavúr | 5,960 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,960 | 1 | 19 | 10 | 178,800 | 0 |
| Akkarai | 1,671 | 3 | 30 | 5,808 | 3 | 11 | 7,480 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 201,960 | 0 |
| Panama | 39 | 3 | 1 | 1,477 | 0 | 0 | 1,516 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 27,288 | 0 |
| Licensed Lands | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 94,500 | 0 |
| Total | 39,335 | 0 | 18 | 23,525 | 1 | 30 | 62,860 | 2 | 8 | — | 1,458,697 | 0 |

Excluding the population of Bintenna and those parts of the Nadukkádu, Akkarai, and Panowa wildernesses, who never engage in paddy cultivation, there are, according to the lists of the Division Officers, 18,280 men in the District between the ages of 18 and 55. Of these, the numbers directly engaged in paddy cultivation are probably about 14,500, I say "probably," for I have failed in my endeavours to obtain accurate information on this point from the Headmen. This gives 4¼ acres as the average extent cultivated by each cultivator, but it does not take into account the assistance rendered by women and children. It is, moreover, the aggregate of two harvests, and it is possible for a man, with the assistance of a boy, though not without, to cultivate for both crops.

I hope next year will see a commencement made of the proposed works at Kondawattavan.

A fine old tank, Chadaiyantalaváy, about five miles from the head of the lake, might be restored for a low sum, and would irrigate about 800 acres of old, and a large extent of new land; whilst the restoration of Rasdila, a fine work in the Panowa Division, would prove of very great advantage to the people of that isolated Division, who have not sufficient paddy land for their support. I recommended this work so far back as 1868.

The people of this District are perhaps more alive than in any other part of the Island to the importance of the various irrigation schemes which have been mooted, and shew an eager desire to profit by the generous offers of assistance made to them by Government, the liberality of which is equally politic and encouraging. These offers are no less than an advance by Government of the cost of the outlay on the proposed works, Government bearing its share of the assessment on Crown lands benefited by them; repayment of the advances by ten annual kists, during which no interest is charged; the assumption by Government of the entire and unrequited cost of upkeep during this time (and this is by no means light), as well as the disbursement of all administrative charges, &c.

*Revenue.*

I annex, according to precedent, Comparative Statements (D. and E.) of Revenue for the Trincomalee and Batticaloa Districts of this Province for the past ten years, and proceed to advert to a few of the more important items.

*Customs.*—As shewn in Statement A., the increase under "Imports" is attributable to the large additional import of rice from the coast of India.

*Land Sales.*—There is a decrease of £1,171 14*s.* 1*d.* under this head; the amount realized in last year being £4,228 19*s.* 2*d.*, against £5,400 13*s.* 3*d.* in 1869. The difference in regard to last year would have been nearly, if not quite, as much in favour of last year's results as it is the contrary, were it not that I was under the necessity of stopping the sale of 1,300 acres which had been surveyed and advertized for sale as capable of irrigation by the tank about to be restored at Pulukanáwe, but which the Irrigation Assistant considered to be beyond the capacity of the tank to irrigate.

*Land Revenue.*—This comprises value of the Government share of Indian corn and fine grain crops, which are inconsiderable; value of Government share of produce of uncommuted paddy crops, shewing an increase in last year of £265; and the collections of revenue on account of commutation of paddy tax, on which there is a falling off of no less than £1,185.

There appears thus a total decrease under this head of £1,096. The commutation however is a fixed rate, and the whole of the £1,185 due will be recovered in this year. The delay is owing to my having given extensions for payment until money should become more plentiful in the District, and the actual revenue recoverable for last year under this general head is slightly in excess of that of the year previous.

*Licenses.*—Arrack. There is an apparent increase here of £416, which is however chiefly due to stricter attention having been paid to the punctual payment of his kists by the renter as they fell due.

The rent for the last three years has been sold for the following sums:—

| | *Batticaloa.* | | *Trincomalee.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-69 | for £2,130 | ... | £2,252 |
| 1869-70 | 2,074 | ... | 2,490 |
| 1870-71 | 2,303 | ... | 2,380 |

In my Report on the North-Western Province for 1869, I remarked that the renters of the Arrack Farm looked to a systematic practice of adulteration for their profits, and that the Ordinance secures them impunity. This remark applies, I have no doubt, to every other part of the Island as well as to the North-Western Province.

Government sells the monopoly of the sale of the liquor, on condition that it be retailed at the rate of 4*s.* 8*d.* per gallon. No degree of strength, however, is stipulated for, and the retailers purchase the article, which may or may not be pure to begin with, at the retail rate of 4*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, which they again sell at the same rate, and yet make a profit.

*Stamps.*—The sale of postage stamps has increased from £300, in 1869, to £382, in 1870.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

The sale of blank stamps fell from £2,088 to £1,805 in the same period, but this is partly accounted for by the fact, that the supply at Batticaloa was exhausted during the earlier part of the year, so that the sale was checked.

The sale of Judicial stamps has also fallen from £590 to £447, attributable, I believe, to a diminution in the amount of work performed in the Courts at Batticaloa. The sale at Trincomalee was slightly in excess of that of last year.

*Litigation.*—Whilst on the subject of the revenue derived from stamps, I will transcribe some observations I made last year, when reporting on a Kandyan population: they apply almost as forcibly to the Tamils and Moors.

"The passion for litigation displayed by the Natives, and more especially by the Kandyans, is a deplorable trait in their character; and, although I may be singular in my opinion, I believe it to have been greatly fostered by our rule, and that the character of the people has deteriorated by it.

"With the indolent Kandyan population, entirely devoid of all those sources of amusement found in more civilized communities, a suit in Court seems to be looked on as the answer to a want, elsewhere met by the theatre, opera, music halls, &c., and it has the advantage of cheapness. I confess I should be glad to see costs in Civil cases increased, nor can I see any reason why costs should not be payable in Police Court cases, either by stamps or otherwise.

"It is alleged, and with truth, that it is difficult to collect taxes from the Native population. Here is a simple means to which I cannot see any sufficient objection, whilst I believe any attempt to check the feelings of hatred and malice which these ceaseless resorts to Court engender, by rendering the gratification of these evil feelings at least a luxury not to be enjoyed for nothing, calculated to be beneficial."

*Timber.*—There is a large falling off under this head—from £3,253 8*s.* 7*d.* in 1869, to £1,065 3*s.* 9*d.* in 1870, being a decrease of £2,188. This is owing to the trade in the Batticaloa District having been almost entirely stopped during the last year. I have submitted to Government, for approval, a set of rules for the better regulation of this trade, in which extensive irregularities were perpetrated in the latter part of 1868 and commencement of 1869.

The question of the preservation of the valuable timber with which the forests of this District used to abound, and which is rapidly disappearing, calls for serious consideration. The causes of the threatened extinction of this valuable product, which the many hundreds of thousands of acres of waste land in this Province, as in other parts of the Island, are capable of producing in almost unlimited quantities, are—

1st.—Chena cultivation.

2nd.—Reckless and illicit felling.

3rd.—Omission of all provision for the maintenance of the supply, by the planting of young trees.

Chena cutting has for many years been the bane of this District, and the large tracts of land cleared in former years, and rendered worthless, which are everywhere to be found in the District, are a lamentable spectacle.

For the last fourteen years this cultivation has been, as much as possible, repressed, but it is impossible, when reliance has to be placed solely on Headmen, whose sympathies and interests lie in favour of the practice, to check it altogether. Upwards of 300 chenas have been cleared for the past year in the Batticaloa District, chiefly in the pathless wilds of Bintenna and Nadukkádu, and many valuable forest trees felled or burnt.

Prosecutions have been entered in several of the most aggravated cases, and a few convictions have been obtained, in which sentences calculated to have a deterrent effect have been inflicted.

The second cause I have adverted to, is, in my opinion, less mischievous. As far as illicit felling goes, it is infinitely less extensive than the destruction occasioned by chena clearing, and the timber, when felled, is not wasted. Government may be defrauded of its royalty, but the timber is all made use of.

Recklessness in felling, however, it is difficult to check in the absence of any special supervisor. A tree is felled, and perhaps the best half of the stem is removed, the other portion being left in the jungle to rot. This should be prevented.

The third cause is one with regard to which I obtained the sanction of Government last year to commence an experiment on a small scale, by a grant of £20 for the formation of nurseries of seedlings of forest trees in the neighbourhood of irrigation works. Unfortunately, owing to apathy in some cases, and to the late period at which my application was made, when fresh seed was unprocurable, this first little attempt has not proved successful.

At Dévilane, some teak and halmillilla, planted by Captain Walker, promise well, and a site was selected for a nursery at Rúkam with great judgment by Mr. Holland, who devoted much care to it; but, in consequence of the seed being apparently too old, the result was not favourable.

I had hoped for at least 100,000 plants of satin, teak and chamandalai, here.

It is however of but slight use to endeavour to carry out the scheme to any extent without the aid of a special officer, who should be authorized to form nurseries in the

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

The sale of blank stamps fell from £2,088 to £1,805 in the same period, but this is partly accounted for by the fact, that the supply at Batticaloa was exhausted during the earlier part of the year, so that the sale was checked.

The sale of Judicial stamps has also fallen from £590 to £447, attributable, I believe, to a diminution in the amount of work performed in the Courts at Batticaloa. The sale at Trincomalee was slightly in excess of that of last year.

*Litigation.*—Whilst on the subject of the revenue derived from stamps, I will transcribe some observations I made last year, when reporting on a Kandyan population: they apply almost as forcibly to the Tamils and Moors.

"The passion for litigation displayed by the Natives, and more especially by the Kandyans, is a deplorable trait in their character; and, although I may be singular in my opinion, I believe it to have been greatly fostered by our rule, and that the character of the people has deteriorated by it.

"With the indolent Kandyan population, entirely devoid of all those sources of amusement found in more civilized communities, a suit in Court seems to be looked on as the answer to a want, elsewhere met by the theatre, opera, music halls, &c., and it has the advantage of cheapness. I confess I should be glad to see costs in Civil cases increased, nor can I see any reason why costs should not be payable in Police Court cases, either by stamps or otherwise.

"It is alleged, and with truth, that it is difficult to collect taxes from the Native population. Here is a simple means to which I cannot see any sufficient objection, whilst I believe any attempt to check the feelings of hatred and malice which these ceaseless resorts to Court engender, by rendering the gratification of these evil feelings at least a luxury not to be enjoyed for nothing, calculated to be beneficial."

*Timber.*—There is a large falling off under this head—from £3,253 8*s.* 7*d.* in 1869, to £1,065 3*s.* 9½*d.* in 1870, being a decrease of £2,188. This is owing to the trade in the Batticaloa District having been almost entirely stopped during the last year. I have submitted to Government, for approval, a set of rules for the better regulation of this trade, in which extensive irregularities were perpetrated in the latter part of 1868 and commencement of 1869.

The question of the preservation of the valuable timber with which the forests of this District used to abound, and which is rapidly disappearing, calls for serious consideration. The causes of the threatened extinction of this valuable product, which the many hundreds of thousands of acres of waste land in this Province, as in other parts of the Island, are capable of producing in almost unlimited quantities, are—

1st.—Chena cultivation.

2nd.—Reckless and illicit felling.

3rd.—Omission of all provision for the maintenance of the supply, by the planting of young trees.

Chena cutting has for many years been the bane of this District, and the large tracts of land cleared in former years, and rendered worthless, which are everywhere to be found in the District, are a lamentable spectacle.

For the last fourteen years this cultivation has been, as much as possible, repressed, but it is impossible, when reliance has to be placed solely on Headmen, whose sympathies and interests lie in favour of the practice, to check it altogether. Upwards of 300 chenas have been cleared for the past year in the Batticaloa District, chiefly in the pathless wilds of Bintenna and Nadukkádu, and many valuable forest trees felled or burnt.

Prosecutions have been entered in several of the most aggravated cases, and a few convictions have been obtained, in which sentences calculated to have a deterrent effect have been inflicted.

The second cause I have adverted to, is, in my opinion, less mischievous. As far as illicit felling goes, it is infinitely less extensive than the destruction occasioned by chena clearing, and the timber, when felled, is not wasted. Government may be defrauded of its royalty, but the timber is all made use of.

Recklessness in felling, however, it is difficult to check in the absence of any special supervisor. A tree is felled, and perhaps the best half of the stem is removed, the other portion being left in the jungle to rot. This should be prevented.

The third cause is one with regard to which I obtained the sanction of Government last year to commence an experiment on a small scale, by a grant of £20 for the formation of nurseries of seedlings of forest trees in the neighbourhood of irrigation works. Unfortunately, owing to apathy in some cases, and to the late period at which my application was made, when fresh seed was unprocurable, this first little attempt has not proved successful.

At Dévilane, some teak and halmillilla, planted by Captain Walker, promise well, and a site was selected for a nursery at Rúkam with great judgment by Mr. Holland, who devoted much care to it; but, in consequence of the seed being apparently too old, the result was not favourable.

I had hoped for at least 100,000 plants of satin, teak and chamandalai, here.

It is however of but slight use to endeavour to carry out the scheme to any extent without the aid of a special officer, who should be authorized to form nurseries in the

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report

An apportionment by the Provincial Road Committee will, I hope, enable four miles south of Arachchadi, and two miles north of Eráúr, in the Batticaloa District, to be gravelled this year.

On the road from Trincomalee to Kandy a fine bridge has been completed across the Pálampóttáru, but this road is in very bad order from the 11th to the 54th mile from Trincomalee, and needs urgent repair. It is barely practicable in fine weather for the rough bullock carts of the country.

*Minor Roads.*

The expenditure on account of minor roads has been £1,297 4*s.* 3*d.* in the Batticaloa District, and £333 7*s.* 2½*d.* in Trincomalee.

Puliyantívu roads

In the Batticaloa District, the roads in Puliyantívu have been kept up, and the Kóttaimunai and Pioneer roads have received extensive surface repairs.

Western shore minor road

On the western shore minor road, a bridge of 100 feet span has been erected, and various improvements effected.

Chammanturai to Nával A'ru.

The roads from Samánáturai to Návaláru and A'ru Irakkámam to Ampárai have been cleared.

Káraitívu to Irakkámam.

On the road from Káraitívu to Irakkámam four cross-drains have been built, and a large breach in the Mávadippalli causeway filled up; 113 logs have also been collected for a bridge.

Three cross-drains have been built, and a fourth has been completed, on the Nintavúr Malkamputti minor road, and various small expenditures have been incurred on account of village roads, at a total cost of £127.

In the Trincomalee District, the road from Múdúr to the Mahaweliganga has been improved, at a cost of £191, and the Periyakulam and town roads have received such attention as the limited means of the District Road Committee admitted of.

*Postal.*

There are four lines of Postal communications in this Province, viz.: from Trincomalee to Kandy, the cost of which last year was £531; Trincomalee to Batticaloa, cost £252; Batticaloa to Badulla, £414 7*s.* 6*d.*; Batticaloa to Kalmunai, £30.

Letters from Trincomalee to the north are conveyed on the Kandy line as far as Dambulla, from whence they are transferred to the Jaffna line.

The line from Batticaloa to Badulla is the only means (except viâ Trincomalee) of communication between the head quarters of the Province and the principal towns of the Island—Kandy and Colombo, Galle, &c. At Batticaloa the packets are detained till the hour of departure of the regular daily mail from Badulla to Nuwara Eliya, by which circuitous route they reach Kandy, from whence those packets intended for Colombo and the rest of the Island are distributed.

The distance from Batticaloa to Kandy by this route is about 179 miles, and the time occupied, about three days.

The direct route from Batticaloa to Kandy is about 106 miles (within a few miles of the distance from Batticaloa to Badulla) and 73 miles shorter than by the present line, with a corresponding saving of time.

The correspondence between Batticaloa and stations lying between it and Kandy on the present line, for the first three months of 1871, amounted to 768 letters, and the corresponding numbers of letters which passed through this Post Office to and from Kandy and stations beyond, was 3,437; thus shewing a greatly preponderating degree of importance to attach to the communication with and beyond Kandy. The cost of a line from Batticaloa to Kandy would be scarcely any greater (if at all) than the present line to Badulla, and it would save at least a day in time occupied.

At present the gain in point of time, in transmission of mails viâ Badulla, is only about twelve hours over the old time viâ Trincomalee, which still exists, and this does not appear to be commensurate with the extra cost of the present line, which might therefore, I think, be advantageously diverted.

*General.*

Destruction Buffaloes.

The subject of the destruction, for the sake of their flesh, of buffaloes, both tame and wild, has been specially represented by me on a former occasion. These animals are always killed on pretence of their being wild, and in some parts of the Island the destruction of tame buffaloes is so extensive as to cause serious loss to the people.

The slaughter of the animals, when wild, is also greatly to be regretted. They are now becoming rare, and, at the present rate of destruction, will, like all other game in the Island, speedily become extinct. They are of great value as a means of improving the breed of the tame stock.

The rapid diminution of all wild animals, and birds, throughout the whole of Ceylon, is very noticeable, though not a matter of surprise, when the enormous number of guns in the Island is considered, and that there is no restriction whatever on the destruction at all seasons of all living creatures serving for food, and found on the extensive Crown lands throughout the country.

The stations in the Eastern Province at which detachments of the Police force are stationed, are Trincomalee and Puliyantívu.

At Trincomalee they are indispensable, and they are of some use in Puliyantívu; but I am inclined to think their utility is confined generally to large towns, and to the protection of traffic on important high roads.

At Puliyantívu there are eight constables and one serjeant, who are maintained at a cost of £286, of which a portion, amounting to £165, is paid by the residents. Police.

There were thirty-four cases instituted by the Police in last year in Puliyantívu; five of these being for theft, one for possessing stolen property, and the rest for nuisance or other petty offences.

Until 1868 the public peace was preserved by one constable at £12 per annum.

Four constables were fined for being asleep or drunk on duty, and such like, in 1869, and the same number in 1870, and four have been dismissed from January, 1870, to January, 1871, inclusive, for various offences of a more aggravated nature; three of these were sentenced by the Courts—one to nine months' hard labour and twenty lashes, and two to three months' hard labour each. In the latest case—theft by one constable of the property of another—I thought it unadvisable and needless to cause the scandal of a prosecution, and the offender was simply dismissed.

Of serious crime in the Province the proportion is as usual very small, compared to the population. Two cases were committed for trial last year before the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Province, viz.: one for perjury and one for manslaughter.

Two suspected cases of murder also occurred, one in the Trincomalee District, and the other in that of Batticaloa; and a case of perjury is awaiting trial before the Supreme Court.

No one can be long at outstations without having cause to remark the sad frequency of loss of life by the unskilful and senseless mode of treatment practised by so-called Native Doctors. A Tamil proverb avers, that he who has killed 1,000 patients has arrived half-way at proficiency in the science of native medicine. There are many men in this District whose qualifications by this standard rank high. The treatment to which they subject their unfortunate victims, is often most horrible. The main idea seems throughout to be, not to follow but to act in direct opposition to, the dictates of nature. A poor creature in the torture of thirst from fever cries for water,—it is at once prohibited; he gasps for air,—every crevice by which it can reach him is closed; he requires strengthening food, and is literally starved to death. The cruelties practised in midwifery and so-called surgery are hideous: broken bones are allowed to set as best they may, or rubbed with filthy oils, or bound up so tightly as to prevent all circulation, and the results are frequent gangrene and death. In cases of dislocation, the projecting bones are ground down on a grindstone to the level of the rest. Native Doctors.

In hopes of mitigating these horrors, I have obtained the consent of the local Dispensary (a charitable institution maintained for the purpose of supplying medicines at almost nominal rates to the poor) to purchase from its funds, and entrust to the Vannivas for general use and perusal, copies of each of three medical publications printed at Jaffna, and sold by the American Mission at considerably under cost price; and I cannot do better than urge the distribution of these valuable books in larger quantities.

Dr. Green, the physician of the American Mission at Jaffna, writes to me, with reference to these books, "I can hardly conceive of any one sanitary measure that would more directly and widely benefit the people, than the placing of appropriate books in the hands of intelligent native practitioners. Should the Government favour your benevolent scheme, and should other Government Agents follow suit, there can be little doubt but that a vast amount of bodily suffering would be relieved."

Dr. Sortain writes: "The evils of native practice in medicine and midwifery are constantly coming before me; and they are so great, that I believe they seriously affect the rate of increase of the population. The proposal to circulate sound sanitary ideas by means of books, I think is a good one."

The system of administration by native Headmen is now under consideration, and I will not advert to it here. It is due to this useful body of men to state that they perform their duties on the whole faithfully and well. Headmen.

The two oldest and most influential Vanniyas in the Batticaloa District died during the year, and within a day of each other. Their loss has been severely felt.

I forward (Appendix F.) copy of a report by the Chief and Irrigation Mutaliyárs, describing the customs connected with paddy cultivation in the Batticaloa District.

In conclusion, I may add that the evidences of contentment and satisfaction with British Rule, on the part of the inhabitants, are everywhere unmistakeable.

R. MORRIS,
Government Agent.

Batticaloa Kachchéri.

## PORT OF BATTICALOA.—

1866.

| Description of Articles. | Coastwise. Quantity. | Coastwise. Value. £ s. d. | Beyond Seas. Quantity. | Beyond Seas. Value. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy | 94,338 bushels | 9,433 16 0 | — | — |
| Arecanuts | cwts. bags 68 and 139 | 227 17 0 | — | — |
| Beeswax | cwts. qr. lbs. 55 3 9 | 230 11 0 | — | — |
| Coffee | 857 1 2 | 1,516 13 0 | cwts. 967 1 14 | 1,934 15 0 |
| Copperah | 4,312 3 11 | 4,923 1 3 | „ 3,778 0 15 | 3,778 2 6 |
| Coir rope | 60 1 12 and 15 bundles | 74 17 0 | „ 21 0 0 | 21 0 0 |
| Cocoanuts | 203,205 | 731 9 0 | — | — |
| Hides and Skins | 19 bundles | 6 18 0 | — | — |
| Dried Fish | cwts. 35 0 0 20 bags, 9 tubs, and 6 casks | 160 9 0 | — | — |
| *Timber.* | logs planks | | | |
| Halmalillila | 1,992 — | 2,056 0 0 | 1,307 logs | 1,009 3 0 |
| Satinwood | 945 44 | 1,211 10 0 | 64 do. | 39 6 0 |
| Surapunnai | — | — | 16 do. | 6 0 0 |
| Rana | 3 logs | 3 0 0 | 73 do. | 37 4 0 |
| Millilla | 858 do. | 1,083 0 0 | — | — |
| Tanning Bark | cwts. 196 0 0 and 23 bags | 32 0 0 | — | — |
| *Value of Trade of Imports and Exports Coastwise and beyond Seas.* | | | | |
| Imports | — | 28,191 18 6 | — | 13,838 17 0 |
| Exports | — | 36,541 12 4 | — | 6,825 10 6 |
| Rice imported | 8,732 bushels | 2,619 12 0 | 15,591 bushels | 4,677 10 6 |

## PORT OF TRINCOMALEE.—

TRINCOMALEE.

1866.

| Description of Articles. | Coastwise. Quantity. | Coastwise. Value. £ s. d. | Beyond Seas. Quantity. | Beyond Seas. Value. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cwts. qrs. lbs. | | cwts qrs. lbs | |
| Copperah | 99 2 10 | 108 0 0 | 1,147 3 22 | 648 0 0 |
| Gingely seed and seeds of sorts | 4,258 bushels | 1,249 0 0 | 2,557 bushels | 595 0 0 |
| Paddy | 9,749 do. | 1,626 2 6 | — | — |
| Cocoanuts | No. 2,130 | 11 3 0 | — | — |
| Beeswax | cwts. 20 0 26 | 26 2 1 | — | — |
| Coffee | „ 10 0 0 | 21 0 0 | — | — |
| Horns of sorts | „ 390 0 26 | 205 14 0 | No. 5,240 | 21 16 8 |
| Dried Fish | 29 bundles & cwts. 1,439 | 1,071 15 0 | — | — |
| *Timber.* | | | | |
| Ebony | 379 logs, and 189 planks & pieces | 866 2 0 | 67 tons, 6 cwts. & 8 lbs. | 168 0 0 |
| Halmalillila | 112 logs | 192 4 0 | 691 logs | 284 0 0 |
| Satinwood | logs. pcs. 751 143 | 1,249 10 0 | 611 do. | 311 0 0 |
| Ironwood | — | — | 143 do. | 74 0 0 |
| Rana | 436 4 | 779 10 0 | logs. planks 100 306 | 91 0 0 |
| Woods of sorts | 0 88 | 4 4 0 | 4,258 pieces | 72 0 0 |
| Millilla | — | — | — | — |
| Tanning Bark | 1,600 bags | 197 10 0 | — | — |
| Teakwood | — | — | — | — |
| *Imports.* | | | | |
| Rice imported from beyond Seas | — | — | 43,547 bushels | 13,064 2 0 |
| Do. do. Coastwise | 835 bushels | 271 7 6 | — | — |
| *Value of Trade of Imports and Exports beyond Seas and Coastwise.* | | | | |
| Imports | — | 26,172 0 0 | — | 99,131 9 3 |
| Exports | — | 18,227 11 11 | — | 73,180 19 8 |

An Account of Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported beyond Seas and Coastwise, in the years ended 31st December, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

| 1867. | | | | 1868. | | | | 1869. | | | | 1870. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | | Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | | Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | | Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | |
| Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 57,736 bushels | 9,779 14 0 | — | — | 36,126 bushels | 3,612 12 0 | — | — | 105,0613 bshls. | 10,506 3 6 | — | — | 13,020½ bushels | 1,042 0 6 | — | — |
| Cwts. 82 3 0, and 10 bags. | 138 8 0 | Cwts. 25 0 0 | 36 5 0 | Cwts. 222 1 0 | 196 7 0 | — | — | Cwts. 297 3 0 | 230 0 0 | Cwts. 150 0 6 | 8 3 4 | Cwts. 138 0 0 | 146 2 0 | — | — |
| Cwts. 16 2 9 | 132 2 8 | — | — | 46 3 3, and 2 bundles | 297 3 0 | — | — | ,, 24 2 12 | 174 4 0 | ,, 1 0 14 | 6 6 0 | ,, 58 3 18 | 267 18 0 | Cwts. 0 2 0 | 3 10 0 |
| 247 3 0, and 1 bundle | 609 9 6 | ,, 3,459 0 20 | 6,018 7 6 | Cwts. 655 3 20 | 797 8 0 | Cwts. 2,139 2 3, | 4,279 1 2 | ,, 109 3 9 | 148 4 6 | ,, 682 1 0 | 1,364 10 0 | — | — | ,, 383 0 2 | 688 10 0 |
| ,, 3,382 1 22 | 3,352 5 0 | ,, 512 0 0 | 510 0 0 | ,, 5,023 0 0 | 6,018 10 0 | ,, 1,470 2 21 | 1,760 0 0 | ,, 13,056 2 6 | 10,115 14 0 | ,, 4,806 0 7 | 2,883 12 9 | 4,091 3 0, and 1 bag | 3,830 15 0 | ,, 2,425 0 3 | 6,119 7 8 |
| 32 0 14, and 42 bulls. | 83 18 0 | — | — | ,, 98 3 0 | 102 15 0 | — | — | ,, 76 2 8 | 64 6 0 | — | — | Cwts. 62 2 7, and buckets 2 | 82 15 4 | — | — |
| 221,740 | 980 12 9 | — | — | 199,424 | 768 8 6 | — | — | 221,493 | 711 8 6 | — | — | 317,021, and 16 bags | 820 7 6 | 105,000 | 336 10 0 |
| 14 bundles | 4 10 0 | — | — | 17 bundles | 5 16 6 | — | — | 33 bundles | 29 19 0 | — | — | 55 bundles | 52 19 0 | 3 bundles | 1 19 0 |
| Cwts. 126 0 0, 7 bags, and 1 bucket | 140 1 0 | — | — | Cwts. 441 0 0 | 377 0 0 | — | — | 345 do. | 345 18 0 | — | — | Cwts. 787 3 17, and 20 casks | 581 10 0 | — | — |
| 9,150 bags | 2,430 0 0 | 810 bags | 1,024 3 4 | bags pieces 1,528 142 | 2,386 10 0 | 853 bgs | 887 17 9 | bags pieces 1,367 1,218 | 3,296 0 0 | 774 bgs | 1,046 5 7 | 250 bgs | 592 0 0 | — | — |
| 123 do. | 138 7 6 | 352 do. | 310 6 9 | 1,108 bgs. 2 pcs. and 172 pcs. | 138 8 0 | 45 do. | 42 10 0 | 28 14 | 77 0 0 | 333 do. | 459 3 9 | 21 do. | 47 5 0 | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | 45 pieces | 4 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 do. | 3 7 6 | — | — | 4 bgs | 5 0 0 | — | — | 6 pieces | 9 0 0 | 154 do. | 165 3 8 | 3 do. | 3 15 0 | — | — |
| 146 do. and 52 pkgs. | 244 0 0 | — | — | 61 bgs. & 4 pcs. | 257 10 0 | — | — | 6 do. | 9 0 0 | 26 do. | 31 13 2 | 24 do. | 48 0 0 | — | — |
| 400 bags | 50 0 0 | — | — | 750 bags | 80 0 0 | — | — | 1,250 bags | 125 0 0 | — | — | 440 bags | 44 0 0 | — | — |
| — | 13,980 16 3 | — | 10,100 18 9 | — | 31,755 16 8 | — | 6,278 1 3 | — | 43,684 16 9 | — | 5,996 16 11 | — | 44,089 18 10 | — | 13,438 19 2 |
| 24,443 1 3 | | | 7,940 7 3 | | 16,662 11 9 | | 6,9?2 4 6 | | 34,898 12 7 | | 6,095 19 9 | | 13,461 12 2 | | 9,954 1 1 |
| 4,490 bushels | 1,747 0 0 | 19,633 bushels | 5,889 19 6 | 8,945 bushels | 2,684 19 0 | 9,9?0 bushels | 2,?91 18 6 | 6,?11 bushels | 2,016 10 0 | 12,?31 bushels | 3,?78 19 6 | 5,?01 bushels | 1,?19 6 0 | 29,?08 bushels | 8,?22 19 6 |

(Signed) J. E. Rogmaleoux,
Sub-Collector.

An Account of the Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported Coastwise and beyond Seas, in the years ended 31st December, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

| 1867. | | | | 1868. | | | | 1869. | | | | 1870. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | | Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | | Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | | Coastwise. | | Beyond Seas. | |
| Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | Cwts. qrs. lbs. | £ s. d. |
| 6,742 bushels | 1,799 4 0 | 300 bushels | 104 4 9 | 3106½ bushels | 1,274 14 0 | cwts. qrs. lb. 70 2 23 | £ s. d. 46 0 8 | cwts. qrs. lbs. 229 0 0 | £ s. d. 1,25 0 0 | cwts. qrs. lbs. 701 2 0 | £ s. d. 420 18 0 | — | — | 117 1 12 | 93 17 9 |
| 6,137 do. | 970 13 0 | — | — | 8,?02 do. | 1,241 10 0 | 809 bushels | 182 6 6 | 2,074 bushels | 840 2 6 | 1,406½ bushels | 309 3 9 | 2,775 bushels | 1,004 16 0 | 172 bushels | 39 12 0 |
| No. 27,861 | 197 2 0 | No. 4,000 | 20 0 0 | No. 640 | 2 11 0 | — | — | 10,?94½ do. | 1,761 2 0 | — | — | 13,1?5½ do. | 1,293 10 0 | — | — |
| Cwts. 72 3 0 | 197 2 0 | — | — | Cwts. 12 0 2 | 79 0 0 | Cwts. 2 3 1 | 15 9 0 | No. 754 | 3 1 0 | — | — | No. 945 | 4 4 0 | No. 100 | 0 8 0 |
| ,, 0 0 6 | 0 0 0 | — | — | ,, 224 3 12 | 362 5 0 | ,, 112 3 1 | 225 10 4 | Cwts. 4 2 17 | 44 9 0 | Cwts. 3 1 1 | 16 5 0 | Cwts. 45 1 9 | 292 10 0 | Cwts. 25 0 0 | 50 0 0 |
| ,, 578 0 0 | 355 16 0 | — | — | ,, 260 0 27 | 236 0 0 | — | — | ,, 164 2 0? | 185 0 0 | ,, 31 0 7 | 62 2 6 | ,, 30 0 0 | 39 10 0 | — | — |
| ,, 318 0 6, and 22 bags | 473 1 6 | — | — | ,, 1114 3 10 | 705 14 0 | — | — | ,, 1304 7 0, and 24 bags | 867 0 0 | — | — | ,, 2,?35 1 0 | 1,039 4 0 | — | — |
| bags, pcs. 292 105 | 816 15 0 | cwts. qrs. lbs. 67 2 0 | 8 10 5 | bags, pcs. 1036 400 | 1,?89 10 0 | — | — | 1,146 95 | 1,?55 0 0 | 1 bg | 1 1 10 | 1,154 bgs | 1,540 4 0 | — | — |
| 1,301 50 | 1,479 0 0 | 1,654 bgs | 1,023 18 0 | 1013 214 | 1,?04 0 0 | 905 bgs | 662 4 0 | 1,?88 110 | 2,?82 15 0 | 79 bgs | 55 17 6 | 2,?69 do. | 3,?12 3 6 | 398 bgs | 343 0 0 |
| 9,?20 193 | 3,?43 12 0 | 2,?45 do. | 1,?71 14 6 | 1058 22 | 1,?55 16 0 | 1,?40 do. | 721 19 0 | 713 38 | 1,?48 0 0 | 551 do. | 371 13 0 | 1,?77 do. | 316 11 0 | 731 do. | 458 9 0 |
| 12 | 17 0 0 | 703 do. | 492 12 0 | — | — | 627 do. | 514 8 6 | — | — | 1,?26 do. | 1,?14 12 6 | 30 do. | 52 10 0 | 536 do. | 652 1 0 |
| — | — | 396 do. | 292 7 0 | — | — | 396 do. | 294 18 0 | — | — | 498 do. | 386 16 0 | 337 do. | 555 15 0 | 502 do | 492 7 0 |
| 808 bgs. 68 pcs. and 3 plants | 1,?69 4 10 | 1,??? bgs. pcs. 64 ?,?88 | 209 6 0 | 1 823 | 19 16 0 | 6,611 pieces | 146 17 0 | 1,168 | 127 18 0 | 6 bags and 1 3,812 pcs. | 81 13 2 | 90 do. | 85 5 0 | 168,?03 pieces | 352 9 9 |
| — | — | — | — | 482 150 | 987 5 0 | — | — | 332 578 | 495 5 0 | 12 bgs | 13 0 0 | — | — | 24 bgs | 17 1 0 |
| 1,?20 bags | 311 5 0 | — | — | Cwts. 636 0 0 | 140 0 0 | — | — | 294 bags and 1 Cwt. ?84 0 0 | 755 8 0 | — | — | Cwts. 180 0 0 | 50 0 0 | Cwts. 179 0 0 | 98 17 0 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 bg | 4 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 bg | 1 16 0 |
| 3,181 bushels | 1,033 16 6 | 39,879 bushels | 9,861 14 0 | — | — | 43,?73 bushels | 12,?81 18 0 | 1?89 bushels | 42 15 6 | 43,?05 bushels | 13,?21 16 0 | 8?9? bushels | 2?9 13 3 | 40,?45? bushels | 13,?44 4 5 |
| — | 18,?09 0 0 | — | 13,?91 13 0 | — | 25,?92 10 3 | — | 18,??8 1 9 | — | 24,?10 0 0 | — | 20,?43 3 11 | — | 21,?35 0 0 | — | 28,?28 17 2 |
| — | 16,?99 0 0 | — | 11,?79 10 9 | — | 16,?79 18 0 | — | 8,?36 3 9 | — | 16,?06 18 5 | — | 5,?98 11 6 | — | 21,?60 2 9 | — | 5,?07 3 6 |

(Signed) W. J. S. Boake,
Assistant Collector.

D.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue of the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province from 1861 to 1870.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869 | 1870 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Arrears of Revenue.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of immediately preceding year | 29 6 10 | 57 7 5 | 220 15 0 | 213 14 5 | 313 0 6 | 360 14 1 | 384 15 0 | 326 5 0 | 260 10 0 | 723 16 5 |
| Arrears of former years | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Customs.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Imports | 330 7 8 | 442 3 0 | 499 12 11 | 659 8 11 | 793 14 5 | 780 7 11 | 820 6 1 | 479 19 9 | 492 5 11 | 1,095 13 8 |
| Exports | 106 9 7 | 71 8 9 | 84 15 11 | 94 11 6 | 80 15 1 | 123 3 6 | 214 18 11 | 148 15 10 | 139 13 4 | ... |
| Sundries | 12 3 0 | ... | 1 8 9 | 13 2 0 | 2 13 9 | 5 0 0 | ... | 1 9 6 | ... | 14 18 2 |
| *Port and Harbour Dues.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Clearances, &c. | 85 4 0 | 69 12 8 | 48 7 6 | 82 5 10 | 52 17 4 | 57 9 4 | 55 8 4 | 34 8 10 | 58 10 8 | 40 10 10 |
| *Light Dues.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Basses Light | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 4 | 1 3 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lands | 6.872 0 0½ | 3,223 12 6 | 2,984 5 11½ | 2,143 0 6 | 1,631 19 2½ | 5,230 14 6½ | 5,664 0 3 | 3,401 5 10½ | 4,473 18 6 | 3,712 10 11 |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy, Rented | 2,768 16 0½ | 1,923 2 9 | 2,090 11 0 | 1,763 8 5 | 2,255 11 6 | 5,061 11 0 | 5,195 2 6 | 4,482 10 9½ | 1,168 3 9 | 1,423 5 3 |
| Paddy, Commuted | 1,117 16 5 | 1,448 5 1 | 1,462 15 7 | 1,161 5 5 | 1,460 4 5 | 881 2 1 | 870 16 7 | 896 13 10 | 4,783 5 9 | 3,594 9 11 |
| Fine Grain, Rented | 193 10 2½ | 125 15 11 | 578 5 10 | 356 7 9½ | 12 5 0 | 55 1 10 | 233 14 6½ | 248 18 10½ | 326 5 0 | 147 8 9 |
| Fine Grain, Unrented | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy, Unrented | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rent of Lands | 33 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Rents, exclusive of Land.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferry Tolls | 152 3 4 | 137 10 0 | 144 11 8 | 161 6 8 | 167 0 0 | 162 5 0 | 149 5 0 | 176 0 0 | 70 11 8 | 92 10 0 |
| Government Buildings and Houses | 42 18 4 | 45 0 0 | 48 15 0 | 45 0 0 | 45 0 0 | 45 0 0 | 46 6 8 | 61 0 0 | 61 0 0 | 38 1 8 |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum and Toddy Rent | 1,018 0 0 | 1,074 11 8 | 1,292 1 8 | 1,254 3 4 | 1,458 6 8 | 1,765 0 0 | 1,987 0 0 | 1,991 0 0 | 1,756 6 8 | 2,188 10 0 |
| Retail of other Spirits | ... | .. | ... | 4 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wholesale of Arrack and Rum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Traders | ... | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | 1 0 0 | ... | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Carriers | 35 14 0 | 25 16 0 | 30 2 0 | 41 8 0 | 27 0 0 | 4 16 0 | 37 4 0 | 40 16 0 | 60 12 0 | 67 10 0 |
| Fire Arms | 10 7 6 | 6 5 0 | 8 17 6 | 7 7 6 | 12 0 0 | 13 10 0 | 12 2 6 | 7 10 0 | 0 17 6 | 3 17 6 |
| Salt Rent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To possess Opium and Bang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| To sell do. do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 300 13 7½ | 256 18 1 | 341 1 0 | 327 7 10½ | 387 7 9 | 508 5 0 | 408 19 6 | 480 4 6 | 512 15 3 | 300 10 6 |
| Blank Stamps | 779 9 1½ | 661 3 9 | 866 12 6 | 1,053 8 7½ | 1,046 18 0 | 1,302 3 9 | 1,405 1 0 | 1,500 10 6 | 1,529 10 6 | 1,259 11 0 |
| Postage Stamps | 80 12 9 | 72 9 3 | 80 15 10½ | 106 9 1½ | 91 1 1½ | 102 15 6 | 113 9 4½ | 109 6 0 | 121 1 6 | 179 13 3 |

D.—*Continued.*

| Heads of Revenue. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Taxes.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assessment on Houses | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 26 6 6 | 87 14 9 |
| *Postage.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Private Letters | 13 0 2 | 13 2 11 | 15 7 8 | 21 5 3¼ | 20 9 6 | 19 17 6 | 19 3 0 | 18 19 5½ | 21 0 0½ | 11 5 10 |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| District Court | ... | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | .. | ... | ... | 20 0 0 | 75 10 0 | 280 0 0 | 48 0 0 |
| Police Court | 178 1 7½ | 168 11 6½ | 146 5 8 | 131 6 8 | 68 5 2½ | 149 2 6 | 68 12 1 | 82 12 9½ | 113 7 3¼ | 115 3 8 |
| Court Fees | 2 4 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 0 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kachchéri | 0 13 0 | .. | ... | ... | 4 9 0 | 269 18 6 | 22 13 0 | 24 7 9 | 428 1 1 | 119 4 5 |
| Deputy Queen's Advocate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Requests Court | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 7 6 | .. | ... | ... |
| Deputy Postmaster-General | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt for retail | 1,464 6 7 | 1,502 5 2 | 1,601 3 9½ | 1,494 16 6 | 1,579 18 0 | 1,592 12 4 | 1,493 13 8 | 1,457 10 10 | 1,444 16 0 | 1,465 8 0 |
| Salt for wholesale | 344 13 4 | 671 15 4 | 875 4 8 | 886 2 8 | 831 12 0 | 987 11 8 | 840 4 8 | 562 2 0 | 1,001 18 8 | 886 7 4 |
| Salt short delivered | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 9½ | ... | 38 12 0 | ... | ... |
| Weights and Measures | 5 7 2 | 3 6 2 | 3 3 9½ | 4 19 10 | 5 7 7 | 0 12 11 | 7 8 6 | 6 0 9 | 2 15 3 | 2 12 3 |
| Timber | 597 10 0½ | 278 15 3 | 339 7 4 | 1,302 1 6½ | 2,277 12 10 | 1,165 15 1 | 806 5 6 | 1,206 16 0 | 1,435 10 0 | 123 19 10½ |
| Unserviceable Stores | .. | .. | 3 10 5½ | 1 10 9 | ... | 1 1 2 | 0 13 6 | 3 1 0 | 9 7 6 | 2 2 6 |
| Confiscated Timber | 177 4 0 | 5 0 0 | ... | 16 16 0 | 121 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Reimbursements.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Gazettes | 3 14 0 | 2 4 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 8 0 | ... | 0 5 0 | ... | 0 10 0 |
| School Fees | 3 5 5 | 4 2 0 | 2 18 0 | 2 13 1½ | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Sale of School Books | ... | 5 8 3½ | 6 16 1 | 4 12 8 | 2 0 6 | 1 6 4 | 0 19 5 | 4 6 6 | 2 3 9 | 0 13 6½ |
| Sale of School Stationery | ... | 1 1 9½ | 1 1 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maintenance of Prisoners | 20 1 7½ | 32 7 6 | 34 14 9½ | 31 2 11½ | 49 4 5½ | 19 6 7 | 28 15 11 | 15 12 0 | 9 3 5 | 25 11 3 |
| *Interest* | | | | | | | | | | |
| On arrears of Revenue | 3 15 2 | 5 19 3 | 7 5 8 | 15 5 3 | 17 9 1 | 18 17 6 | 28 18 8 | 25 19 4 | 16 1 9 | 25 2 2 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Receipts | 4 13 7 | 25 14 0½ | 11 11 8½ | 28 16 0 | 3 0 9 | 82 19 7 | 43 0 0 | 38 9 7½ | 71 7 8 | 34 19 11 |
| *Special Receipts.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees on Title Deeds | 63 11 10 | 44 10 7 | 15 1 0 | 31 3 5 | 12 19 11 | 1 19 10 | 9 1 3 | 7 16 9 | 31 6 9 | 83 9 4 |
| £ | 16,855 14 0 | 12,409 5 2½ | 13,873 6 2½ | 13,743 6 6½ | 14,840 9 11 | 20,786 13 7 | 21,009 17 5 | 17,887 17 4 | 20,709 15 2 | 17,969 2 8 |

B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue in the Trincomalee Division of the Eastern Province, for the years from 1861 to 1870.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Arrears of Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrears of immediately preceding year | 206 11 8 | 305 5 2 | 245 5 6 | 651 12 4 | 616 19 6 | 1,334 2 2 | 1 16 11 | 355 14 8 | 389 8 5 | 100 6 5 |
| Arrears of former years | 20 10 4½ | 12 18 1¼ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 411 1 11½ | 198 7 4 | 37 4 5½ |
| *Customs.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Imports | 2,065 19 4 | 1,776 2 10 | 2,307 11 4 | 2,245 2 2 | 1,938 3 3 | 2,107 15 6 | 1,746 15 1 | 1,753 12 3 | 1,835 14 6 | 1,960 8 8 |
| Exports | 77 4 2 | 66 8 4 | 131 11 7 | 66 9 7 | 76 8 11 | 57 0 6 | 92 19 1 | 74 19 11 | 71 0 6 | ... |
| Warehouse Rent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 17 8 | ... | 1 18 1 |
| Sundries | 0 8 2 | 1 13 8 | 6 0 1 | 1 6 7 | 37 2 0 | 9 9 5 | 1 1 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Port and Harbour Dues.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port and Harbour Dues | 117 9 2 | 92 1 0 | 139 7 0 | 98 3 4 | 78 3 8 | 114 9 6 | 130 10 8 | 102 9 2 | 108 9 8 | 90 6 0 |
| Pilotage | 31 0 6 | 25 3 0 | 10 18 0 | 7 4 0 | 30 3 6 | 94 6 9 | 48 18 6 | 41 17 6 | 23 2 0 | 28 3 0 |
| *Light Dues.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Basses Light | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 17 9 | 6 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lands | ... | 21 1 0 | 9 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 10 6 | 926 14 9 | 516 8 3 |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy, Rented | 1,135 13 5 | 1,027 10 0 | 1,187 1 3 | 828 0 3 | 1,040 1 7 | 996 14 4½ | 1,120 8 1 | 831 14 1½ | 1,066 17 6 | 1,067 3 0 |
| Paddy, Commuted | 102 11 11½ | 31 6 11½ | 20 1 6 | 1 9 9½ | ... | ... | 7 17 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Fine Grain, Rented | 15 8 8 | 34 9 6 | 23 1 0 | 31 13 4 | 1 7 5½ | 0 5 11 | 9 14 10 | 33 7 7 | 27 15 10½ | 30 17 0 |
| Fine Grain, Unrented | 1 12 0 | ... | 4 5 9 | ... | ... | 1 10 6 | 4 1 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy, Unrented | 2 9 6 | 57 6 7½ | 19 4 6 | 10 13 9 | 3 7 4½ | ... | 4 5 6 | ... | ... | 4 5 9 |
| Rent of Lands | 0 10 6 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 | ... | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 | 1 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Rents, exclusive of Lands.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Buildings and Houses | 60 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 65 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 58 6 8 | 60 0 0 | 51 5 3 | 60 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 33 6 8 |
| Bridge Toll | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 3 |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Rent | 1,916 6 8 | 2,149 5 0 | 1,946 11 8 | 1,867 5 0 | 1,109 10 0 | 1,395 0 0 | 2,232 10 0 | 2,063 6 8 | 2,163 10 0 | 2,147 10 0 |
| Retail of other Spirits | ... | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Do of Opium and Bang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Carriers' | 12 18 0 | 16 4 0 | 21 6 0 | 16 4 0 | 17 2 0 | 2 8 0 | 17 14 0 | 18 6 0 | 25 16 0 | 27 18 0 |
| Fire Arms | 4 12 6 | 5 5 0 | 3 12 6 | 4 0 0 | 7 7 6 | 2 15 0 | 4 5 0 | 2 17 6 | 4 10 0 | ... |
| Carriage | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Master Attendant's Licenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 0 | 27 18 0 | 18 18 0 | 24 6 0 |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judicial | 88 1 5½ | 100 15 9 | 104 10 8½ | 73 8 9½ | 52 18 11 | 50 0 4 | 45 1 0 | 60 1 11½ | 77 10 0 | 87 5 7½ |
| Blank | 510 11 2½ | 633 3 10 | 554 6 7½ | 506 4 10½ | 555 10 10 | 566 11 7 | 529 16 6 | 717 4 7 | 559 0 0 | 545 15 4½ |
| Postage | 145 5 6½ | 153 4 0½ | 173 18 4½ | 208 11 4 | 177 15 0½ | 181 11 4½ | 181 3 2½ | 160 16 5 | 179 5 5 | 202 14 2 |

B.—*Continued.*

| Heads of Revenue. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Pearl Fishery.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale of Rent | 146 16 3½ | 62 4 6 | 54 9 0 | 49 10 0 | 86 3 4 | 77 0 0 | 96 13 4 | 84 11 8 | 36 2 0 | 28 14 2 |
| *Taxes.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assessment on Houses | 374 9 7 | 328 17 3 | 360 11 7 | 375 11 9 | 296 17 7 | 364 16 9 | 391 4 0 | 340 10 0 | 245 1 4 | 109 14 2 |
| *Postage.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Private Letters | 20 7 0 | 24 18 2 | 26 5 10 | 33 7 0 | 63 5 1 | 40 16 7 | 32 4 9 | 37 14 0 | 42 13 2 | 25 0 8 |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| District Court | 35 17 0 | 50 0 0 | 32 7 6 | 5 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 14 2 7 | ... | 30 14 6 | 14 7 6 | 4 4 9 |
| Police Court | 57 3 11 | 70 15 8 | 85 7 2½ | 75 10 11½ | 75 14 11½ | 67 9 5 | 75 19 8½ | 65 14 6 | 51 3 7½ | 99 18 6 |
| Requests Court, &c. | 6 18 10½ | 5 10 0 | 1 15 0 | 0 10 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 17 0 | ... | 1 5 0 | 0 10 0 | ... |
| Kachcheri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153 15 0 | ... | 1 16 10 |
| Court Fees | 0 16 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Asst. Deputy Postmaster-General | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 10 2 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt for retail | 514 16 1 | 585 18 11 | 740 19 1½ | 632 3 4½ | 676 4 0 | 673 3 4 | 696 14 8 | 732 8 8 | 806 10 4 | 683 4 0 |
| Do. for wholesale | 1,187 10 11 | 1,404 8 8 | 1,180 4 0 | 1,389 5 4 | 718 13 4 | 706 8 6 | 659 8 0 | 456 19 8 | 553 4 8 | 502 12 0 |
| Do. deficiency recovered | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 11 5 0 | ... |
| Weights and Measures | 3 5 11 | 2 15 2 | 16 6 3 | 11 11 5 | 2 8 2 | 7 6 2 | ... | 9 18 4 | 3 6 11 | 2 4 4 |
| Timber Duty | 276 9 1½ | 283 7 2½ | 134 3 4 | 212 17 0½ | 1,028 1 11½ | 1,401 5 3 | 1,053 15 10 | 1,392 4 5½ | 1,817 18 7 | 941 3 11 |
| Confiscated Timber | 1 0 8 | 2 7 9 | 20 7 7 | 120 19 1 | 18 7 1 | ... | 0 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Arrack | ... | ... | 1 19 3½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 1 6½ | ... | ... |
| Do. Salt | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commissariat Stores, &c. | 1,575 15 7 | 3,043 14 1 | 3,284 17 9½ | 2,477 11 1 | 2,121 8 3 | 2,093 1 1 | 1,087 10 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Unserviceable do. | 1 14 8 | 0 7 5 | 1 7 3 | 9 14 4 | 0 12 2 | 1 3 10 | 5 0 11 | 4 19 3½ | 8 4 3 | 10 2 7 |
| *Reimbursements.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Gazette | 5 10 0 | 4 9 4 | 3 19 0 | 1 8 0 | 1 15 0 | 0 17 0 | ... | 2 13 0 | 2 6 4 | 0 2 0 |
| School Fees | 21 16 8½ | 20 4 11½ | 19 10 9½ | 16 18 5½ | 12 4 10 | 12 11 0½ | 12 5 9½ | 12 8 4½ | 11 15 3½ | 7 16 8 |
| Do. Books | ... | 14 18 11 | 11 1 2½ | 9 6 7½ | 12 2 7½ | 9 14 10½ | 9 14 6½ | 15 6 2 | 9 13 7 | 13 17 3 |
| Do. Stationery | 1 6 9 | 3 5 10½ | 1 16 9½ | 2 13 0½ | 1 8 9½ | 0 15 4½ | 0 8 7 | 0 19 5 | 1 3 9 | 0 18 4½ |
| Maintenance of Prisoners | 19 14 5½ | 14 6 8½ | 25 7 1 | 12 11 3 | 4 8 4 | 24 11 7½ | 7 16 7 | 19 5 7½ | 31 10 10½ | 2 6 6½ |
| Prisoners' Earnings | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 7 | 2 0 5 |
| Refund of Salaries | ... | 5 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Value of lost Tools | ... | ... | 0 12 0 | ... | 1 0 6 | ... | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Proceeds, sale of School Furnitures | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 17 9½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Interest.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrears of Revenue | 21 0 9½ | 20 16 1 | 16 9 11½ | 44 16 7 | 14 14 6 | 81 17 6 | 15 17 8½ | 15 11 10 | 19 15 7 | 28 1 8 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Receipts | 210 14 4 | 3 9 7 | 24 4 11½ | 98 12 0½ | 292 19 4½ | 6 4 7 | 66 5 1½ | 1,217 0 10 | 247 5 9½ | 61 10 5 |
| *Special Receipts.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees on Title Deeds | ... | 0 15 6 | 0 7 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 8 0 |
| | 11,022 9 3½ | 12,532 3 4½ | 13,021 3 11 | 12,200 19 6½ | 11,270 14 3½ | 12,572 12 1½ | 10,461 11 7½ | 13,555 4 9½ | 11,667 5 5 | 9,818 19 8 |

F.

REPORT by the Chief Mutaliyár and Irrigation Mutaliyár on the customs, &c., as regards Paddy Cultivation in Batticaloa.

THERE are three kinds of harvest in the paddy cultivation of this District, viz.:—

1. The Munmári;
2. The Kalavellamnai; and
3. The Ettálai.

1st. In the "Munmári" there are two different modes of cultivation,—one under the ploughing system, commenced about September, and the other under the trampling system, commenced about January in the following year; but the age of the paddy sown in the former being longer than that used in the latter, the harvest of both takes place simultaneously in April.

2nd. The second, or the "Kalavellamnai" cultivation, which is termed "Pinmári" in Trincomalee, is entirely under the trampling system, and is commenced in March, and sometimes in April: its harvest takes place in August.

3rd. The third, or the "Ettálai" cultivation, which is also carried on under the trampling system, is commenced in August, and its harvest comes on about the end of September or the beginning of October.

In the cultivation of a field, a portion of the land is set apart for the "Pódi," or proprietor, which is called "Mutteddu," and another to the "Mullaikkáran," or the head field-servant, called the "Mullai vaiyal"; and the rest is divided between the cultivators, or "Veliyáns," which divisions are called "Veliyán vaiyal." As a general rule, about a fifth of the field is taken as "Mutteddu," but if the field be more than twenty amunams' sowing extent, about a fourth is cultivated as "Mutteddu," and, in consideration of the responsibility and supervision of the whole field by the "Mullaikkáran," who is the sole manager of the cultivation, the "Munnilai vaiyal" either equals, or is a little larger than, the "Mutteddu;" and the remainder is divided equally, according to the extent cultivatable by each man, having respect to the facilities for cultivation, the quality of the soil, and the means of irrigation, as well as the expenses of fencing and watching. Care is however taken, that each man's share shall not be less than two amunams' extent, nor exceed three amunams' extent at most. There are however exceptional cases, founded on either the fertility or the sterility of the soil, where the Mullaikkáran has an extra portion, called "Ilavisam," to cultivate.

For instance, in a field of 20½ amunams' extent, the divisions and number of cultivators are determined as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mutteddu..... | 4 | amunams | =20½ amunams; |
| Munnilai vaiyal ..... | 4 | „ | |
| Ilavisam ..... | ½ | „ | |
| 6 Veliam vaiyals, @ 2 amunams each | 12 | „ | |

making the whole to be eight "vaiyals," including the "Mutteddu" and "Munnilai vaiyals;" and with these six "Veliyáns," or cultivators (and two other coolies for "Mutteddu" and "Munnilai vayals"), the whole field is cultivated. For the sowing are required 20½ amunams' seed, and 16 amunams' maintenance paddy, at 2 amunams each—equals 36 amunams in all; which is liable to a charge of 50 per cent. profit, payable out of the crop. The Moors (except those of E'ráur and Akkáraippattu) do not charge 50 per cent., because prohibited by their religion; but exact a portion of the cultivator's share, which amounts to double the quantity of the maintenance paddy.

When no agreement is made for the cultivation of "Mutteddu" for the "Pódi," but advances of seed and maintenance paddy are made, 50 per cent. is charged on both the seed and maintenance paddy; and the "Pódi" is entitled to a proportionate share of the produce, as he would be of the sowing extent of the land.

The "Pódi" is entitled to the free labour of all the field-servants in the cultivation of the "Mutteddu," that is, if the cultivators agree to sow a "Mutteddu" for the "Pódi," to the produce whereof he has exclusive right, but he has to pay a cooly who looks after the "Mutteddu;" and the "Mullaikkáran," or the manager and superintendent of the cultivation, is also entitled to a certain degree of free labour which is performed for him in the cultivation of the "Munnilai vaiyal," and which free labour is rendered to him partly because of the attention and general superintendence of the cultivation of the field, and partly from fear of the "Mullaikkáran," who will make them forfeit the perquisites of the cultivation (which will be seen in the sequel) if they refuse to render him free labour to a certain extent. The amount of this free labour is as follows:—

The field-servant must put up the ridges of the "Mullai vaiyal," sow it and fence it, along with the cooly of the "Mullai vaiyal;" the fence-sticks are to be supplied by the field-servants; no fence, by custom of the country, is apportioned for the "Mutteddu" and "Mullai vaiyal," which is divided in common with the fences of the field-servants; cattle for trampling are to be supplied by the "Pódi" or the "Mullaikkárans," unless each field-servant has his own cattle. The usual hire of a yoke of *buffaloes* for trampling, is 1 amunam of paddy, and a shilling and sixpence in money, called "Kaikúli," if paid in advance; and 1½ amunam of paddy, if paid after the harvest. The hire for ploughing bullocks is 1 amunam if paid in advance, and 1½ amunam, or 40 markals, of paddy at the harvest.

Before commencing cultivation, astrologers are consulted to find out an "E'rául," or an auspicious day to commence cultivation; and that being fixed upon (which is generally at nights), the cultivators go and wait at the field till the Pleiades rise or come to the meridian, and then the cultivators plough or trample the land, sow a few seeds, and have a small feast in the open field. After cultivation, the plain is fenced by the joint labours of all the cultivators, and watched at nights until the crop is reaped and stacked.

If the land is not commuted, the tythe goes to the Government renter, but, if commuted, the whole produce of the "Mutteddu" (after paying two amunams to the "Mutteddu" cooly) goes to the

"Pódi." Tythe and seed paddy, with 50 (fifty) per cent. profit, are only taken from the produce of "Mullai vaiyal," and those of the "Veliyáns" are subject to various charges, as in the following instance, viz :—Suppose, the produce of one cultivator's share, three amunams in extent, yields twenty amunams of paddy, he will have to pay

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | amunams | 0 | markkál | .. | Tythe. |
| 3 | ,, | 0 | ,, | ... | Seed paddy. |
| 1 | ,, | 15 | ,, | ... | Interest on it. |
| 2 | ,, | 0 | ,, | ... | Maintenance paddy. |
| 1 | ,, | 0 | ,, | .. | Interest on it. |
| 0 | ,, | 15 | ,, | ... | Removal of above. |
| 10 | amunams | 0 | markkál. | | |
| 2 | ,, | 2 | ,, | .. | Cattle hire. |
| 1 | ,, | 10 | ,, | ... | Hire of reaping his share. |
| 0 | ,, | 12 | ,, | ... | Do. of Mutteḍḍu. |
| 0 | ,, | 15 | ,, | ... | Do. bird driver. |
| 0 | ,, | 9 | ,, | ... | Do. Vattai Vidahn, or Superintendent. |
| 0 | ,, | 9 | ,, | ... | Do. removal of Mutteḍḍu. |
| 0 | ,, | 2 | ,, | ... | Do. hunter for driving wild pigs, &c. |
| 0 | ,, | 4 | ,, | ... | Do. charmer of flies, &c. |
| 0 | ,, | 2 | ,, | ... | For temple or mosque, and for the poor. |
| 0 | ,, | 5 | ,, | ... | Arrakku and charm for devils. |
| 16 | amunams | 10 | markkals, which leaves a balance | | |
| of 3 | ,, | 20 | ,, | | to the cultivator. |
| 20 | amunams. | | | | |

For threshing, Thursdays are considered the best days to commence, and certain charms and ceremonies are performed to keep off "Pútams," or devils, from carrying away the fruits of their labour. The charm is called "Arrakku," which consists of the following stuffs shut up in a box, viz., silver, copper, iron, coral, pearl, chank, valampuri (a fruit), chadaimudi (a vegetable), and some arrack in a vial, and buried in the centre of the threshing-floor with margosa leaves, &c., over which the sheaves are heaped, and the cattle turned on them for threshing. In addition to these charms and ceremonies to keep off the devil from stealing the paddy, they begin to use a peculiar slang to keep the devils ignorant of what is spoken. For instance, the threshing cattle, instead of being termed "Mádu," as usual, go by the name "Varikkálan," the meaning of which is productive-legged; the "Marakkál" or the measure is termed "accountant;" the baskets are called "Peruváyan," or broad-mouthed, and every implement has a different name in the threshing-floor. All expressions that have meaning suggestive of decrease or other ill-omened significations are avoided, and the word "multiply" is always substituted. For instance, the expression

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drive the bullocks | is rendered | Multiply the "Varikkálan." | |
| Sweep the corn | ,, | Multiply the "Poli." | |
| Bring the Marakkál | ,, | Multiply the "accountant." | |
| Fill the basket | ,, | Multiply the "broad-mouth." | |
| Bring some water | ,, | Multiply some flood. | |
| Go home for rice | ,, | Multiply home for white. | |
| Call him to take this and deliver it at home | ,, | Multiply him to multiply this and to multiply at home. | |
| &c., | &c., | &c., | &c., &c. |

In threshing, cattle are driven with a song, the purport of which is to invoke the deities to give them a good produce.

The perquisites of the field-servants are the following:—At the reaping of the "Vaiyala," each field-servant is entitled to eight bundles of the best crop of his "vaiyal," by way of "Putir"; and further, four bundles of corn called "Kuruvimúlai" (bird nook). "Paiyal" (the pallam of the water-course in the "vaiyal"), two Marakkáls' extent of the "vaiyal," is sown for the field-servant, to the produce whereof he is solely entitled. Besides, he gets "Adichchudu" (bottom of the stack that is wet), being sometimes three bundles, "Maunánkaddi" (bits of earth), the off-scouring of the threshing-floor, "Patakaḍḍai" (chaff), and "Kandumari" (that is paddy between chaff and first class paddy).

The coolies of the "Mutteḍḍu" and "Mullai-vaiyal" are entitled to similar perquisites from the "Mutteḍḍu" and "Mullai vaiyal," respectively. On the day of reaping, the "Pódi" attends the field to take an account of the crop, when the cooly of the "Mutteḍḍu" puts up a shed for him covered with sheaves from the "Mutteḍḍu," and when the shed is left unoccupied, the "Mutteḍḍu" cooly becomes entitled to the sheaves with which he thatched the shed.

On the day of commencing the cultivation of the "Mutteḍḍu" and "Mullai vaiyal," a feast is given by the "Pódi" and the "Mullaikkáran," called the "Pódi Virundu" and "Mullaivirundu," respectively. But this has died away now. "Tinda Slavu" (a slight native lunch), called fine feast, is exacted from the "Pódi" in the following way :—

If the "Pódi," or sometimes a representative from the Pódi's family, happens to be present at the field on the day that the sheaves are made up and stacked, one of the field-servants slyly approaches the Pódi with a sheaf on the top of his head, and all at a sudden falls down with the sheaf, and pretends to make a great noise, as if in agonising pain, when all the people in the field flock up to him, one after the other, and being interrogated "What ails you ?" the pretender replies "I suffer from pains in the loins, oppression in the chest, and colic;" and being asked to recommend

the remedy, the pretender prescribes the remedy, and says that nothing less than it will effect a cure. A Moorman asks for cakes and fruits, but a Tamil man asks for cakes, fruits, and a bottle of arrack. "Unless these be brought and tied on my back, a cure will not be effected." When the "Pódi" promises to procure the remedy, the man gets up, and not till then. This should be given first of all on the day that the threshing of the Mutteḍḍu takes place, and cakes are to be prepared at the "Pódi's" house by the wives of the field-servants, who must provide firewood, water, &c. If the remedy that the pretender wants be refused, or no notice is taken of it by the Pódi, all sorts of indignities or provocations are showered upon the "Pódi" by the field-servants, who make an effigy of straw, called "Pampai," to represent the "Pódi," which is stuck upon the Mutteḍḍu stack of the crop, and then representations are made of the "Pódi" himself, eating all the cakes named, by fixing to the mouth of the effigy mud or clay cakes made by the field-servants. Sometimes an ola and a stick are put into the hands of the effigy, to represent the "Pódi" taking an account of the crop reaped. The denial on the part of the "Pódi" is followed by a virtual denial of obedience to the orders of the "Pódi," under the pretence of being sick from the surfeit of the repast given by the "Pódi," which is an ironical language.

If the "Pódi" does not give the demanded repast, he, to maintain his respect with the field-servants, must by all means give five marakkáls of paddy to each field-servant; otherwise his stinginess will be thrown in his face in public, and kept up.

After the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor to the Pódi's house, the field-servants must fetch straw from the threshing-floor, thatch the house of the Pódi, and repair the fence of the garden, and then they get their discharge.

(Signed) E. SÓMANÁDA, Mutaliyár,
Chief Mutaliyár.

(Signed) A. D. ZYLVA,
Irrigation Mutaliyár.

Batticaloa, 24th February, 1871.

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

## Report.

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNÉGALA, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Favourable year. Health of people. Crops. Harvest of 1871.

THE past year has on the whole proved a favourable one. The health of the people in the Seven Kóralés was good, the cattle escaped from any prolonged attacks of murrain, and the crops were considerably above the average; and I am glad to note that the prospects for the Maha crop for 1871 (which ripens early in the year) are exceedingly good, and likely to prove richer than last year.

Comparative Statement of Revenue. Increase therein.

The Comparative Statement of Revenue for the past year speaks for itself. It shews a considerable net increase (over £9,000), and may, I think, be considered very satisfactory, although, as far as an opinion can now be formed, the current year bids fair to give us a larger revenue, and the people a more ample supply of food.

Paddy cultivation.

Paddy cultivation was carried on to a greater extent than usual during last year. The inhabitants of Seven Kóralés are fond of the occupation, and are expert cultivators, as far as the rude implements in use and the system adopted will admit. They are certainly industrious in their field-work where a supply of water gives them the opportunity. During 1870 the water supply for irrigation has been tolerably good, but the want of it is the usual cry, and stops, I may say, nearly all their agricultural pursuits, as they mostly depend on their paddy fields. "Seed paddy" is often a serious want, but "water" is the cry.

Chena and garden cultivation.

Chena cultivation is largely carried on in the Wanni, Dewamedi, and Katugampola Hatpattus only. In these divisions the people are more dependent on this, although when a bountiful supply of rain falls, then paddy lands are rich and prolific in yield. The misfortune is that they are subject to long seasons of drought, and it is only occasionally that they have the means of turning their fields to account. Irrigation works will in time supply these in great measure, and I trust the instalment of the one to be undertaken in the Wanni Hatpattu is only a forerunner of similar benefits to be conferred under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance, 1867.

Gardens.

Every village has its small patch of coffee or cocoanut "garden," as they are generally called, but in most cases these consist of such trees scattered in and around the village. There is seldom any attempt to form a "garden" or fenced enclosure, nor to cultivate in the country villages, generally known in Ceylon as "the interior." In larger villages and those near thoroughfares, gardens are formed and cultivation is attended to.

Regularly planted gardens.

There are some regularly planted coffee and cocoanut gardens in the District, possessed by natives, varying in extent from one to twenty-five acres, and the latter are on the increase. These seem to be in higher favour in most parts of this Province than the coffee garden, the cultivation of which, excepting in the Wéuda Willi Hatpattu, is on the decrease.

Tobacco and Pepper.

The cultivation of tobacco is considerable, as is also that of pepper. There is but little attempted beyond the above, viz., paddy, fine grain, coffee, tobacco, and pepper. Yams and other country vegetables the people seldom cultivate, as a sufficient quantity is generally to be found growing almost wild within reach of their villages, as are areknuts and betel vines.

Means of livelihood of people.

The people have such an inherent dislike to being hired as labourers, that it is a difficult matter to induce them to add to their means of living in this way. Nor are the Kandyans fond of trading. For the few supplies they need they depend on the boutique keepers from the "low country," who have established bazaars within reach of their villages, or on the Mourman pedlars. Their wants, however, are so easily met, that they are tolerably independent, and have no great incentive to labour. These wants are nevertheless increasing as their intercourse with other districts and people advances, and the more intelligent of them begin to see the necessity for increased exertion.

Food.

The food of the natives of this District consists almost entirely of vegetables and fish, but they are consumers of game occasionally, which is fairly abundant, such as wild pig, deer, hares, &c., and I am surprised so few licenses for the possession of fire arms have been issued from this Kachchéri. I find by the Register these amount to 7,463 only for the last twenty years, viz., from 1850 to 1870.

Fire arms possessed by the people.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

Report.

Land sales. Surveyors. Crown fields; list of gardens done. New one prepared. Extent.

Land sales in the Seven Kóralés have been few; why, I am not aware. I found this matter seemingly put by: I have had it looked to however, and such lands as I have found surveys for, I have brought forward for sale from March next. There has not been a Government surveyor employed in the District for some time, which is to be regretted, as there is a large extent of land that would meet with a ready sale, and that it would be advisable to dispose of. I allude particularly to Crown fields and gardens; of the former I found a list in the office, but not of the latter. The management of these, and the recoveries on account of them, was most unsatisfactory and irregular. I have now had a correct register prepared. The gardens are mostly coffee and cocoanut; they are small in acreage, but the number is 278, and the total extent 56A. 1P. 18.; added to the register I have a column giving the description of each garden.

Extent of fields. Should be surveyed and sold. Surveyor promised, but did not come.

The fields number 1,525, giving a total extent of 2,168A. 0P. 0R. Very few of these have been surveyed—all ought to be, as early as practicable, and I think they would sell. This will be a great gain, and put a stop to encroachments. I hoped a surveyor would have been at work; one was promised some months ago, but has not yet arrived, and has, I believe, been sent to some more favoured locality up-country.

Land Revenue. Renting system.

The Land Revenue of the District is a matter that requires much attention. The chief item is "Paddy Rent Sales." It necessarily varies much in amount, and being so dependent as we are on the rainy season, it must, until irrigation works progress, fluctuate very much. This is not satisfactory, nor is the system of renting these lands. On the other hand, with lands in many Divisions cultivated at long intervals only, the people, notwithstanding the objection to "rents," and the inconvenience they suffer, are naturally chary of agreeing to commutation. This can nevertheless be introduced, I think, throughout the District, if the rate adopted be moderate, and effort is not made to suddenly raise the revenue in this way beyond the average of past years under the renting system. The rates cannot be uniform either throughout the Province, but this will be practicable in each Hatpattu. I have not been inattentive to the subject, and am satisfied, from the information I have obtained, that commutation throughout the Seven Kóralés can be arranged fairly to suit the Government and people. Many other subjects connected with the Province and the unusual state of disorder I found in all relating to it, have so fully occupied my time during the few months I have had charge of it, that I have not been able to mature arrangements sufficiently to submit my plans for sanction; and the introduction of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, the Service Tenures, and the Census, give the Headmen and Department so much to do, that I feel it will scarcely be practicable to introduce commutation this year.

Commutation preferable, and carrying out practicable.

Preparations.

There is not much to note with regard to these, excepting "Arrack." The collecting of this amount proved unsatisfactory, as it usually does, I think. The rents were sold fairly for the last six months of 1872, and up to 30th June, 1871; and I am glad to state there is now not a shilling in arrear for 1870. The system observed with regard to these rents, as well as toll rents, in which there have up to date been such heavy arrears, requires consideration, and I will notice it under the head "Arrears of Revenue."

Licenses.

The revenue from this is satisfactory, and I think this branch of the service of the Department has been fairly managed under the immediate and able supervision of my Assistants at Puttalam.

Salt. Revenue.

I am glad to state that we have been successful this year (1870) not only in the revenue realized, but also in the increased quantity of salt collected, which brings our stock 449,040 cwts. over the two years' supply we are required to have in store.

Collection of salt. Stock of. In excess of two years' supply.

The monopoly is very light, the salt being issued at ½d. per lb., and the trade in it is so reasonably managed that the cost is not unduly raised or felt by the consumers in the non-released districts, nor in the distant villages. There is usually an ample supply in the market at Kurunegala, the only occasions of failure having been when the ferry on the Deduru Oya on the Puttalam road could not be crossed, and carts were delayed. This happened for days together formerly, but will soon be remedied by the opening of the new bridge, which will take place, I trust, in March. It has been long in building, and very costly, but I hope will be lasting.

Monopoly light. Trade reasonable, and not oppressive to consumers. Transport. Deduru Oya Ferry. Bridge.

The system for issuing permits for the felling and removal of timber is undoubtedly very faulty, and the rate of royalty absurdly low. In this office no system seems to have been observed up to May last. No condition was attached to the "permit for felling and removal." The rate of royalty His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to sanction, shall be raised as a temporary measure, which will prove advantageous, and meanwhile the whole system is being enquired into by the Auditor-General, under instructions from His Excellency. I beg to append to this Report copy of a letter addressed by me to the Auditor-General on the subject.

Timber. Issuing permits for felling, and rates of royalty.

The sale of forest land for timber felling only.

Difficult, if for planting subsequently.

I have noticed that the selling of forest land for timber felling only is, in my opinion, objectionable, particularly in lots surrounded by tracts of Crown forest. If the land were subsequently planted or cultivated, the case would be different.

Arrears of Revenue. Removal of two Clerks.

The arrears of revenue in this Province are very large, and have required so much attention, that much revenue that should have been given to other work in the management of my Province, I have been obliged to devote to this. It would be difficult to describe the state the business of the office was in, and the head clerk and second clerk having been

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala.

Report.

New hands efficient.

Extra not necessary.

Progress—working up arrears.

Cashier—removal of.

Arrears for current year, 1870, perfected.

Recovered.

Not an item in amount thereof now outstanding.

Renters.

Securities.

Conditions and Bonds.

Preservation and safe custody; rules regarding; also paddy and fine grain rents.

Public works.

Irrigation works.

Puttalam District.

Seven Kóralés.

People disheartened.

An important work sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, and they are now hopeful.

Two more.

Importance of them.

Return of those in progress, etc., and of those completed in the Puttalam District.

Small tanks.

Small works by people.

Sluices.

Iron ones in store not used.

People unwilling to try experiments.

One now fixed in Kurunegala tank for them.

Success.

removed shortly before I took charge, without apparently having been required to hand over the records—in many cases important ones—they had charge of, added to our difficulty. In some instances documents of importance were marked "found in Mr. ——'s drawer."

The new hands, although efficient, attentive, and zealous in their duties, were of course at a disadvantage, and much of their time was taken up in searching for records; and here I would remark, that in all cases of dismissal or removal of a clerk, care should be taken that he hand over or account for all documents he had in charge, before he is permitted to leave his office, and particularly in the case of clerks who have been entrusted with accounts. The establishment is barely sufficient to carry on the work satisfactorily, and without extra aid, I found it was impossible to make much progress with the "arrears," unless at the risk of neglecting the business of the day. With the help of an extra clerk, however, much has now been done;—accounts closely gone into and rectified, and arrears from 1-22 to 1850 so carefully worked out, that I have been enabled to submit detailed statement of all for those years, with the view of the balance now irrecoverable being struck off.

From 1859 the records of the office are more complete than for previous years, and there will be less difficulty in tracing and working out the several items, although the arrears are heavy, and prosecutions numerous, the closing of which will take some time to accomplish.

Irregularities in reference to the Cashier's business, and the laxity of the system, so soon became apparent, that I was obliged to have him removed, and introduce changes which are working satisfactorily.

I found also, that arrears for the first few months of 1870 had been permitted, and amounted to a considerable sum, which had to be attended to, and involved several prosecutions for recovery. Having been taken up at once, all, I am glad to say, have been recovered. No arrear was subsequently allowed, and there is not now an item of the revenue of my District for 1870 outstanding.

The system now observed is, I think, sound as regards recoveries from renters, and it should be strictly enforced.

Great care is necessary in conducting the rent sales and taking securities, and also in insisting that the transaction should not be made a mere gambling speculation.

The voluminous correspondence with reference to these, their preparation and safe custody, will show the state in which those even recently taken in the beginning of the year were found, and that great care is necessary. If the rules submitted and approved by His Excellency the Governor, be adhered to, difficulties will be avoided hereafter. Also in the case of paddy and fine grain rent sale lists, in which there was great confusion.

Several very important public works have been completed, or are in progress, throughout the Province.

Of irrigation works, the most have hitherto been in the Puttalam District; indeed I may say all, as until this year, none beyond such as those numerous small ones repaired or formed by the people, have been undertaken in the Seven Kóralés.

The landed proprietors and people of the District were getting much disheartened at nothing having been taken in hand, notwithstanding their willingness to comply with the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance, 1867; but His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to sanction one of some magnitude, and which was immediately commenced, they are now hopeful the good work will be continued.

This—Kudugalpitiya—is the first irrigation work undertaken in the Seven Kóralés, and the only one yet in progress: but two more have been kindly sanctioned, to be commenced this year. They are both of great importance, and will be the means of conferring signal benefits on the people over a large extent of country. The inhabitants are very grateful to His Excellency, and express this very warmly. I annex a memorandum of works in progress and those sanctioned. Of those "completed," I regret to state, as regards this District, the return is *nil*: but my Assistant at Puttalam will give in his Report an account of the irrigation works in that District, which are, I think, highly satisfactory.

Although no large work of irrigation has been undertaken in the Seven Kóralés, many small ones within the means of the people to attend to without Government aid, have been repaired this year, through the help of the Headmen and Village Councils. I have not had time to procure an exact Return, but calculate that not less than 60, varying in cost from £5 to £30, have been put in order. In many cases these are unfortunately only temporary, the dams, chiefly for want of sluices, being breached when the floods set in. There were several iron sluices in store I found, and had been for some time, but not one having been fixed anywhere, and the natives never having seen one at work, they were unwilling to try them. Opportunity for shewing them this offered itself in the bund of the Kurunegála tank, and a new sluice was required there for irrigation, and for the ultimate improvement of the tank. The people readily responded to my appeal for a sum to have a sluice put in, and the Superintending Officer of the Public Works' Department was good enough to undertake the work. It proved, however, a much heavier and more difficult undertaking than was anticipated, and necessarily took some time to finish; but it is now complete, and I trust will prove of much benefit

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

Report.

not only to those immediately interested in the irrigation of the lands below the tank, and to the people of the town, but that it will shew the people of the country how these sluices work, of what immense use they are, the saving it would be to have them for their village tanks, and induce them now to try the experiment in their villages.

Objects beyond irrigation of lands.

The great point as concerns the town, is, that it is hoped this sluice, which is seven feet deeper than the old brick one, will enable the tank to be so far drained as to admit of the masses of weed with which it is now covered, to be destroyed, and also in the dry season to give a larger supply of water for cleansing the channel which runs from the tank through the town. As a sanitary measure, this will be of great value.

Irrigation rules.

Irrigation Rules, prepared under the authority of the Irrigation Ordinance, are in force throughout the District. Alterations were necessary in them, which has been attended to, and the amended Rules proclaimed for the Wénda Wili Hatpattu. Like amendments are agreed to for other Divisions, and will be formally submitted for proclamation for the whole of the Seven Kóralés.

Amended rules agreed to.

The provisions of the "Irrigation Ordinance, 1867," touching the execution of irrigation works, and the repayment, if undertaken by Government, are now generally understood, and are readily agreed to and appreciated. There is no doubt of its working well, and this is clear, that there are more applications from the people for the execution of works by Government on the repayment system, than can be provided for; but I trust that the Seven Kóralés will share better in future in the distribution of the irrigation vote.

Irrigation works on repayment system.

Appreciated and readily agreed to.

More applications than can be provided for.

I would here note that the people now avail themselves of the terms of the Ordinance for works to be undertaken by themselves without Government aid, but for which payment is secured by the Rules. This I encourage, not only because funds or advances from the irrigation vote cannot be given, but to teach the people to rely on themselves more in these matters, and not to be so dependent as they are inclined to be, in all things, on extraneous aid. A work at Diatore will shortly be taken up, the estimate for which is £320. Professional help is what they had difficulty in procuring, but this, I think, has now been secured for them, and will be agreed to.

Works without Government aid.

There are several works for examination and further report by the Public Works' Department, to be undertaken next year, the names of which I append; and regarding these further particulars can be obtained in the Kachchéri.

Works of irrigation for 1872.

The public buildings in this District are in tolerable order, but a few will require repair during the year.

Public buildings.

The Kachchéri, in which is carried on the work of the Fiscal's, Roads', Registrar's, and Post Office Departments, is not large enough. The rooms are too crowded at present to be healthy. The estimate sanctioned for a new room, which I propose the Fiscal's Officers should occupy, will afford great relief, and I trust it will be built soon; but the Kachchéri is so full of almirahs, that the space required for the clerks is very much curtailed, and more room will soon be required for the preservation of the records. In these there is a great increase in connection with Service Tenure and the Marriage Ordinance Registers, &c. The old guard-room might be turned to good account for use as a record room, at small cost, say £30, and I hope this will be taken up. The records would be safer there than in the open offices with so many strangers frequenting them; and having only such almirahs as will contain records for daily reference, ample space will be left for the officers to work in some comfort, and I think will fully meet the requirements of the respective Departments for several years.

Kachchéri.

Insufficient space in.

New room, for which estimate is sanctioned, will afford relief.

A new room wanted; proposal for one.

The town of Kurunégala and the streets are in very fair order, and much cleaner than most country towns of the sort that I have seen. There has been very little sickness during the past year. With a continuance of the active wakefulness of the Police, I trust this will continue, and that, with the aid of the sluice now in the bund of the tank, the main sewer will be kept clean at all seasons.

Town of Kurunégala.

Cleanliness of it and freedom from sickness.

In the Gaol Hospital there have been but two casualties during the year, and one of these was from "heart disease." The Medical Officer is most unremitting in his attentions, and great credit is, I think, due to him. The Gaol is not a good one, nor suited to the station; care should be taken not to have it overcrowded. This can be easily avoided, if the system of removal of prisoners recently introduced, and kindly sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, be attended to, and prompt transfer of convicts after the Sessions of the Supreme Court be observed. There are seldom any artificers among the prisoners here, and it is difficult to find suitable work for them inside the Gaol, were there room in it. Of late, however, I have employed as many as possible "beating husks" making rope, baskets, and tats. Should the experiment of a timber depôt be tried at Puttalam, prisoners from this Gaol could be sent there, who would be useful in the work of felling timber, &c., which most of them are accustomed to. An experiment in planting seedlings of timber trees might advantageously be carried out here by a small party of good-conduct men, told off for that purpose, on the banks of the Deduru Oya, 5½ miles from this, on the Dambulla road. The cost would be very trifling—say £10—and the locality good for the object in view; and, as regards halmilla and milla, success, I think, certain.

Gaol Hospital. Less deaths.

Gaol not good.

Employment within it.

Proposal of an experiment for growing timber.

The main roads throughout the Province are in very fair order, and have on the whole borne the recent floods well. The expenditure voted for them is, I think, very judiciously managed, and great credit is due to the Officers of the Public Works Department in charge.

Main roads.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA

Report.

The District Committee is working well, and the Superintendent of Minor Works discharges his duty satisfactorily. For the small expenditure on them, the minor roads are in excellent repair, but in several, and notably the Mátalé road, the original trace is faulty, and must be amended before a larger expenditure on it is sanctioned.

Negombo road.

The road to Negombo as far as Giriulla, the boundary of this Province, is in good repair; all the culverts and bridges required on it have been put up. I do not think the Committee should be called upon to expend more money on this line, which cramps the means with regard to other lines that should be opened up. The Committee having brought this Negombo road of 21¼ miles into good order, with the one-third commutation, I consider it should now be declared a principal road, as the continuance of it from Giriulla to Negombo, in the Western Province, was long ago.

Should be declared a principal road.

I cannot see why this District, with a smaller population and less means, should be less favoured, and compelled to bear the cost of their portion of the line from the one-third commutation, which can be otherwise so well applied. The Provincial Road Committee has again brought the matter to the notice of the proper authority, and I trust they will succeed in their application.

Provincial Road Committee.

The accounts of the Committee have been kept tolerably well, but I have deemed it necessary to introduce certain changes in the mode of collection by the Division Officers, which, I think, will prove beneficial. The system of audit of the Committee's accounts provided by the Road Ordinance, is, I consider, imperfect, and more regular and searching audit should be made.

Rest-houses.—Repairs.

The rest-houses all wanted repair, more or less, and a supply of furniture. This has been attended to, and they are in tolerable order, excepting Polgahawela. Expenditure on this would be a waste of money; the site is bad, and not suited at all to present requirements. I propose that it be sold; it is situated in the bazaar, about one mile from the Railway station, and would probably sell well to boutique-keepers. In lieu of it, I would build a rest-house on the hill near the Railway station and the Ambépussa road. This would be of some use and convenience to the public, which the old rest-house is not.

Rest-house at Polgahawela should be sold.

Site for a new one.

Statement of expenditure on Minor Works.

I append hereto a statement of expenditure on minor works, during 1870.

Village paths cleared.

Besides main and minor roads, there are numerous "village paths" throughout the District, all of which have been cleared during the year. These are of importance to the villagers, and they appreciate its being done, although it is the same in this as in other matters of the kind,—they will not unite to keep these open, unless for some given object and inspection by the Agent. They have, however, readily done it lately when called upon, and they have told me that paths have been opened that have been overgrown for years; and I think there is now scarcely a village in the Seven Kóralés that is not easily accessible on horse-back.

Willingness of people to do so.

General remarks.

New Ordinances.

Service Tenures.

The introduction of the Service Tenures' Ordinance, the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, and the preparation for the Census, have thrown heavy work on the Department, particularly on the native branch of it. With reference to the former, inquiries have been held in all Nindagama villages, and the registers closed. Considerable progress has also been made in deciding temple cases. The Returns are nearly all in, have been translated, and are ready for inquiry. The Returns due from the Dalada Máligáwa and certain temples in Kandy only have not been received. As yet there have been few disputes during these inquiries, and, I believe, but one appeal. All is now so far advanced and the system understood, that good progress can be made in the inquiries in this District.

Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.

The provisions of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance are well understood by the people now, and I have reason to believe they will be largely taken advantage of. Every effort was made thoroughly to publish the Ordinance—not only through the instrumentality of the Government Headmen, but also through the private chiefs and native gentlemen, to whom I had copies forwarded.

Publication of.

Census

Arrangements for Enumerators.

Arrangements for the Census have required care and attention, and occupied much time. They are now so matured and forward, that no difficulty will be experienced in carrying them out. District Enumerators for the Seven Kóralés have been appointed, and I have selected Enumerators for the town and gravets of Kurunégala and the neighbouring estates. Lists of the village Enumerators are being copied. The rates of remuneration for this District have not been settled on, although it is reported to have been agreed to in adjoining Divisions. If this be the case, I trust the rate will be uniform and apply to this District.

Ruins of very ancient date.

Yapahu.

Rajanganey.

There are many ruins of very ancient date and great interest in the Seven Kóralés. Those at "Yapahu" seem hitherto to have been best known; they were very much overgrown with jungle when I visited the locality, and I had some difficulty in getting them cleared, but they were worth it. There are the ruins of "Rajanganey," about twelve miles from Yapahu, which are reported to be more extensive and elaborate in workmanship; and I have had them partially cleared, hoping to inspect them, but I have not yet been able to do so. These have never been cleared before, or not within the recollection of the residents of the Division.

Arangkelley or Mali Maha Páya.

I was fortunate in being able to inspect "Arangkelley," or "Mali Maha Páya." These ruins are in good preservation, and very interesting. The three flights of stone steps up the side of Arangkelley, to what is known as "Mahasen's throne," a square structure built of huge cut stone-beams and slabs, the stone causeway nearly a mile in

length along the side of the hill, spanned by many stone bridges, leading to a small rock temple, the walls of which are still standing, and the wells below, are all of much interest.

The people have a better supply of food throughout the District than usual, and I am glad to be able to report favourably of the general welfare. I have noted that the Kandyans are not traders as a rule, although they begin to appreciate the benefits conferred on them by those who do engage in trade, and carry it into their District, and they are now anxious for roads on which wheel traffic can be carried on. This has increased of late, and the Returns shew that forty-three carts were licensed last year in excess of 1869.

The question of plumbago digging is one of great importance, and anxiously looked forward to by the residents, as well as those who desire to dig for it and engage in the trade. The delay in the matter is greatly to be regretted; it was brought to notice many months ago, and, I believe, referred to the Queen's Advocate; but no decision has yet been arrived at.

It is due to the chiefs and people of my Province to record, that they have evinced every desire to co-operate with me in all that has been proposed for the improvement and welfare of the country, and I trust now the Seven Kóralés has been roused to a sense of what is required of it, and what can be done to further its advancement, towards which, I believe a fair start has now been made, and that it will rapidly progress.

The great want at present is village vernacular schools. The people will, I think, aid in the establishing of these, as far as in their power, and I trust it will be found practicable to establish a few during the current year.

While alluding to the people generally, I feel bound to record some note of the officers of my Department. The chiefs are active, intelligent, do their duty well, and I believe conscientiously, and I have much pleasure in recording my sense of their worth. In one instance only has a change been necessary, and this caused from the failing health and infirmity of the Ratémahatmayá.

Of the good services, high principles, and intelligence of the Disáwa, I cannot speak too strongly, nor fully express my appreciation of his active aid in all matters relating to the welfare of his country.

As regards the office, with the changes I found it necessary to make soon after my arrival, I think that throughout it, we have now really an efficient staff, who are well up to their work, which they discharge with integrity and zeal. With the Native Department, I have also had cause for the highest satisfaction; and with the expeditious manner in which it has been managed by the very efficient and zealous head of it. The arrears so far worked up—no fresh ones allowed—some system established—a good set of men at work in the Department—and an officer of such steady business habits and regularity as my Assistant, Mr. Byrde—a good start in the right direction has, I think, been made, and will now continue, in happy contrast to the past.

In conclusion, I would submit that, immediately on assuming charge of my Province (at the end of April) I was for some time much occupied in trying to set the office in some order; subsequently travelling "on circuit" throughout it, which I found equally necessary, and the Service Tenure Ordinance inquiries, left me little leisure for collecting all the information I desired to note in this Report. Later in the year, other causes beyond the ordinary work of a Province, in preparing for the introduction of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance and Census, prevented my doing so, and now, owing to my approaching departure for home, I have less time and opportunity for submitting such a Report to His Excellency as I should wish, and I trust, that under these circumstances, and my having been but a few months in charge, any errors and shortcomings herein will be overlooked.

J. PARSONS,
Government Agent.

Government Agent's Office,
Kurunegala, February 3rd, 1871.

## APPENDIX.

Appendix.

No. 14.

Government Agent's Office,
Kurunegala, January 27th, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 24 of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state, 1st, as regards the "sufficiency or otherwise of the rates now levied," I am decidedly of opinion that they are altogether insufficient; and I beg to annex for your information copy of a letter I addressed to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary on the subject, a few days prior to the receipt of yours, to which I am now replying.

2nd. The "sufficiency or otherwise of the precautions now adopted (*a*) to collect the revenue, (*b*) for the prevention of illicit felling." I think the answer is, that in neither case are the precautions sufficient. Up to last year no system whatever seems to have been observed in the issuing of permits for felling timber, nor any conditions made either for this or the removal, until I had certain terms inserted to those permits. The omission, I have reason to believe, afforded opportunity for malpractices, which were availed of. I annex a specimen of the permit formerly issued, and of one with the alterations made therein by me.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

KURUNEGALA

Appendix

3rd. "As to whether sufficient precaution is being at present adopted for the preservation of growing timber in the forests, to replace that cut down." There does not appear to me to have been any precaution adopted with this view, and although this is now being done to some extent by inspection, and by working through the Headmen, to prevent the wanton destruction of saplings and growing timber for fences, and be those who obtain permits for felling and removal, I do not think even these precautions at all sufficient, while, under the present system, it is difficult to carry out more efficient ones.

4th. "Whether any system is practicable, and might be advantageously adopted, by which the felling of timber in the forests might be done by Government, the timber so felled being exposed for sale at convenient depots established for the purpose."

I think such a system practicable, and it seems to me the only one in the absence of a Conservator of Forests, with a suitable staff, that can be adopted effectually to put a stop to the evils that exist, and the very lax system as regards the felling of timber and the preservation of the forests. It is my belief, unless a better plan is ere long introduced, and more stringent precautions taken, it will be difficult in a few years to find timber to meet the public requirements, or, if it can be found, only at such distances from thoroughfares or rivers as will render the cost of transport ruinous. Already, I understand, "halmilla" is so scarce as to cause great inconvenience to the users of it, and it is impossible to procure enough for the demand for casks, and that, owing to this scarcity, "oil in casks" has greatly increased in price.

I noticed this destruction of timber, and wrote about it while in the Southern Province some time ago. The scarcity of "halmilla" is greatly to be regretted; it is an exceedingly useful wood, easily grown and preserved; but this I fear too late has been little thought of or attended to.

A Conservator of Forests and suitable staff would probably be attended with a too large and immediate expenditure to be entertained, I would therefore propose the following system, which I believe would prove in great measure efficient, and not difficult to carry out, nor even to any expenditure of the public funds. I think that in future all timber for which permits are issued, should be felled under the directions of Government officers, and removal take place under their supervision. The cost of felling the several kinds of timber and trees of different dimensions could be easily ascertained, and the party applying for the permit should, when he pays the royalty, lodge the amount required for felling, and the Ratemahatmaya could have the timber felled. This measure would not be attended with inconvenience, and would prove advantageous, and tend greatly not only to preserve the growing timber trees and saplings but prevent the excess in the number of trees felled in the permit, which I believe is now too frequent, and the Headmen would be more directly responsible. The only inconvenience—if it may be so called—would be a little extra work in the Kachcheri, and vigilance of the Agent and Assistant in looking to the Returns the Headmen would have to make. The damage done under the present system by allowing any man to enter the forests and fell as he pleases, is incalculable. No consideration of course is shown; he probably picks out a tree surrounded by young timber trees, while there are others fit for his use and felling, not far off and isolated, while, in felling the one he has selected, he destroys much growing timber which would soon be of value. All this would be avoided by the system I propose, and I believe would be acceptable to the honest applicant. There is but little actual *trade* in timber in the Seven Korales, and I think the above would meet all requirements in this District for the present, and a depôt at Kurunegala would not be necessary.

In the Puttalam District it is different. There is a large trade in timber there, and I think that, in addition to the system I have proposed for the Seven Korales, which in all cases where parties apply for and obtain permits, I would have observed in the District of Puttalam, a depôt for the sale of timber to be collected on account of Government should be established.

This could be done by employing a staff of men used to felling timber, and having it removed to the lake side, and sold either by auction, or at given rates at auction at fixed dates, and by tenders at a fixed rate whenever applied for. This system I believe would pay well, and would, if properly managed, prevent the malpractice and destruction of timber that now exist. Such a plan I think well suited to Puttalam, and as the timber is not very far off, in lieu of a staff of hired men, it may be found a very useful mode of employing a large force of prison labour at certain seasons, and obtaining a fair return for it; while at other seasons such a force would be of great advantage to, and extremely useful on, the Salt works.

I would mention here, that I am of opinion that the way in which the trade in timber has sprung up and increased at Puttalam, is not altogether satisfactory. I believe that much of the fine forest land (and that the most accessible) has sold for £1 per acre merely for the sake of the timber on it, a part of which has, it is thought, in many cases more than paid all costs for the land. Were these lands subsequently cultivated or re-planted with timber saplings, after being denuded of most of the forest on them, some permanent advantage would accrue, but, excepting in rare instances, it does not; the timber is removed, and the land, &c., recovered, a large profit made, and the land, allowed to lie waste, becomes overgrown with brushwood and thorns, but never again with the growth of any useful timber trees unfortunately, unless they are planted and looked after for a while. Now, I fail to see the advantage of this system. I think it would be far more profitable at present, and certainly with a view to the future, if these lands were not sold as hitherto, but the timber, which apparently pays so well, be felled and collected on account of Government, and sold; when I imagine a return quite equal to that of £1 an acre for the land and forest trees would be realized by the sale of the timber alone; the land retained by the Crown, care taken to preserve all young trees growing there, and others planted to replace those removed, and thus keep up a supply of good timber in about as accessible a locality as can be pitched upon. If, on the other hand, this is not desired by Government, but that the land be sold, then let all such land from which timber has been removed be offered for sale at £1 the acre to any one who wishes to plant it. Now, we get nominally £1 an acre for the land, while in fact we sell timber on it of more than that value. The land is not cultivated, and no further benefit is derived from it either by the Crown or people. I would also observe, that from my experience, I think it highly

undesirable to sell blocks of forest land in the midst of tracts of Crown forest or the vicinity, merely for the sake of the timber; it affords such a wide door for illicit felling and destroying the Crown forests. Indeed, it is wonderful how prolific a block of such land becomes in the supply of timber to the purchaser, as I am satisfied was the case in the Southern Province.

5th. "How far the advantages derived from the existing timber trade are commensurate with the apparent gradual extinction of the supply of fine timber reported to be taking place throughout the Colony."

That such extinction is taking place, I have no doubt; and I think that the advantages derived from the timber trade now existing, are not, from the manner in which it is now supplied or supported, commensurate with the loss in the damage to and destruction of forests.

There is an abundance of land suitable for the growth of timber trees, which may be encouraged at small cost, and if the system is improved, and the measures suggested by me even adopted, I think the trade may be fostered, and would expand without further detriment to Crown forests, and to the increased advantage of the people.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. PARSONS.

The Hon'ble
The Auditor-General,
Colombo.

---

*License to fell Timber.*

To the R. M. of Hiriyala Hatpattu, residing at Kambuwatawána, in the District of Seven Kóralés.

No. 126. Take notice that License is hereby granted to Welanagé Daniel Perera of Nahiwittawewa, in the District of Seven Kóralés, to fell and remove from the Government forest land Mahakalugalu Múkalaná, in your District, between the 26th day of June and the 28th day of July, 1870, the following timber:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Halmilla trees, | 10 ft. long | × | 4 ft. | in girth. |
| 3 do. | 12 do. | × | 5 | do. |
| 3 do. | 15 do. | × | 6 | do. |

Under and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

That the above-mentioned timber should be felled without damaging any useful plants.

The above timber having been felled, report thereof to be sent to the R. M., and no removal to take place until inspected and leave granted by him.

Govt. Agent's Office,
This 27th day of June, 1870.

Government Agent.

---

*License to fell Timber.*

To

Dialavisidéké Kórála, residing at Moragasgoda, in the District of Seven Kóralés.

No. 112. Take notice that License is hereby granted to Kambuwatawána R. M. of Delwita, in the District of Seven Kóralés, to fell and remove from the Government forest land Kalinga Nuwana Kelé, in your District, between the 22nd day of September and the 22nd day of October, 1869, the following timber:—

2 Millilla trees, 12 ft. in length × 4 ft. in girth.

Under and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

2 Millilla trees, 12 ft. long × 4 ft. in girth, @ 1¾d. per foot ..... 3s. 6d.

Govt. Agent's Office,
This 21st day of September, 1871.

Government Agent.

---

## Statement of Revenue collected in the North-Western Province, during the month of December, 1870.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1869. | 1870. | Total collected for twelve months. 1869. | Total collected for twelve months. 1870. | Increase from the commencement of the year. | Decrease from the commencement of the year. | Remarks explanatory of the causes of Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| *Arrears of Revenue.* | | | | | | | |
| Arrears of immediately preceding | 23 6 8 | ... | 2,494 16 5½ | 705 16 3 | ... | 1,789 0 2½ | |
| Arrears of former years | 71 12 3 | ... | 1,720 18 9½ | 2,348 14 2 | 627 15 5½ | ... | |
| | 14 12 4½ | 94 18 11 | 4,215 15 12 | 3,054 10 5 | 627 15 5½ | 1,789 0 2½ | |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | | | | |
| Lands | 130 5 6 | 98 17 0 | 2,586 15 11 | 2,934 3 4 | 347 7 5 | ... | The increase is attributable to many of the lands advertised for sale in the early part of 1869 having been stayed by injunction from Court. The sales took place subsequently. |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | | | |
| Paddy rented | ... | 6 11 7 | 6,777 15 5 | 10,272 9 7½ | 3,494 14 2½ | ... | This increase is occasioned by the weather having been favourable in the early part of the year, and the increased cultivation. |
| Paddy sold at <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub>ths or collected in money | ... | 5 17 3 | 27 1 0 | 99 11 1 | 72 10 1 | ... | |
| Fine Grain, rented | ... | ... | 170 19 6 | 122 16 3 | ... | 48 3 3 | |
| Fine Grain, unrented | ... | 6 19 0 | ... | 16 4 0 | 16 4 0 | ... | |
| Gardens, rented | 2 12 0 | 3 17 0 | 7 2 5 | 13 12 3 | 6 9 10 | ... | |
| Gardens, leased | 0 10 0 | ... | 0 10 0 | ... | ... | 0 10 0 | |
| Rent of Lands | ... | 6 9 8 | 1 9 0 | 6 19 8 | 5 10 8 | ... | |
| | 3 2 0 | 23 5 6 | 6,984 17 4 | 10,531 12 10½ | 3,595 8 9½ | 48 13 3 | |
| *Rents, exclusive of Land.* | | | | | | | |
| Ferry Tolls | 83 1 4 | 91 4 6½ | 379 17 1½ | 1,022 16 0 | 642 18 10½ | ... | This increase is attributable to the rents not having been allowed to fall in arrear. |
| Bridge Tolls | 80 7 4 | 59 16 0 | 946 12 7 | 892 3 2 | ... | 54 9 5 | |
| Canal Tolls, rented | 125 16 11 | 72 10 1 | 689 4 1½ | 646 16 6 | ... | 42 8 1½ | |
| Road Tolls | ... | ... | ... | 312 0 0 | 312 0 0 | ... | This was established this year. |
| Government Buildings and Houses | 17 14 2 | 19 0 7 | 188 1 8 | 203 9 10 | 15 8 2 | ... | The increase is occasioned by additional houses having been rented this year. |
| | 306 19 9 | 242 11 2½ | 2,403 15 6 | 3,077 5 0 | 770 7 0½ | 96 17 6½ | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | | |
| Retail of Arrack, Toddy, and Rum | 458 6 8 | 1,566 13 8 | 8,216 13 4 | 8,327 16 10 | 111 3 6 | ... | This is attributable to the fifth and sixth kist having been paid during the month. |
| Retail of other Spirits | 8 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 12 0 0 | ... | 2 0 0 | |
| To sell sealed pass as Opium | ... | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 11 0 0 | ... | |
| Chunks | ... | ... | 2 3 0 | 1 1 0 | ... | 1 4 0 | |
| Traders | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | ... | |
| Carriers | 0 18 0 | ... | 427 1 0 | 452 19 0 | 25 18 0 | ... | |
| Fire Arms | 2 7 6 | 3 5 0 | 28 0 0 | 37 12 6 | 9 12 6 | ... | |
| To extract Toddy | 3 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | ... | 4 0 0 | |
| | 472 12 2 | 1,605 0 8 | 8,701 19 4 | 8,854 9 10 | 159 14 6 | 7 4 0 | |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 47 11 7 | 48 6 9 | 636 10 1 | 704 17 2½ | 68 7 1½ | ... | |
| Bills Stamps | 171 17 5 | 190 18 3 | 2,195 8 11 | 2,469 17 4½ | 273 8 5½ | ... | |
| Postage Stamps | 20 6 9 | 17 5 10 | 211 7 6 | 201 3 5 | ... | 7 4 1 | |
| Envelopes | 0 2 3½ | 0 2 3 | 0 17 11½ | 1 2 10½ | 0 4 11 | ... | |
| Receipt Stamps | ... | 0 0 3 | 0 2 6 | 0 12 10 | 0 10 4 | ... | |
| | 239 18 0½ | 262 13 4 | 2,985 6 11½ | 3,320 13 8½ | 342 10 10 | 7 4 1 | |
| *Taxes.* | | | | | | | |
| Assessment on Houses | 46 1 2½ | 30 11 10 | 241 10 6½ | 284 8 4½ | 53 17 10½ | ... | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Postage.* | | | | | | | |
| On Private Letters | 11 15 10 | 13 16 7½ | 119 19 1½ | 131 8 4 | 11 9 2½ | ... | |
| *Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts.* | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | ... | ... | 0 0 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | |
| District Courts | 0 14 9 | 13 1 3½ | 174 2 11½ | 121 5 9½ | ... | 31 17 2½ | |
| Police Courts | 33 13 5 | 21 19 0 | 469 7 1½ | 437 19 3 | 28 12 1½ | ... | |
| Courts of Requests | ... | ... | 1 0 0 | 1 5 0 | 0 5 0 | ... | |
| Kachchéri | ... | 5 6 | ... | 4 16 8½ | 4 16 8½ | ... | |
| | 34 8 2 | 35 5 9½ | 589 10 1 | 563 6 8½ | 33 13 10 | 37 17 2½ | |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | | | |
| Salt for retail | 63 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 1,018 10 0 | 838 16 8 | ... | 179 13 4 | |
| Salt for wholesale | 3,272 10 0 | 3,008 19 4 | 38,180 17 8 | 40,659 4 8 | 2,317 7 0 | ... | |
| Salt for export to released Districts | 256 13 4 | 1,179 0 8 | 2,260 16 8 | 4,376 17 4 | 1,816 0 8 | ... | |
| Value of Tools lost | ... | 0 4 4 | ... | 6 18 8 | 6 18 8 | ... | |
| Arrack and Rum | 1,059 17 2 | ... | 3,370 13 6 | 3,282 18 10 | 71 0 10 | ... | |
| Houses and Buildings, value of Materials | ... | ... | 0 17 6 | ... | ... | 0 17 6 | |
| Weights and Measures | ... | ... | 22 18 8 | 30 5 11 | 7 7 3 | ... | |
| Timber | 8 11 1 | 54 15 3 | 5.00 1 3½ | 320 3 8 | ... | 9 17 7½ | |
| Unserviceable Stores, &c. | ... | ... | 8 5 8 | 23 0 6 | 14 14 4 | ... | |
| Crops, &c., grown on Crown Lands | 0 5 0 | ... | 2 17 0 | 0 18 6 | ... | 1 19 0 | |
| Confiscated Elephant | ... | ... | ... | 21 14 10 | 21 14 10 | ... | |
| *Reimbursement of all or Expenses incurred by Government.* | 4,660 16 7 | 6,392 19 9 | 47,393 17 5½ | 52,200 13 7 | 5,097 3 7 | 192 7 5½ | |
| Fees from the General Cemetery | ... | 0 4 0 | ... | 8 19 0 | 8 19 0 | ... | |
| Government Gazette, &c. | 7 18 0 | 2 0 0 | 11 19 0 | 12 2 2 | 0 3 2 | ... | |
| Stationery sold | 0 8 0 | 1 0 8 | 2 15 5 | 2 2 0½ | ... | 0 10 4½ | |
| School Fees | 7 4 1 | 9 4 3 | 45 0 8 | 45 13 8½ | ... | 1 7 4½ | |
| Do. Books sold | 0 14 3 | 1 7 5 | 7 15 6½ | 10 11 8 | 2 16 1½ | ... | |
| Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol | 0 7 5 | 18 17 4 | 96 1 3 | 87 0 6½ | ... | 9 0 8½ | |
| Do. Cooties in Hospital | 1 19 6 | 3 14 10 | 29 7 0½ | 19 3 9½ | ... | 10 3 3 | |
| Transport of Bank Notes | ... | 7 12 11 | 21 8 7 | 21 9 10 | 0 1 5 | ... | |
| Tools lost and Stores sold | 0 8 1 | ... | 0 17 8 | 3 1 11 | 2 4 3 | ... | |
| Confiscated Timber | ... | ... | 14 16 5½ | ... | ... | 14 16 5½ | |
| Batta to Witnesses | ... | ... | 14 13 11 | ... | ... | 14 13 11 | |
| Unserviceable articles, Educational Department | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 8 | 0 6 8 | ... | |
| Prison labour | ... | 0 1 8 | ... | 12 13 6 | 12 13 6 | ... | |
| Survey Fees on Crown lands | ... | 11 0 0 | ... | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | ... | |
| | 18 18 4 | 53 3 9 | 244 15 6½ | 252 7 4½ | 38 3 11½ | 50 12 1½ | |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | |
| Overcharges, &c. | 94 6 4 | 6 6 1½ | 316 14 4 | 71 7 1 | ... | 245 7 3 | |
| Small Receipts | ... | 306 0 7½ | 18 19 3 | 383 1 1 | 364 1 10 | ... | |
| *Special Receipts.* | 94 6 4 | 312 6 9 | 335 13 7 | 454 8 2 | 364 1 10 | 245 7 3 | |
| Fees on Title Deeds | ... | ... | 98 0 11 | 103 11 6 | 5 10 7 | ... | |
| *Interest.* | | | | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue | 8 4 4½ | 22 16 3 | 504 18 4½ | 605 11 8½ | 100 13 4 | ... | |
| Grand Total | 6,042 1 8½ | 9,088 7 3½ | 77,288 15 9½ | 86,450 10 11½ | 11,546 18 2½ | 2,403 3 0½ | |

The decrease is owing to the retailers having been prevented from selling salt to fish curers and residents of the Division in large quantities, as they used to do, and draw commission thereon. There is an increase in the wholesale issue.

The increase is in consequence of certain miscellaneous deposits of long standing having been adjusted, and the amount drawn and credited to Revenue.

Increase ..... £11,546 18 2½
Decrease ..... 2,495 3 0½

Net Increase ... £9,051 15 2½

(Signed) J. PARSONS,
Agent.

| ROADS. | Government Money. | Commutation. | Extent and Description of Work performed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1. Town streets and Circular roads | 66 14 10 | 146 7 7½ | The Circular roads have been cleared of jungle, and the road and side-drains weeded. In that section of it between the Negombo and Colombo roads, 910 yards have been gravelled, and the sides scdded. Between Colombo and Kandy roads 460 yards gravelled. |
| For 1869 | 82 9 7½ | 138 1 7 | In the town the several streets have been weeded, side-drains and overgrowth cleared, and scupper-drains opened; 446 yards of road have been metalled, and 1120 yards gravelled. |
| 2. The Giriulla road | 218 12 5 | 398 1 9½ | Between Kurunégala and Maguru Oya, 3 miles, jungle and side-drains have been cleared, 1050 yards of road gravelled, and sides scdded. From the Vaniya's quarters to the Puttalam road bridge, 280 yards of road have been widened 3 feet, and sides scdded. The wood work of the Bo-ella bridge has been renewed. |
| For 1869 | 144 17 0½ | 477 3 7½ | Between Maguru Oya and Narammella, 2¼ miles, the jungle and side-drains have been cleared, and 2 miles of road repaired by filling up ruts, cutting down sides; 2276 yards of road have been gravelled and sides trimmed. The worn-out planks of the Maguru Oya, Bulupitiya, and Kolonsono Oya bridges have been removed, and re-placed by new ones. |
| 3. The Mátalé road | 94 4 4½ | 339 5 10 | Between Narammella and the boundary, 10 miles, the jungle and side-drains have been cleared, and two miles of surface repairs to road effected; 1540 yards of road have been gravelled, and the side trimmed; new planks and beams to Narammella bridge, and planks only to Halialé and Matteragoda bridges. |
| For 1869 | 79 12 7 | 279 14 9½ | Between Mallupitiya and Dedigam Oya, 12 miles cleared jungle and side-drains, filled ruts and holes, and levelled surface of road; lowered hills at Meyale and Hindegolle, 150 yards × 12 × 3 feet deep; gravelled and stumped 1041 yards of road; re-planked bridges at Megolle and Dahipatelawa. |
| | | | At Mallawagoda, re-built Bamberegala Ella bridge from the foundation, and filled approaches. Built bridge at Koki Ella with masonry abutments, 15 × 12 feet, and wooden platform, filled approaches, 4 to 11 feet high. Built stone culvert of 6 feet waterway, and three cross-drains of 2 feet span each. |
| 4. The Mélampe road | 47 1 2½ | 148 5 5 | Cleared 13 miles of jungle, deepened side-drains, and raised and levelled surface of road 5 miles; collected and transported stone, and built a cross-drain at Narangolle, and repaired four cross-drains; re-built one wing-wall of Delang Ella bridge, repaired two small pile bridges and the approaches to the three large bridges at Cattiambalawe and the one at Hunapolle; laid down new planks to the bridges at Bilalpola and Morigaha; gravelled approaches to bridges and 4 cross drains. |
| For 1869 | 9 4 6 | 179 3 2 | |
| 5. The Chilaw road | 65 0 4½ | 119 1 2½ | The first 12 miles cleared jungle, filled ruts, and levelled surface of road; re-built two, and re-opened 4 cross-drains. Built a pier to Kolonsono Oya bridge, 16 × 23 × 5 feet, excavated and transported 228 loads of gravel, and spread. At the boundary, cleared 6901 yards of jungle, opened side-drains, and raised and formed road through field, 2126 yards; filled ruts and holes, and levelled surface of road, 2317 yards. |
| For 1869 | 17 1 3 | 126 17 4½ | |
| 6. The Pádeniya road | 35 12 3½ | 277 13 10 | Cleared jungle and side drains, filled ruts, and levelled 5 miles, opened new road 975 yards × 15 feet, excavated and transported gravel, and stamped 2½ miles, spread sand over 1837 yards, cleared jungle, dug and removed roots and stumps, opened side-drains, and formed new road to the Kraal enclosure, 800 yards. Built bridge at Padeniya, 12 feet waterway, and put up five strong jungle bridges. At the boundary, cleared 4½ miles of jungle, opened side-drains, and repaired 3387 yards of road. |
| For 1869 | 28 9 9 | 169 8 6 | |
| 7. The Polgahawela road | ... | 133 10 0½ | Completed masonry bridge at Gimeria Ella, fixed beams and nailed planks; filled approaches 6 feet high, and scdded sides; cleared jungle a distance of six miles, dug and removed roots and stumps of trees, opened side-drains, and raised and formed road, 44 miles, and 14 feet wide. |
| For 1869 | 14 9 6 | 107 15 5 | |
| 8. The Gerutalane road | 4 14 6 | 30 18 0 | Cleared close jungle a distance of seven miles; opened side-drains, and raised and formed new road, 343 yards × 14 × 2 feet high. |
| For 1869 | ... | 29 15 6 | Filled ruts and holes between Dandeguma and Butgama Ella, a distance of 5 miles, and made road passable for carts. |
| 9. The Rangama road | .. | 30 13 6 | Cleared jungle and side-drains the first six miles, filled ruts and holes, and levelled surface of road. Re-built two, and repaired |
| For 1869 | ... | 29 2 0 | three cross-drains. |
| 10. The Kohombepola road | ... | 30 3 0 | Cleared 8½ miles of heavy jungle through Eringolle Mulhalané and placed 1830 yards of road in thorough repair; repaired |
| For 1869 | ... | 29 18 0 | approaches to two large bridges. |
| 11. The Potuhera road | ... | 27 6 0 | Cleared jungle from Potuhera to Wadacada, a distance of 3 miles, opened side-drains, and raised and re-formed road, 853 yards × 14 × 1 foot. |
| For 1869 | ... | 29 19 10 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Expenditure in 1869 | | £1,983 4 1 |
| Do in 1870 | £2,199 8 1 | |
| Add defaulters employed in opening out new road | 87 15 0½ | 2,287 3 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *For* 1871.—Commutation | £1,627 10 0 |
| Grant-in-aid | 460 0 0 |
| Toll Grant | 84 0 0 |
| | £2,171 10 0 |

Kurunégala, 7th December, 1870.

(Signed) V. H. VANDERSTRAATEN,
Superintending Officer.

NAMES of Works to be examined and reported on, with the view of their being undertaken in 1872.

1. Galgediyan Ela, in Mitengwala, in the Wéṇḍa Willi Hatpattu.
2. Kulomonu Oya, in Déwamedi Hatpattu.
3. Kalugal Beṃme Amuna, in Wéṇḍa Willi Hatpattu.
4. Hammillewa and Pahalatimbiriwęwa, in Hiriyála Hatpattu.

---

NEW WORKS and Buildings undertaken in the North-Western Province during the year 1870.

*Completed.*

Deḍuru Oya Head Sluice at Chilaw.
Sluice, Kurunégala Tank.
Sluice and Channel, Galkuḷam.
Gravelling one mile Kalá Oya Road (Puttaḷam).
Improvement, Alawwa and Galagedera Road.
Retaining-wall along Lake Shore, Puttaḷam.
Culverts on road from Kurunégala to Nikawęraṭiya.

*In progress.*

Irrigation Channel to Munasaram Tank.
Tenepitiwęwa, Mádampe.
Kospota Oya Anicut and Channel.
Completion of Deḍuru Oya Bridge.
Hospital at Kurunégala.

J. PARSONS,
Government Agent.

---

## REPORT ON THE PUTTAḶAM DISTRICT FOR 1870.

PUTTAḶAM.

Report.

IN the beginning of 1870 I was compelled to apply for leave of absence, and proceed to England, and I left Ceylon early in February. I returned in September and resumed my duties; but I returned enfeebled in health, and before the year was out I was attacked with a dangerous illness, which prostrated me for several weeks, and left me, for the present at least, an invalid, and unable to devote that hearty energy to my work which, under happier circumstances, would have been no less consistent with my duty than in accordance with my wishes. This statement I trust may be accepted as an excuse for the shortcomings of my present Report.

During the eight months of my absence, the District was under the charge of Mr. Allanson Bailey, to whose efficient labours I am much indebted. The year has been a prosperous one; the public health has been good; the supply of food has been sufficient; the public revenue has increased, and the expenditure kept within reasonable limits. The District is, I think, taking all in all, in a prosperous and promising condition.

Revenue.

The yearly receipts, which have amounted to £59,873 18*s.* 3¼*d.*, have been the largest for the last four years. The year 1866 shewed an unusually large revenue, and this year would have nearly matched it, had I not been obliged to postpone some extensive land sales in November and December, in consequence of my illness. The increase upon the revenue of 1869 amounted to £4,479 15*s.* 10¼*d.*; the principal items forming this excess consisted of an increase in the paddy rents, chiefly of the Mahá harvest, which was a bountiful one (the Yala harvest failed), and in the sale of salt for wholesale and export to released districts. I annex, in an Appendix, a Comparative Statement of the Revenue for 1869 and 1870.

Expenditure.

The year's expenditure amounted to £7,202 18*s.* 1¼*d.*, against £8,236 5*s.* 10*d.* in 1869. There was a decrease in the salaries, caused by half the salary of the Assistant Government Agent being drawn elsewhere; and in the cost of manufacturing and storing salt there was a decrease of £633 2*s.* 3¾*d.* This was occasioned by the fact that less salt had to be paid for in 1870. In 1868 the manufacture was so extensive, that in 1869 we had no occasion for any manufacture at Puttaḷam itself, and the year's crop is always paid for in the year following. The salt of 1869 was paid for in 1870. I annex a Memorandum of the expenditure for the year.

Population, &c.

The population of the District at the end of 1870 was reported to be 48,447, viz: 25,151 males and 23,296 females. As I have stated in my previous Reports, I mistrust these Returns, and believe the population to be in reality larger, but this, I trust, will be decided by the Census of March, 1871.* The Returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,

* By the Census since held, the population appears to be over 60,000 souls.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

Report.

I am happy to say, are more reliable, being taken from the Registrar's books; these give the births at 1,979, and the deaths at 1,410, a more satisfactory proportion than was shewn by the Returns of past years. In 1869 the births were 1,982, and deaths 1,436; there were 312 marriages registered in 1870, and 309 in the previous year. This does not include the Kandyan marriages, of which there were 12 in 1869, and 5 only in 1870. Probably their knowledge that the law was soon about to be altered, rendered the people more indifferent than ever to their social liabilities in this respect.

Roads. The roads have been kept in fair order, considering the amount of money allowed to them. The completion of the fine bridge over the Deduru Oya perfects the communication between Puttalam and Kuruṇégala, and will prove a great boon to the Province. Considerable improvement has been effected on the Colombo road, both in the Puttalam and Chilaw divisions. Beyond Puttalam, towards Jaffna, sufficient money is not apportioned to the road to admit of much more than keeping it clear of jungle.

The canal is in very fair order throughout. The dredge, which has been worked in the section near Pálávi, does not lately appear to have proved as successful, either as regards the work done, or cost of doing it, as was anticipated. The cause of this I am not at present in a position to explain.

The minor roads are in as good order as can be expected. The gravelling of the Táppá road will, I hope, be nearly completed next year; it is now in very fair order for cart and carriage traffic throughout, but upwards of a mile still remains ungravelled. I have before this proposed to dam up the river Giu Oya at the Nainamadam ferry, and put up a small bridge to complete the communication over the canal, which would be a vast improvement to the road; but I was unable to come to any arrangement with the Director of Public Works, in reference to this undertaking, before I left Ceylon.

A good pile bridge over the Ṭáppá river is much required. The great width of the river would possibly render it rather a costly work, but the channel itself is narrow, and there would be no difficulty in its construction.

Salt. At the end of 1868 so large a crop of salt remained on our hands, that it was only necessary to manufacture at Káraitivu and Nachchikali in 1869. These salterns in that year produced Cwts. 87,567. About Cwts. 10,000 more were manufactured at Káraitivu, but the rain fell, and the floods came and dissolved the salt in the kottus, or temporary sheds, in which it is preserved till it can be shipped to Kalpitiya, and placed in safety in the stores there. Fortunately for the Government, the loss fell on the manufacturer, as the salt had not been delivered over, but it is very desirable to prevent such disasters, as in a short harvest the loss might prove a serious inconvenience to the Government, as well as to the manufacturer. I have therefore suggested, that platforms be constructed at this saltern, as well as at Puttalam. This has been done already at Nachchikali, where eight platforms have just been constructed.

In 1870, the year under review, we manufactured at all our pans, and our *estimated* harvest (for the salt has not yet been received into store) amounts to Cwts. 291,067. This is a very good crop.

In the sale of salt there was an increase over the amount sold in 1869, both in wholesale and in salt for export. The increase amounted to £4,153 14*s.* 4*d.*—the total amount of the sale in 1870 being £45,913 18*s.* 8*d.*

There was a small decrease in the retail, in consequence of my having prevented the retailers from selling salt to fish-curers. This practice largely augmented the retailer's profits, by the much greater amount of per-centage the Government had to pay them. It was against rule, and the per-centage was becoming so large as to promise to exceed our vote for remuneration to the retailers.

Tobacco. The tobacco crop of the year was indifferent in the south of the District, owing to the amount of rain which inundated and destroyed several of the plantations. The plants were moreover attacked by a blight, called "Bata pulli," in Pitigal Kóralé South, by which the leaves became spotted,—and in the north of the Kóralé the plants became stunted, and the leaves curled up, a diseased state which is termed in Singhalese "Koralévu," 1,780,755 plants were planted in the year, and the total crop was valued at about £10,000.

Chank Fishery. There was a chank fishery in 1870; the rent was taken by Muhamadu Ibrahim Saibu, and 25,000 chanks and 10,000 virangas were collected, and exported to Kilaikarre on the Coromandel Coast. A royalty is recovered on this fishery, in order, I imagine, that some control may be had over persons fishing close to the pearl banks. The royalty itself is not worth collecting. This year it amounted to £1 1*s.*, and in 1869 to £2 5*s.*

Irrigation. The rocky end of the bund of the picturesque tank at Galkulam, in Peravili Pattu, was blasted, and an iron sluice inserted, for the purpose of allowing a constant supply of water to the fields. Before this was done the bund could not safely be cut low enough to allow of the escape of water in dry weather. The work was done under the 26th clause of the Irrigation Ordinance, and the result is, that whereas only 52 parahs' sowing extent of paddy were cultivated before, 118 parahs have been cultivated in the latter months of 1870. The sluice, however, has not been made as effective as it might have been, had the rock been cut deeper, for in dry weather several acres of water at present lie below the level of the sluice. This small tank literally swarms with alligators, but the natives assert that they are harmless to human beings, though they sometimes make short work of cattle that come to the water to drink.

*Mádampe.*—During my absence the Mádampe people at length agreed to have their tank repaired, and His Excellency the Governor sanctioned the application. Accordingly, Mr. Home, in September last, entered into a contract to undertake the work. Although this contract was signed, I believe, in September, all that Mr. Home did in 1870 was, to cut the existing dams, and, by thus letting out the water from the tank, to put a stop to all cultivation for the ensuing Maha harvest, and lose the revenue some couple of hundred pounds which would have been realized by the paddy rent.

*Munneweram Canal.*—The canal from Deduru Oya to the Chilaw tanks was opened this year, and a head sluice placed near its junction with the river. The success of the scheme has, I am happy to say, been placed beyond a doubt. When the water of the Deduru Oya rose, the new canal filled all the tanks in a few hours; the people were thus enabled to cultivate all the lands around Chilaw, and the change that came over the appearance of the country in the neighbourhood, which for years had been uncultivated, was most encouraging. 2,735 bushels in extent were cultivated, whereas the total amount cultivated in the last seven years amounted only to 1,158 bushels. More than double this amount was cultivated for this single harvest, and this was the result of the new canal.

W. C. MACREADY,
Puttalam, 13th May, 1871. Asst. Govt. Agent.

## APPENDIX.

Appendix.

### A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue for 1869 and 1870.

| Heads of Service. | 1869. £ | s. | d. | 1870. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of Revenue | 1,992 | 6 | 6½ | 999 | 0 | 8½ |
| Land Sales | 2,317 | 13 | 11 | 2,702 | 7 | 4 |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | | |
| Paddy | 836 | 5 | 7½ | 1,171 | 2 | 6 |
| Fine Grain | 170 | 19 | 6 | 128 | 5 | 9 |
| Gardens and other Lands, &c. | 7 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| *Rents, exclusive of Lands.* | | | | | | |
| Ferry Tolls | 414 | 15 | 9 | 457 | 16 | 0 |
| Bridge Tolls | 245 | 8 | 1 | 308 | 3 | 2 |
| Canal Tolls | 689 | 4 | 1½ | 646 | 16 | 0 |
| Government Houses | 98 | 1 | 8 | 113 | 9 | 10 |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | |
| Retail of Arrack, &c. | 4,216 | 13 | 4 | 4,872 | 6 | 10 |
| Do. of other Spirits | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Chanks | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| To sell and possess Opium | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Carriers' | 211 | 7 | 0 | 222 | 0 | 0 |
| Fire Arms | 10 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| Stamps | 1,231 | 12 | 11½ | 1,247 | 10 | 8 |
| Postage | 85 | 13 | 0 | 108 | 8 | 0½ |
| Fines | 136 | 9 | 7½ | 147 | 4 | 3 |
| Reimbursement, &c. | 92 | 12 | 2½ | 66 | 5 | 2½ |
| Interest | 331 | 16 | 9½ | 199 | 5 | 0½ |
| Miscellaneous | 153 | 16 | 9 | 113 | 4 | 0½ |
| Special Receipts | 87 | 13 | 6 | 96 | 18 | 8 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | | |
| Salt for Retail | 1,018 | 10 | 0 | 838 | 16 | 8 |
| Do. for Wholesale | 38,180 | 17 | 8 | 40,698 | 4 | 8 |
| Do. for Export to Released Districts | 2,560 | 16 | 8 | 4,376 | 17 | 4 |
| Weights and Measures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Timber | 291 | 10 | 8½ | 313 | 8 | 9½ |
| Houses and Buildings—Materials, &c. | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sale of confiscated Elephant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 14 | 10 |
| Total | £55,394 | 2 | 4 | £59,873 | 18 | 3½ |

## MEMORANDUM of Expenditure for 1869 and 1870.

| Heads of Service. | 1869. £ | s. | d. | | 1870. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Establishment.*** | | | | | | | |
| Fixed Establishment Salaries .... | 2,387 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 2,116 | 17 | 6½ |
| Provisional do. ..... | 957 | 17 | 6½ | ..... | 934 | 1 | 1 |
| Office Contingencies ..... | 5 | 12 | 11 | ..... | 18 | 4 | 11½ |
| Allowance to Modaliyar of Kalpitiya | 30 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| ***Salt.— Revenue Service.*** | | | | | | | |
| Cost of manufacturing, collecting, and storing Salt, &c. ..... | 4,017 | 1 | 9½ | ..... | 3,383 | 19 | 5½ |
| Commission to Retailers ..... | 83 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 66 | 3 | 4 |
| ***Grain.*** | | | | | | | |
| Pay of Assessors of Grain Crops ..... | 49 | 1 | 7 | ..... | 45 | 19 | 8 |
| ***Timber.*** | | | | | | | |
| Civil and Revenue Law expenses ... | 25 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| ***Licenses.*** | | | | | | | |
| Cost of Cart and Boat Licenses ... | 10 | 15 | 2 | ..... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| ***Charitable Allowance.*** | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence to Paupers ..... | 88 | 0 | 3 | ..... | 84 | 1 | 3 |
| ***Hospitals.*** | | | | | | | |
| Provisions and other necessaries..... | 198 | 7 | 0¾ | ..... | 156 | 15 | 3½ |
| Removal of Sick to Hospitals ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary Hospitals ..... | 9 | 2 | 7½ | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***Police and Gaols.*** | | | | | | | |
| Burying Paupers, &c. ..... | 3 | 16 | 0 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Erecting Latrines at Talaviila ..... | 0 | 19 | 10½ | ..... | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| ***Transport.*** | | | | | | | |
| Travelling Allowance of Assistant Government Agent ..... | 110 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 78 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. of Clerks, &c. ..... | 55 | 18 | 6 | ..... | 49 | 8 | 3 |
| Do. of Medical Officers on Vaccine duty ..... | 3 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 19 | 6 |
| Conveyance of Treasure ..... | 74 | 19 | 0 | ..... | 78 | 5 | 6 |
| Horse allowance to Salt Superintendent | 36 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 31 | 9 | 0 |
| ***Miscellaneous Service.*** | | | | | | | |
| For the keep of a Mysore Bull ..... | 14 | 3 | 11 | ..... | 28 | 1 | 1¼ |
| Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 17 | 1 |
| ***Pensions and Retired Allowance.*** | | | | | | | |
| Civil Fixed Pensions ..... | 66 | 13 | 0 | ..... | 66 | 13 | 0 |
| | 8,236 | 3 | 10 | ..... | 7,202 | 18 | 1¼ |

W. C. MACREADY,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

# PART II.

# SCIENTIFIC.

# PUBLIC WORKS.

## REPORT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS' DEPARTMENT FOR 1870.



DURING the year 1870 several important works were executed, especially with reference to improvements of Jails and Hospitals. Jails.

In Welikada Jail, eighty cells, commenced in the previous year, and thirty cells, commenced in 1870, were completed. These cells are all well ventilated, and constructed with due regard to the health of the inmates of the prison. Latrines, and a guard-room, have also been constructed, as well as a boundary wall round the ground occupied by the existing Jail, and to be occupied by the proposed buildings. Welikada Jail.

A residence for the Jailer at Kandy was completed during the year, as well as a block of cells to accommodate forty prisoners. Kandy Jail.

Forty cells and a boundary wall were commenced and completed at Galle Jail during the year, and fifty cells at Jaffna Jail. Galle Jail. Jaffna Jail.

The Jails in the Island are thus gradually being remodelled, but the most important work is that at Welikada, which now contains 270 separate properly ventilated cells; to be increased hereafter to between 800 and 900, with hospital, out-offices, &c., complete.

Within the last few years the hospitals in the Island have been much improved, and those lately constructed will compare favourably with others in any part of the world. The wards are well ventilated, and properly lighted; there is no overcrowding; and all the other arrangements have been well considered. During the past year the Mátalé Hospital was completed; and one at Negombo, and one at Kuruṇégala, commenced in the year, were nearly completed. The sites selected for the last two are not so good as could have been obtained at, comparatively speaking, a short distance from them. Hospitals were also commenced at Mullaittívu and Vavuṇiyaviḷáṇkuḷam, but not finished. Hospitals.

There are now good hospitals at Colombo for 210 patients.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kandy | „ | 176 | „ |
| Gampola | „ | 58 | „ |
| Mátalé | „ | 44 | „ |
| Ratnapura | „ | 32 | „ |
| Badulla | „ | 37 | „ |

The Government Agent's house, Trincomalee, has also been converted into a hospital, to contain twenty-four patients. This year it is proposed to build one at Nuwara Eliya, one at Mátara, and one at the Leper establishment, Hendala; and land has been purchased for the construction of a first-class hospital at Galle.

Five out of eight Cooly sheds authorized to be built on the Mannár and Matakachchi road, were completed during the year. Two others were nearly finished, and the foundations for the last one were laid. All these works would have been finished, if cholera had not unfortunately broken out several times amongst the work people employed on them. Cooly Sheds.

The sum voted for the improvement of the Council Chamber could not be expended during the year, as the work had to be suspended from the time the Council opened until the end of the Session. Council Chamber.

The repairs to the Grain shed, Colombo, and to the Factory roof, could not be completed, in consequence of the non-arrival of stores from England.

The Mullaittívu Kachchéri was improved during the year; also the Queen's House, Colombo, and the Pavilion, Kandy, previous to the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Improvements.

The expenditure during the year under the head of "Works and Buildings," was—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On New Works | 20,465 | 18 | 0 |
| On Additions and Alterations to Buildings... | 4,576 | 12 | 7½ |
| On Repairs | 9,911 | 6 | 4¼ |
| Total... | £34,953 | 16 | 11¾ |

PUBLIC WORKS.

*Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.*

Report.

There are at present in charge of the Public Works' Department—

Length of roads.

2058·25 miles of roads,
Of which 668·75 miles are metalled,
441·5 do. gravelled.
958·0 do. jungle roads, neither metalled nor gravelled.

Length of canals.

The length of canals is 163·5 miles.

Expenditure on upkeep.

The expenditure incurred on "Upkeep" during the year, was as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Roads and Bridges ..... | 105,558 | 19 | 8¾ |
| On Canals..... | 5,172 | 17 | 5 |
| On Irrigation Works ..... | 414 | 11 | 11½ |
| Total upkeep... | £111,146 | 8 | 11½ |

State of roads.

The roads generally are in very good order, but in some cases where there are heavy traffic and steep gradients, constant attention is necessary to prevent their surfaces from getting out of repair. It is satisfactory to hear the opinions of strangers on the condition of our roads. Several Engineers who have lately visited the Island for the purpose of inspecting the trace of the proposed Railway to Nawalapitiya, have expressed their astonishment at finding roads so well constructed and maintained as they are in Ceylon.

*New Roads.*

New Roads.

The expenditure on new roads during the year amounted to £45,081 15*s.* 7½*d.*, of which £22,700 4*s.* 2½*d.* were on the new Badulla and Batticaloa road. Considerable progress has been made on this road during the past year, and all the work on it has been well executed. About thirty miles of new road were completed, and thirty miles cleared, preparatory to commencing work in 1871.

In previous years, thirty-seven miles had been completed, at a cost of £49,780 17*s.* 2½*d.* The total length of road from Badulla to Eraur will be about 104 miles, so that at the end of 1870, about thirty-four miles remained to be completed. Of these, five miles provided for in the Estimates for 1870, are in course of construction, and eighteen miles are included in the Estimates for 1871. It will be necessary therefore to make provision in 1872 for about eleven miles, exclusive of bridges, of which there will be five. Greater progress could be made in the construction of the bridges on this road, if it were not for the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of skilled labour.

There are six Divisions of Pioneers employed on the road, but they are all under their strength, and both officers and men at times suffer considerably from fever.

Dikoya road.

Four miles of the Dikoya road were completed in 1870, viz., from Woodlands to Dunbar, making a length of fourteen miles since the road was commenced in 1868, at a total cost of £26,870 13*s.* 1*d.*

Dimbula road.

The Dimbula road extension was only commenced in July last; 1·6 miles were completed by the end of the year, at a cost of £3,748. The work is being executed by the 9th Division of Pioneers.

Uruguhawatta road.

The western terminus of the Uruguhawatta road was completed early in the year.

Morowak Korale road.

The road from Akuressa to Morowaka was completed. The distance is sixteen miles, and the cost £17,619 17*s.* 5*d.* It is a gravelled road, and contains four 50' and one 100' iron girder bridges, four stone-arched bridges, 20' span, one of 16' span, and one arched bridge of three spans. Four and a-half miles of extension of this road beyond Morowaka were also completed, at a cost of £4,762. The 5th Division of Pioneers is employed on the road, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

Diversion, Central road to Jaffna.

In consequence of a considerable portion of the Central road being impassable in rainy weather, a new trace along the high ground, or water-shed, of that part of the country, has been opened out, from Elephant Pass to Kanakarayen, for a distance of thirty-three miles. Nothing has been done, except to open out the road and to sink for water, which is unfortunately at a greater depth than was anticipated. To be of any use, this road will have to be completed and ultimately connected with the Jaffna Peninsula by a causeway. The sum of £1,815 9*s.* 8*d.* was expended on the new trace in 1870.

Nedunteru road.

The other new roads executed during the year were, Nedunteru road, Jaffna, half a mile: Deltota extension, two miles; half a mile approaches to Maturata bridge.

Deltota road: Maturata road.

Matuata Causeway.

A vote of £3,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government Agent, Northern Province, for the construction of a causeway at Mannar, but as the work was not commenced during the year, the amount of the vote has been brought forward for expenditure in 1871.

Roads in Siyané Kórálé.

Of the sum of £1,000 which the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee of the Western Province, was authorized to expend in constructing new roads in the Siyané Kórálé, £707 were expended, and the balance has been brought forward for expenditure this year.

Improvements to roads.

The sum of £13,242 13*s.* 8¾*d.* was expended during the year under the head of "Improvements to Roads."

PUBLIC WORKS.

Report.

About 800 yards of the Galle road, between the 55th and 56th mile-stones, were diverted from the old trace near the sea-shore, and taken further inland, in consequence of encroachments by the sea on the old trace. The cost of this work was £565. Diversion of Galle road between 55th & 56th mile-stones.

The road between Galle and Akuressa, which was only proclaimed a principal road in 1870, was improved as far as practicable. The first six miles from Galle have been gravelled, and the twenty-two miles between the high road at Gálupiyedda and Akuressa have been widened and improved. All the cross-drains, culverts, and bridges have been repaired or re-built, and several additional ones constructed; and the bridge at Kananke has been thoroughly repaired and widened. As the road is not metalled, and the trace is in some places defective, it is very heavy during rainy weather. Road from Galle to Akuressa.

The road from Ratnapura bazaar to the Fort ferry was widened, at a cost of £427 17s. 9½d. Ratnapura bazaar road.

Thirteen miles of the road between Dambulla and Habarana were improved, at a cost of £1,650 5s. 7½d. This portion of the road was formerly in very bad order, and the expenditure now incurred has improved it considerably. Road between Dambulla and Habarana.

Three miles of the Kodikámam and Puttúr road, Jaffna, were metalled. Kodikámam and Puttúr road.

The metalling of fourteen out of nineteen miles of the road between Ratnapura and Badulla, provided for on an estimate for £9,905, has been completed, at a cost of £8,058 12s. 8d. Of these, twelve miles were completed between Pelmadulla and Gurukandura; one and a-half mile between Gurukandura and Haputalé; and half a mile between Haputalé and Náula. Haputalé road.

Greater progress would have been made had it not been for the difficulty of procuring labour, but the 12th Division of Pioneers having now been sent from Maturata to Bandárawela, the work of metalling will, I hope, proceed rapidly.

The expenditure on new bridges during the year amounted to £10,886 3s. 6d. New Bridges.

The old wooden bridge at Dikwella near Badulla having been found to be decayed, was replaced by a new one, consisting of a wooden platform on wrought-iron lattice girders, at a cost of £659 5s. 2d. Dikwella bridge.

A bridge over the Badulla Oya on the new Badulla and Batticaloa road was also commenced, and completed at a cost of £222 12s. 2d. Badulla Oya bridge.

Of bridges commenced in former years, the Bentota bridge, consisting of two 140′ spans of Brotherhood's lattice girders, was completed, at a total cost of £5,929; another bridge of 120′ span, also at Bentota, was completed, except ornamental work; its total probable cost will be £3,053. Bentota bridge.

A masonry bridge of two arches of 35′ span each over the Gal Oya, on the new Badulla and Batticaloa road, was completed at a cost of £1,865. Gal Oya bridge.

The Mátara bridge, consisting of three spans; viz., one span of 150′, and two spans of 104′5 each of Brotherhood's lattice girders, on iron cylinder piers, was completed, except ornamental work; the total cost of this bridge will be £8,912. Mátara bridge.

The bridge over the Deduru Oya, on the road between Kurunegala and Puttalam, was nearly completed by the end of the year. It consists of three of Brotherhood's 120′ iron lattice girder bridges. The unhealthiness of the banks of the Deduru Oya caused considerable sickness amongst the men employed in constructing the bridge, and there have been so many changes amongst the officers in charge, that it has taken a long time to build. It is, however, now completed, at a cost of about £10,034 3s. 11d. Deduru Oya bridge.

The bridge at Hatagala, on the road between Tangalla and Hambantota, having been washed away by heavy floods, a new pile bridge has been nearly completed, at a probable cost of £173. Hatagala bridge.

A bridge over the Madura Oya, on the new road to Batticaloa, was commenced during the year. It will consist of two arches of 30′ span each, and is estimated to cost £1,400. Madura Oya bridge.

Four out of five bridges over the Hamilton canal have been completed; the five will cost about £1,856. Hamilton canal bridges.

Expenditure was also incurred during the year on the completion of the Haragama, Yatiyantota, and Ratnapura bridges. Haragama, &c., Bridges.

As the expense of repairing the wooden platforms on our iron girder bridges is very great, I have provided for iron buckled plates, covered with cement concrete and gravel, in all the new bridges for which estimates have been made. By doing away with wood altogether, the expense of upkeep will be greatly reduced, and a solid, secure roadway, on which horses will not be liable to be frightened, will be obtained. Introduction of buckled plates.

*Inland Navigation.*

The sum of £1,031 11s. 4½d. was expended in the improvement of inland navigation. Inland Navigation.

The principal work was opening a new portion of canal, 810 yards in length, between the Pallanchéna bridge on the Kaymal canal, and the Maha Oya.

Two other works, one at the mouth of the old canal near the Kelani Ganga, and the other between Bolgoda lake and the Kalu Ganga, were unavoidably postponed until this year, in consequence of the arrangements for assessing and taking over the private lands required not having been completed.

I consider the question of inland navigation in this Island very important, and the canals should, in my opinion, be improved as much as possible. The works in process of execution this year will all tend to do away with useless curves, and to shorten the distances between different points.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Report.

Departmental charges.

The expenditure incurred under the head of "Departmental Charges" amounted to £8,250 0s. 2¾d., for surveying and tracing new roads, purchase and keep of Government cattle and elephants, repairs of ferry boats and pontoons, working in Factory, general service, recruiting Pioneers, machinery for the Factory, and cost of photographs of public buildings. The last item is one for which I am personally responsible. During the past year extremely valuable photographs have been taken of the principal buildings in the ancient cities of Polannaruwa and Anurádhapura, and of the Sigiri rock.

Photographs.

The views of Polannaruwa have been completed and pasted in albums, but, before forwarding them officially to Government, I am anxious to obtain an authentic history of the different buildings. Each photograph will be accompanied by a description of what it represents, the year in which the temple, or dágoba, or other building, was constructed, its object, the relics (if a dágoba) enclosed in it, &c. All this information will, I hope, soon be obtained. A few more photographs are required of the ruins at Anurádhapura, which will shortly be taken by Mr. Lawton.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure on the head "Miscellaneous" amounted to £1,791 1s. 9¼d.: (1.) For improvement of Watering Point Jetty, and reservoirs at Galle; the Jetty has been completed, but in consequence of some difficulty in assessing and taking possession of a portion of private land, the reservoir was not finished; (2.) Operations in connection with Galle Harbour; (3.) Claims of Indian Government for rations supplied to Punjabee deserters; (4.) Rice claims, &c.

*Irrigation Works.*

Irrigation Works.

The expenditure on irrigation works during the year amounted to £15,745 8s. 11d.

| The works completed were— | Total Cost. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deduru Oya Head Sluice | 425 | 3 | 5 |
| Periya Kulam Channel | 157 | 3 | 7 |
| Denagama and Weaṇwęwa | 1,638 | 8 | 8 |
| Horaborawęwa | 669 | 7 | 11 |
| Kudáwęwa | 674 | 12 | 9 |
| Kinchiguna Works | 577 | 12 | 9 |
| Rúkam Tank | 8,699 | 0 | 2 |

| The following works were not completed:— | Probable Cost. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muddur Channel, Allai Tank | 1,536 | 0 | 0 |
| Divilané Tank | 3,490 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduru Oya Channel | 1,652 | 0 | 0 |
| Kadukkumunai Villu | 2,478 | 0 | 0 |
| Korunekange A'ru Dam | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Kospotu Oya, Kuḍugalpitiya | 1,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Rúkam Spur | 370 | 0 | 0 |
| Sengapadai Dam | 4,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiripitiya Wewa, Madampé | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Denagama and Weaṇwęwa bund | 2,980 | 0 | 0 |
| (Repairs of bund washed away) | 1,779 | 0 | 0 |
| Kękanadura Works | 6,072 | 0 | 0 |

Deduru Oya Works.

There are three large tanks within a few miles of Chilaw, namely, the Palavi, Tinimini and Munnaseram tanks; to connect which with the Deduru Oya a channel appears formerly to have been commenced, although apparently it was never finished. Levels having been taken, it was found practicable to make use of this old canal. A head sluice was constructed at its junction with the Deduru Oya, and provided with planks to slide in grooves in the jambs of the openings, so that in times of flood the water in the river can either be admitted into the canal, if the tanks require to be filled, or shut out from it, if they should be full.

The head sluice has been completed at a cost of £425 3s. 5d., and the channel, which is seven miles long, and very tortuous, has been opened out and cleared of roots, trees, &c. The channel will cost, when completed, about £1,652. Its total estimated cost is £2,128, to benefit about 1,018 acres of land. I have recently visited this work, and was gratified to find that good crops had just been gathered from fields which had not previously been cultivated for ten years, in consequence of the uncertainty of the supply of water.

Periya Kulam and channels.

Periya Kulam is situated near Nilávęli, about eight miles north of Trincomalee; the old bund has been repaired, and renewed where required, and masonry walls, containing iron sluices, have been built. The cost of the tank was £1,016, to irrigate about 867 acres of land. When the restoration of the tank was first proposed, it was contemplated that the people would execute the channels, but they have since applied to Government for aid in doing so.

Denagama and Weaṇwęwa.

Denagama and Weaṇwęwa are situated near Hakmana, in the Mátara District of the Southern Province, and are calculated to irrigate about 2,000 acres of land. The sluices and two of the bunds at Denagama, and a considerable portion of the third, or large bund, were completed in 1870. Unfortunately, in the middle of January a sudden heavy

fall of rain rapidly filled the tank, and breached the newly constructed bund before it had become properly consolidated. An estimate amounting to £1,779, for repairing the damage done, has already been sanctioned, and I hope the new bund will be completed before heavy rains set in.

Horaborawewa. Horaborawewa is an old tank situated about four miles from Alutnuwara, in the Bintenna country. It consists of a bund, uniting high ground; with spillwater, cut out of the solid rock, and two channels in rock leading from each flank of the bund. Masonry walls, containing sluice openings provided with iron doors, worked by screws, have recently been built across these openings. The spillwater has been enlarged, and small irrigation sluices built in the channel leading to the fields; and the tank is now capable of retaining water up to spill-level, and of irrigating about 2,000 acres of land. This work cost about £695. About 389 acres are now benefited by the tank, the water in which covers an area of about 1,500 acres.

Kudawewa. Kudáwewa is also situated in the vicinity of Alutnuwara, and is formed by a bund across one of the streams which fall into the Mahaweli Ganga. The bund was breached and overgrown with large trees; the trees have been cut down, the breach repaired, a masonry wall, containing a sluice, built at one end of the bund, and the old spillwater at the other end enlarged. The repairs to this work cost £674 12s. 9d. The lands to be benefited include about 2:2 acres at present under cultivation, and about 150 acres of Crown jungle.

Kinchiguna works. The Kinchiguna works consist of a dam across the Herrikat Oya, near Bilihul Oya, Sabaragamuwa, and a masonry head sluice with moveable planks, recently constructed; certain repairs and additions were also made to an old irrigation channel leading from the river to the fields. The cost of the works was £577 2s. 7d., and the number of acres benefited is about 112, which, for want of the means of irrigation, have not been cultivated for years.

Rákam tank. This is the largest modern tank in the Island; its construction was recommended in 1870 by Mr. Morris, now Government Agent, Eastern Province, then Assistant Government Agent, Batticaloa. There were to be seen at the time the site of the tank was first visited, the remains of an old masonry wall, and two grooves in what must have been the jambs of a sluice; but as there were no remains of a bund, the depth of water retained must have been very small. The works now completed consist of a masonry spillwater, containing three sluices with iron doors worked by screws, and a bund, 1¾ miles in length, along the south bank of the Mundini A'ru. The object of the tank is to enable a large quantity of water to be stored when the Mundini A'ru overflows its banks in flood time, for the purpose of supplementing the water in that river when it is nearly dry, and thereby enabling the fields dependent upon it for cultivation to be irrigated in the dry season. In order that the flood-water from the river might flow into the tank, a space was left at the upper end of the bund at spill-level, but it has been found that there is also a considerable amount of drainage into the tank from other parts, so that after the floods in the river have fallen, there is a flow of water for some days from the tank over the space at spill-level. The water at first, instead of going direct to the river, flowed along the toe of the bund, which it injured considerably. To prevent this, a spur has been constructed from the end of the bund to the bank of the river, across the hollow by which the bund was injured, so as to lead the water direct to the river. The total cost of this magnificent tank will be about £9,119, including the spur; the surface of the water in the tank, when full, covers an area of about 3,500 acres. It is capable of irrigating a very large extent of land—upwards of 7,000 acres, at and above Eráár in the Mundini A'ru valley.

Works unfinished in 1870. The Mutúr channel is to lead from the Allai tank at Topúr, in the Trincomalee District, to an extensive tract of land at Mutúr. The tank, which was completed in 1869, consists of a large bund with two masonry spills, containing sluices with iron doors worked by screws, &c.; it has an area of about 3,000 acres, with a depth of 7' 6" of water at the sluices. The cost of the tank was £2,?74, and the channel now being constructed will cost about £1,536 more, making a total expenditure of £4,210, to benefit at least 4,000 acres.

Mutúr channel.

Deviland tank. The repairs to Deviland tank were commenced in 1870, but they will not be completed until the end of this year. This old work is situated a few miles from Friar's Hood mountain in the Batticaloa District. The tank was formed originally by a bund across a river called the Narukiri A'ru, which falls into the Batticaloa lake near Pornitivu. The work now undertaken will include repairs to bund, constructing sluice wall, fixing sluices, &c., at a probable cost of £3,489 15s. 1d., and the extent of land to be benefited will probably be ultimately about 5,000 acres.

Kadukkamunai Villu. Kadukkamunai tank is a small work on the western shore of the Batticaloa lake, not far from Amblantural; it will probably cost about £2,678. It was commenced last year, and will be completed in the course of this year.

Kurunekange A'ru dam. This work is meant to raise the water of the Kurunekange A'ru leading from Ampárai tank. The principal river, supplemented by means of Ampárai, bifurcates a few miles below the tank, but the bed of the Kurunekange A'ru is lower than that of the other branch, along the banks of which are situated most of the lands to be irrigated. The dam will consist of masonry piers and abutments, between which planks can be

PUBLIC WORKS

Report.

Sengapadai.

placed, so as to regulate the supply of water to the fields. The work will cost about £500, and will aid in irrigating about 1,400 acres of land.

The Sengapadai dam is to regulate the supply of water to the fields irrigated by Irrakkamam and Ampárai tanks. The Paddepalai A'ru, which is supplied in the dry season from Irrakkámam, divides into two branches—one called the Viriaddi, the other the Sengapadai river. A regulating dam, consisting of masonry piers and abutments, with grooves into which planks are dropped, was constructed some years ago across the Viriaddi river. A dam of the same kind across the Sengapadai river was commenced, but not completed. To regulate the supply of water down the two branches of the Paddepalai A'ru, it is necessary that the second dam should be built. Provision for it was made in 1870, but it will not be completed until the end of the present year. The total cost of the work now undertaken to complete the dam will be about £4,100, to aid in irrigating 14,000 acres of land.

Kospotu Oya. Kudugalpitiya.

This work is to consist of a masonry dam across the Kospotu Oya, about eight miles from Kurunégala, and of two head sluices and a new irrigation channel. It is meant to enable lands to the extent of between 500 and 600 acres on both banks of the river, to be irrigated. It was commenced last year, and will be completed this year.

Tyripitiyawewa. Madampé.

The restoration of this old tank situated at Mádampé, about six miles on the Colombo side of Chilaw, was proposed many years ago, but was only commenced in 1870. It will consist of a bund and masonry inlet and outlet sluices, will cost about £3,000, and will irrigate about 815 acres of land, of which 400 belong to the Crown. This is a very important work, and will enable the fields dependent upon it to be regularly cultivated, instead of only occasionally, as at present.

Kekanadura tank and channels.

The Kekanadura tank near Mátara was completed in the early part of the year, but the main arterial channel leading from it has not yet been finished. The tank will be of great benefit to the people whose fields it is intended to irrigate. The total cost of the work will be £6,072, and it will irrigate at least 2,800 acres of land in a populous district, but one which has suffered very much from want of water for irrigation purposes.

These are the principal works completed or commenced during the year. Applications for new works are coming in daily, and as the benefits of regular irrigation become more apparent, they will be more and more appreciated; and those who now hold back, will apply for other old works to be repaired, or for new works to be undertaken.

Officers of the Department.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the officers of the Department generally. In so large a Department there must naturally be a few who are not so zealous and attentive to their duties as they ought to be; but, as a rule, the officers are most painstaking and hardworking; they take a pride in their work and in the roads entrusted to their care, and there is a wholesome emulation amongst them as to the relative condition of the roads in the different districts. The Pioneer Officers on the new road between Badulla and Batticaloa have suffered, and are still suffering, very much from fever; yet they remain at their posts, and in the intervals between the attacks of fever, look after their Divisions and the works upon which they are employed.

Those who travel on a road after it has been completed, when rest-houses have been built, and traffic has commenced, can form no idea of the hardships that have been undergone by those who first commenced to open out the trace. They are generally employed in an out-of-the-way part of the country, far from supplies of all kinds, sometimes, in consequence of floods, or from other causes, running short of stores, generally suffering from fever, and being unable to obtain the comforts and attendance considered necessary even for a patient in hospital. I have frequently seen these young men scarcely able to stand when the attack of fever was on them; but the next morning, when they felt temporarily better, they mustered their Divisions, and set their men to work at daylight.

I have considered it due to the Pioneer Officers of the Public Works' Department to make these remarks on the hardships they have to endure, and the cheerful uncomplaining manner in which they perform their arduous duties.

There are two appointments which, in my opinion, for the proper working of the Department, ought to be fixed—that is to say, the officers holding them ought not to be removed to other appointments; but the salaries attached to them are insufficient, considering the nature of the duties to be performed. The appointments to which I refer, are those of Financial Assistant and of Factory Engineer.

Financial Assistant.

To perform the duties of Financial Assistant, including the charge of the voluminous correspondence which passes through this office, special qualifications and considerable experience are required. I need not say that Mr Tatham, the officer at present holding the appointment, possesses these in no ordinary degree, and if he were to be removed, it would be impossible to replace him. Yet it is very hard upon him that he should, because he is so efficient in the office, be deprived of promotion, and receive only £750 per annum for the most responsible and laborious work in the Department. My opinion is, that the salary of Financial Assistant ought to be at least £1,000 per annum, and that the officer holding it ought not to be removed from it.

Factory Engineer.

The same argument applies to the Factory Engineer. He is a well qualified officer, trained especially for looking after iron work, machinery, &c.; but his salary is only £400 per annum, and he naturally looks forward to promotion, which he cannot get without being removed from the appointment for which he is so well qualified. I strongly

recommend that the salary of the Factory Engineer should be raised to at least £600 per annum, and that the appointment be permanent.

Irrigation Officers.

It was found that the system of executing irrigation works under the directions of the Provincial Assistants, did not work satisfactorily. The ordinary duties of a Superintending Officer occupy all his time; and it is impossible for him to be also responsible for the construction of important irrigation works, each of which ought to have the undivided attention of one officer. I proposed therefore to His Excellency the Governor, that in future all irrigation works should be executed under the responsibility of the Irrigation Assistant alone, and that, to enable him to carry out the important works for which provision has already been made, and for which provision will have to be made in future years, he should be allowed to employ a certain number of officers who had already gained experience in the construction of irrigation works in India. Their salaries were to be from £300 to £450 per annum; they were to be engaged for five years, under certain conditions; and they were to give the ordinary security of a Superintending Officer. On the recommendation of the Secretary to Government, Public Works' Department, Madras, to whom I wrote on the subject, four officers who had several years' experience in surveying and levelling, and in constructing irrigation works, were engaged; they are now, in addition to others, who were engaged in the Colony, employed in the Southern and Eastern Provinces, and I have no doubt that the works in their charge will be satisfactorily executed.

Scale of Travelling Allowances.

In Appendix A. will be found a Statement giving the names of Superintending Officers, the number of miles travelled by each during the year 1870, and the sum received by each in accordance with the authorized scale. I handed in a similar Statement for the year 1869 to the Select Committee on Travelling Allowances, to shew how small a sum per mile was paid to the officers who have to look after all the principal roads in the Island. It will be seen, that £1,538 2s. 1d. were paid to officers for travelling over 75,209 miles of road, or at the rate of 5·86d. per mile. My opinion is, that officers ought to be given every inducement to pass as much of their time as possible on the roads under their charge; but, according to the present scale, it is impossible to keep a horse (in some districts two are necessary), pay tolls, and rest-house and other charges, without exceeding the commuted allowance, which it will be seen is under 6d. a mile. I think it would be much better to pay each officer a certain rate per mile for the distance actually travelled by him each month, the maximum during the year not to exceed a fixed sum. Should His Excellency the Governor prefer to retain the present system of giving each officer a certain sum per mile of road under his charge, I would strongly recommend that the existing scale be revised, so as to increase the allowance to each officer.

Mr. Pettepermal, Mr. Sherman.

During the year 1870, two of our oldest and most respected native officers died, viz., Mr. Pettepermal, commanding the 9th Division of Pioneers, on the 5th September, after 27 years' service; and Mr. Sherman, commanding the 8th Division of Pioneers, on the 5th December, after 18 years' service. Both these officers were universally and deservedly respected; they were always well spoken of by the officers under whom they served, and were invariably considered most trustworthy and efficient.

Mr. Amerasekere, Mr. Sperling, Mr. Baseri, Mr. Ashton, Pioneers.

Mr. Amerasekere, commanding the 12th Division of Pioneers, was dismissed.
Mr. Sperling, Superintending Officer, retired on pension.
Mr. Baseri, commanding 1st Division of Pioneers, resigned.
Mr. Ashton, Estimator and Draughtsman, do.

The system of recruiting the Pioneer force by means of agents in India, did not work satisfactorily. The recruits who were sent to Ceylon, were, generally speaking, useless, and most of them deserted shortly after joining the Divisions to which they were appointed. There are twelve Divisions of Pioneers, and the strength of each Division is 237 men; the total number ought therefore to be 2,844, whereas on the 30th December the strength of the force was only 1,888, shewing a deficiency of 956 men, equal to the full strength of upwards of four Divisions.

The number of desertions during the year was 230; the number of deaths, 73. The strongest Division, viz., the 8th, stationed at Pelmadulla, contained 197 men, or 40 under strength. The weakest Division, viz., the 3rd, contained 120 men, or 117 under strength. The greatest number of desertions during the year from any one Division was 34, from the 7th; and the greatest number of deaths, 16, from the 3rd, caused by a partial outbreak of cholera in August last, when the Division was stationed at Lunugala.

As it is very important that our Pioneers should be kept up to their full strength, and as the system adopted last year for recruiting, did not answer, Messrs. Oliver & Co. were informed that they would not be required to send any more men to Ceylon; and Mr. Hansard, the Inspector of Pioneers, was authorized to proceed to Southern India, to endeavour to make more satisfactory arrangements for keeping up the supply of efficient recruits.

It is impossible to open out new roads without a force of trained Pioneers; in sickly, out of the way Districts ordinary labourers will not work, and skilled labour for building bridges, &c., cannot be obtained at any price. It is essential therefore, that the authorized force should be maintained in as complete and efficient a state as possible. Mr. Hansard has lately returned from India, and I hope that the result of his visit will be satisfactory, and that we may shortly see all our Divisions raised to their full strength.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Report.

Factory.

I consider the Government Factory one of the most important institutions in the Island; important, not only as shewing to what extent mere manual labour can be saved by the use of machinery, but as a school in which to instruct those young men who are anxious to learn a trade, and to be made really skilful mechanics. There are now four apprentices and six volunteers in the Factory, who, under the able instruction of Mr. Larkum, and his Assistant, Mr. Misso, will, I have no doubt, turn out good workmen. The average number of men daily employed is 250, their occupation being principally, making bridges, pontoons, ferry boats, hand and bullock carts; steam dredges, and cast iron sluices for irrigation works, sawing by steam, casting in iron and brass, making pile drivers, and effecting repairs of all kinds. One 25 horse-power steam engine drives the machinery, which consists of one vertical and two circular saws, one general joiner, one mortising machine, one steam hammer, four slide lathes, three drilling machines, and two screw-cutting machines. There are two blast fans, one of which is used for creating a draught in the smiths' forges; the other is connected with the cupola attached to the iron foundry.

In 1870, two hundred and twenty different works were undertaken, on estimates varying from one shilling to £1,780. The total amount expended during the year, was £10,885 7s. 9d.—being, for materials, £7,672 12s. 7d.; for labour, £3,210 15s. 2d.—Total, £10,883 7s. 9d. The cost of supervision was £590, or less than 5½ per cent. upon the total expenditure. The sum of £500 voted annually for the Factory, is expended in the upkeep and repair of all the machinery in it, and on the repair and care of all the buildings and ground attached to it.

Vessels blown up in the harbour.

Last year two vessels sank in the roadstead of Colombo, viz., the "Aquiline" and the "Karnak."

The "Aquiline."

The barque "Aquiline" was a composite vessel of considerable strength, with a strong iron frame planked over. She was 431 tons register, 137·7 feet long, 27·7 feet breadth of beam, and 16·2 feet deep. She was built in Sunderland in 1869, registered A 1 for 12 years, and belonged to Messrs. Forsaith & Co., S. Shields. After having discharged a cargo of sundries at this port, she capsized while taking in the first sling-full of plumbago. She immediately sank, and took down with her the cargo boat which was lying alongside of her. Her hull was sold to two or three different persons, who attempted in vain to raise her. Application was subsequently made to have her blown up, and I was directed by the Governor to do so. As the south-west monsoon set in shortly afterwards, operations were only carried on early this year.

The "Karnak."

In the meantime, a French barque, the "Karnak," 385 tons register, from Australia, laden with bone dust, caught fire, burnt to the water's edge, and sank in the inner harbour, in 4½ fathoms water. The Master Attendant having requested that the wreck, which obstructed the course of vessels into and out of the harbour, might be removed, I was directed to undertake the work of blowing her up. The whole of the deck of the "Karnak" was burnt away, and she was reported by native divers, whom we at first employed, to be lying on an even keel, with the fore and after part alone above the sand. I determined first to place a large charge inside the vessel, in the bottom of the fore part, so as to blow away the portion above the sand. As there were neither Abel's fuzes nor magnetic exploders in the Island, after a few experiments with ordinary batteries and platinum wire fuzes, I determined to use Bickford's wet fuze. Several experiments were tried, to render the ignition of the bursting charges certain, and it was found that, with a coating of dammar and cocoanut oil outside the fuze, failure never took place. The first charge of 500 lbs. was fired on the 15th December, and completely destroyed the fore part of the vessel. The next charge was placed under one of her quarters, and fired with good effect on the 31st December. As it was difficult to determine from the native divers exactly what remained to be done, Mr. Vyse, our Galle Harbour diver, was brought up to Colombo, and after having thoroughly examined the wreck, portions of the sides of the ship were found to be standing, with sand piled up against them. Charges of 200 to 250 lbs. were placed in the best places for effect, and the whole of the wreck was completely blown away. The consumption of powder was 2,250 lbs., but unfortunately one charge of 500 lbs. was drowned during a very rough day at the commencement of the operations. This was the only charge drowned in blowing up both vessels. 1,750 lbs. of powder were therefore exploded, and the total cost, including all charges, was £240.

"Aquiline."

The "Aquiline" was found to be lying nearly keel upwards, and the sand had accumulated to such an extent round her that there was no opening by which to place a charge inside her. One was consequently placed outside, near her stern, and was exploded with good effect. A series of charges were subsequently fired inside the vessel, until she was completely destroyed. The total number of charges fired was eleven; the expenditure of powder, 3,600 lbs.; the smallest charge, 50 lbs.; the largest, 500 lbs.; the mean depth of water about thirty-six feet; the charge generally used, about 300 lbs. The rule followed, except when there were special reasons for deviating from it, being—

$$\text{charge in lbs.} = \frac{\text{square of depth in feet.}}{4.}$$

The cost of the operations in connection with this vessel was about £290. The extreme strength of her build rendered it necessary to expend more powder than would have

been required had she been constructed of wood only. All that can be effected by means of gun-powder, has been done, and the purchaser of the wreck is employed lifting the portions scattered about the bottom of the harbour by the explosions.

Method adopted for submarine explosions.

A brief description of the method adopted for preparing casks, &c., may be useful for future guidance. Hogsheads and puncheons were used to contain the charges; the former for 500 lbs. of powder, the latter for 300 lbs. and less. Each cask was strengthened by extra heads of 1¾ inch satinwood, laid in tar and screwed down. The cask was paid over with a composition of four parts of pitch and one part of beeswax, and was then covered with strong canvass, subsequently paid over with the same waterproof composition, which was found to answer perfectly. The proportions used in cold climates did not answer so well as these finally adopted. 1¼″ battens were then placed at intervals longitudinally along the cask, to protect the canvass cover and the waterproof composition from being rubbed off; the battens were secured by iron flanges screwed together. For the bursting charge, a lead pipe, 1⅛″ diameter, closed at lower end, was inserted into the barrel, and fixed on the outside with a leaden collar, with waterproof washer underneath. The length of pipe was about 1′ 6″. The bursting charge consisted of 1 lb. fine grain sporting powder; a wooden plug, in a hole through which one end of the fuze passed, was placed over the bursting charge, and the remaining space over the plug filled in with a composition of resin, plaster of Paris, and linseed oil, boiled together, and made just sufficiently liquid to be poured into the pipe. The cask was charged through the bung hole; the bung was then inserted, covered over with pitch, and secured by a plate of sheet iron screwed on to the cask. It was found that Bickford's wet fuze would not burn to a sufficient depth under water, without some additional covering. Mr. Vyse, the diver from Galle, recommended me to try a mixture of dammar and cocoanut oil, boiled together, thrown into a bucket of cold water, and taken out and worked in the hands until it became of the consistency of cobblers' wax; to pay this over the fuze to the thickness of ¼ inch, and then to wrap tape round the fuze, to prevent the composition from being removed. This was done; the end of the fuze was ignited and thrown into the water, and the charge invariably exploded. It was found that the fuze prepared in this way burnt at the rate of three feet per minute. To lower the cask, which was weighted with iron, and for the use of the diver and his assistants, a platform was placed between two boats. A strong projecting beam, with a sheaf at the projecting end, was lashed securely to one of the boats and to the platform baulks, and the cask containing the charge was suspended by a rope passing over the sheaf. The boat was moored over the wreck, the diver went down, the position of the boat was altered according to the telegraphic directions given by him, by means of his communicating rope, and the charge was lowered when it was exactly over the spot in which it was to be placed. The diver fixed it securely, ascended to his boat, the fuze was at once lighted, and in twelve to fifteen minutes, according to its length, the charge exploded.

As I have already stated, the method adopted of strengthening the casks answered admirably, and the only case of a charge being drowned, during the whole of the operations, was not caused by any defect in the cask containing it. The charges were generally fired in the early morning, as it was found that the sea-breeze set in of an afternoon, and the water was not sufficiently clear to enable the diver to see distinctly. All the details of the work were admirably carried out in the Factory, under the directions of Mr. Larkum; and Mr. Vyse, the diver, contributed materially to the successful results of the operations in connection with both vessels.

A. B. FYERS, Capt. R.E.,
Acting Director of Public Works.

Public Works' Department,
Colombo, 1st May, 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS

Appendix.

# APPENDIX.

## A.

STATEMENT shewing the average Cost per Mile at which Superintending Officers drawing Commuted Allowances have travelled, during the year 1870.

| Names of Officers. | No. of Days travelled. | No. of Miles travelled. | Amount drawn. | Average Rate of Cost per Mile. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | d. | |
| J. Robertson ... ... ... | 247 | 3,599 | 89 5 0 | 5·93 | |
| E. Giles ... ... ... | 227 | 2,808 | 76 13 2 | 7·04 | |
| M. Da Fonseka ... ... ... | 141 | 2,222 | 67 0 0 | 7·23 | |
| J. Stewart ... ... ... | 121 | 1,584 | 60 0 0 | 9·09 | |
| W. Bryan ... ... ... | 200 | 2,816 | 60 0 0 | 4·25 | |
| C. H. Capper ... ... | 80 | 1,081 | 26 10 10 | 5·89 | Average of 5 months. |
| J. F. Coulson ... ... ... | 226 | 3,983 | 71 16 8 | 4·32 | |
| E. Case ... ... ... | 199 | 3,317 | 81 0 0 | 6·38 | |
| S. Fuller ... ... ... | 211 | 3,434 | 66 15 0 | 4·66 | |
| E. J. Christie ... ... | 205 | 3,302 | 55 16 8 | 4·02 | Do. 10 do. |
| Capt. S. H. Close ... ... | 144 | 2,052 | 60 0 0 | 7·01 | |
| R. Price ... ... ... | 142 | 1,806 | 46 13 4 | 6·20 | Do. 10 do. |
| J. C. Elliott ... ... ... | 142 | 2,769 | 53 6 8 | 4·72 | Do. 10 do. |
| G. D. Collinson ... ... | 196 | 2,890 | 57 11 6 | 4·78 | |
| J. Horsfall ... ... ... | 28 | 432 | 11 3 4 | 6·20 | Do. 2 do. |
| S. Rabe ... ... ... | 165 | 1,881 | 66 0 0 | 8·42 | Do. 11 do. |
| T. Smith ... ... ... | 201 | 3,204 | 67 19 7 | 5·03 | Do. 11 do. |
| G. Pierce ... ... ... | 89 | 1,022 | 46 4 7 | 10·85 | Do. 9 do. |
| H. C. Christopher ... ... | 165 | 2,826 | 58 0 0 | 5·52 | |
| W. Burton ... ... | 209 | 3,968 | 55 0 0 | 3·32 | |
| M. Wellopulle ... ... ... | 219 | 3,045 | 80 16 8 | 4·79 | |
| C. Prins ... ... ... | 148 | 2,381 | 63 11 1 | 6·40 | |
| H. J. DeaLandes ... ... | 172 | 2,187 | 37 1 10 | 4·06 | Do. 10 do. |
| F. Roosmalecocq ... ... | 208 | 3,084 | 64 0 0 | 4·96 | |
| E. Fuller ... ... ... | 56 | 1,149 | 27 13 0 | 5·77 | Do. 5 do. |
| R. D. Grimsby ... ... ... | 146 | 1,982 | 43 2 4 | 5·22 | Do. 7 do. |
| H. B. Scott ... ... ... | 136 | 1,660 | 63 1 10 | 9·08 | |
| R. MacBride ... ... | 53 | 729 | 26 0 0 | 8·54 | Do. 4 do. |
| F. Vine ... ... ... | 226 | 2,730 | 78 0 0 | 6·39 | |
| J. H. Freese ... ... ... | 222 | 3,215 | 86 0 0 | 6·41 | |
| M. Nicholas ... ... | 85 | 914 | 15 0 0 | 3·93 | Do. 5 do. |
| E. Freise ... ... ... | 167 | 2,057 | 67 0 0 | 7·81 | |
| TOTAL... | Miles ... | 75,209 | £1,838 2 1 | 5·86 | |

## B.

NEW BUILDINGS.

| | Where commenced. | Probable date of Completion. | Expended In 1870. | Expended Since commencement to end of 1870. | Total probable Cost when completed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Mitale Hospital — | — | 1869 | 1870 | 2204 5 8 | 3418 6 11 | 3418 6 11 |
| Kurunegala Hospital — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 1353 14 9 | 1353 14 9 | 2204 0 0 |
| Negombo Hospital — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 1263 1 3 | 1263 1 3 | 1824 0 0 |
| Hospital, and Medical Officers' Quarters at Mullaitivu and Vavuniyavilankulam — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 1122 13 2 | 1122 13 2 | 1914 0 0 |
| Factory Annexe — | — | 1868 | 1870 | 562 7 6 | 2732 4 2 | 2732 4 2 |
| Powder Magazine, Kandy — | — | 1869 | 1870 | 236 10 3 | 932 10 10 | 932 10 10 |
| Welikada Jail, addition of 20 Cells, and certain alterations — | — | 1868 | 1870 | 169 13 6 | 1035 16 1 | 1038 16 1 |
| Do. 60 Cells — | — | 1869 | 1870 | 1402 9 11 | 1704 15 8 | 1704 15 8 |
| Do. 90 Cells — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 2059 8 0 | 2059 8 0 | 4092 10 0* |
| Do. Boundary wall — | — | 1869 | 1871 | 284 8 11 | — | 691 19 10 |
| Do. Latrines — | — | 1870 | 1870 | 53 2 0 | 53 2 0 | 53 2 0 |
| Do. Guard-room — | — | 1870 | 1870 | 180 2 4 | 180 2 4 | 180 2 4 |
| Jaffna Jail extension — | — | 1870 | 1870 | 1077 9 4 | 1077 9 4 | 1077 9 4 |
| Galle Jail do. — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 2026 0 0 | 2026 0 0 | 2226 0 0 |
| Kandy Jail do. — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 2304 4 4 | 2304 4 4 | 2843 15 10 |
| Juller's Residence, Kandy — | — | 1870 | 1870 | 529 10 5 | 529 10 5 | 529 10 5 |
| Lazaret, Kandy Jail — | — | 1870 | 1870 | 59 4 9 | 59 4 9 | 59 4 9 |
| Cooly Sheds, Mannar and Matakachchi road — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 2410 4 4 | 2410 4 4 | 2708 0 0 |
| Provincial Assistant's Establishment at Batticaloa — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 285 5 2 | 285 5 2 | 1600 0 0 |
| Government Agent's Establishment, and Establishment at Batticaloa — | — | 1870 | 1871 | 945 3 3 | 945 3 3 | 1500 0 0 |

* One-third done in 1870.

C.

NEW ROADS.

| | When commenced. | Probable Date of Completion. | Miles completed | | Total Miles when completed. | Expended | | | Total probable Cost on Completion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In 1870. | Since its commencement. | | In 1870. | | | Since Commencement to end of 1870. | | |
| | | | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Badulla and Batticaloa Road, including cost of Bridges and Surveys ... | 1867 | 1872 | 90· | 67· | 191· | 25899 | 16 | 3½ | 76976 | 5 | 5½ |
| Bik Oya Road ... | 1868 | 1870 | 4· | 14· | 14· | 3787 | 0 | 7 | 28870 | 13 | 1* |
| Akurewa and Morowaka Road ... | 1868 | 1871 | 6· | 16·25 | 16·25 | 6388 | 9 | 0 | 16847 | 18 | 7 |
| Morowaka Road extension ... | 1870 | 1871 | 3·5 | 3·5 | 14 | 3334 | 5 | 11 | 3334 | 5 | 11 |
| Dimbula Road extension ... | 1870 | 1871 | 1· | 1· | 1·62 | 2208 | 12 | 1 | 2208 | 12 | 1 |
| St. Joseph's Street to U'pugodawatta Bridge ... | 1870 | 1870 | ·53 | ·53 | ·53 | 2001 | 15 | 1 | 2001 | 15 | 2 |
| Matarata Road and Bridge ... | 1870 | 1871 | ... | ... | ·5 | 1928 | 5 | 9 | 1928 | 5 | 9 |
| Dolosta Road extension ... | 1870 | 1871 | 1·5 | 1·5 | 2· | 1368 | 10 | 8 | 1368 | 10 | 8 |
| Nedunturu, Jaffna ... | 1870 | 1870 | ·5 | ·5 | ·5 | 278 | 18 | 9½ | 278 | 18 | 9½ |
| Central Road, new trace ... | 1870 | 1870 | 33· | 33· | 33· | 1815 | 9 | 10 | 1815 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | 79·83 | 137·08 | 183·2 | 47,809 | 17 | 11½ | 136720 | 15 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 136720 | 15 | 4 |
| | | | 79·83 | 137·08 | 183·2 | 47,809 | 17 | 11½ | 136720 | 15 | 4 |

* A further extension sanctioned for 1871.

† Certain works not finished have to be completed.

‡ Wells require to be completed.

D.

NEW BRIDGES.

| | When commenced. | Probable Date of Completion. | Expended | | | | | | Total probable Cost when completed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In 1870. | | | Since Commencement to end of 1870. | | | | | |
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Mātara Bridge — | 1868 | 1871 | 294 | 5 | 4 | 8816 | 0 | 4 | 8812 | 0 | 0 |
| Benteta Bridge — | 1868 | 1870 | 478 | 4 | 1 | 5929 | 0 | 0 | 5929 | 0 | 0 |
| Hareguma Bridge — | 1870 | 1870 | 849 | 4 | 5 | 849 | 4 | 5 | 849 | 4 | 5 |
| Deduru Oya Bridge — | 1867 | 1871 | 1058 | 12 | 11 | 8973 | 11 | 0 | 10137 | 5 | 0 |
| Benteta subsidiary Bridge — | 1870 | 1870 | 2258 | 15 | 10 | 2258 | 15 | 10 | 3053 | 0 | 0 |
| Hategola Bridge, Hambantota | 1870 | 1870 | 143 | 10 | 6 | 143 | 10 | 6 | 172 | 0 | 0 |
| Dikwella Bridge, Badulla — | 1870 | 1870 | 639 | 5 | 2 | 639 | 5 | 2 | 639 | 5 | 2 |
| Five Bridges across Hamilton Canal | 1868 | 1870 | 670 | 2 | 1 | 1587 | 13 | 9 | 1853 | 18 | 8 |

N.B.—An expenditure of £1,199 5s. 11d., incurred during the year on bridges on the Badulla and Batticaloa road, has been added to the amount expended on that road in the Statement for New Roads.

E.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

| | When commenced. | Probable Date of Completion. | Expended | | | | | | Total probable Cost when completed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In 1870. | | | Since Commencement to end of 1870. | | | | | |
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Alles Kulam Channel to Muddür ... | 1870 | 1871 | 1,243 | 14 | 10½ | 1,243 | 14 | 10½ | 1536 | 0 | 0 |
| Iderde Tank [Masonry only] ... | 1870 | 1870 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Iberlane Tank ... | 1870 | 1871 | 525 | 11 | 7 | 525 | 11 | 7 | 5,489 | 19 | 1 |
| Deduru Oya Head Sluice ... | 1870 | 1870 | 425 | 3 | 5 | 425 | 3 | 5 | 473 | 3 | 5 |
| Do. Channel ... | 1870 | 1871 | 1,214 | 1 | 4½ | 1,669 | 1 | 4½ | 1,952 | 10 | 0 |
| Kadirkamé Villu ... | 1870 | 1871 | 1,228 | 12 | 3 | 1,228 | 12 | 3 | 2,477 | 17 | 10 |
| Kurunukanga A'ra Dam ... | 1870 | 1871 | 412 | 1 | 6 | 412 | 1 | 6 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Kudugalpitiya Kospoto Oya ... | 1870 | 1871 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 1,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Periya Kulam Channel ... | 1870 | 1870 | 127 | 3 | 9 | 127 | 3 | 9 | 127 | 3 | 9 |
| Rékam Spar Embankment ... | 1870 | 1871 | 313 | 12 | 3 | 313 | 12 | 3 | 376 | 0 | 0 |
| Sengapadai A'ra Dam ... | 1870 | 1871 | 380 | 8 | 2½ | 380 | 8 | 2½ | 4,166 | 0 | 0 |
| Tinipitiya Wewa, Madampe ... | 1870 | 1871 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Demigama and Weagwewa Bund ... | 1869 | 1872 | 1,708 | 16 | 10 | 2,669 | 5 | 0 | 2,669 | 15 | 6 |
| Do. do. Sluice ... | 1868 | 1870 | 812 | 19 | 7½ | 1,638 | 8 | 8 | 1,638 | 8 | 8 |
| Horaleowewa ... | 1869 | 1870 | 146 | 7 | 4 | 669 | 7 | 11 | 669 | 7 | 11 |
| Kinchigama Anicut and Channel ... | 1869 | 1870 | 431 | 11 | 8 | 577 | 2 | 7½ | 577 | 2 | 7½ |
| Kudiawewa ... ... | 1869 | 1870 | 359 | 9 | 8 | 674 | 12 | 8 | 674 | 12 | 8 |
| Rékam Tank ... ... | 1868 | 1870 | 2,189 | 4 | 3 | 8,059 | 0 | 0 | 8,099 | 0 | 2½ |
| Kekanadura Tank ... | 1869 | 1871 | 3,104 | 18 | 4½ | 5,582 | 1 | 10 | 6,671 | 13 | 6 |

PUBLIC WORKS.

Appendix.

F.

## INLAND NAVIGATION.

| | When commenced. | Probable Date of Completion. | Expended | | | | Total probable Cost when completed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In 1870. | | | Since Commencement to end of 1870. | | | |
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ s. d. |
| Kammal Canal, north of Palanchina bridge | 1870 | 1871 | 771 | 11 | 8 | 771 | 11 | 8 | 871 11 8 |
| Old Negombo Canal, near mouth of Kelani river | 1871 | 1871 | — | | | — | | | 1,055 0 0 |
| Old Kalutara Canal | 1870 | 1871 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 1,925 0 0 |

A. B. FYERS, Capt. R.E.,
Acting Director of Public Works.

IRRIGATION.

Report.

## PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN 1870.

Works completed.

The following are the works which, having been commenced in previous years, were completed in 1870 :—

### *Eastern Province.*

*Rukam Kulam.*—The experience of the flood in this district, at the end of 1869 and beginning of 1870, showed that there was a strong current running along the foot of the bund, when the flood in the river began to subside. The ground on which the bund stands is lower than that on the immediate bank of the river, by from three to five feet; hence, when water is running three feet over the spill space left at the end of the bund, it runs down this hollow channel, instead of going directly out into the river. It was therefore decided to throw a short bund or spur across the head of this hollow channel, just below the end of the main bund, and which should run up to the river bund. This was done at a cost of £370, with completely successful results. The natives of the district say that this tank is not the real Rukam tank, which they declare was much larger. They must, however, be thinking of the time when, the spill-wall of the Canassie Aru gorge being much lower than now, the contour of the tank was much smaller, and when the bund was only a small embankment thrown up to prevent the water from the villu escaping through the numerous gullies in the low part towards the gorge. I have seen the sluices of the tank said to be the real Rukam tank, and it is only a second-class work.

### *Southern Province.*

1. *Deegama and Weguwewa.*—The first of these works was completed in the beginning of January, 1871. Unfortunately, the bund was hardly completed, when it was subjected to a very heavy flood, which breached the main bund. The work had been carried up, through anxiety to have it completed in the year, perhaps rather too quickly for the very light soil of which it is composed, and as the tank rapidly filled, the material sunk so much as to cause the accident. The cost of reconstructing this bund will be £1,779. I think, that had the earthwork, as well as the masonry work, been placed at first in the hands of Government, the earthwork could have been leisurely carried up, and the accident would not have happened.

2. *Kekanduwa Tank.*—The channels from this tank have been nearly completed, the tank itself having been finished by the Contractor in the middle of the year, with the exception of the gangway to the tower, which has been deferred till the bund has consolidated.

3. *Werkadaweewa, Bibilé.*—The sluices of the tank have been thoroughly repaired, and are in good order. The earthwork of the long bund, executed by the people, was very severely tried during the floods in December and January, but it has since been strengthened by them. A large cultivation was carried on this year under the tank.

### *Western Province.*

*Kirchigama Channel.*—This channel, with its head works on the Hiriket Oya, was completed during the year. A few defects were reported by the Assistant Government Agent, which have been remedied. I have not yet visited the work since its completion, but have every reason for thinking that the head works are well constructed, and that the rest of the channel is in good order.

*Central Province.*



1. *Harabarawewa.*—This splendid tank has been repaired, at a cost of £895. It will however, I think, be found necessary to place gratings in front of the sluices, to prevent drowned timber being washed into them. The sluices are of the gridiron pattern, and there is no means of escape for a large trunk or branch. I have been also informed, that it is not possible to use the sluice channel from the lower sluice; it is not built on the outside with masonry like the other, and when the sluice-gate is lifted full, which the natives appear to do always, whether little or much water is wanted, the bank is washed away;—added to which, the surplus water from the spill, in those years when the floods more than fill the tank, goes into this. This defect, apparently, was not pointed out when the estimate was made on Mr. Molesworth's inspection of the tank. Four hundred acres are said to be at present dependent on this channel.

2. *Kudá Wewa.*—This small tank has been completed. The people are anxious for an anicut on the stream below the tank into which the sluice channel falls, and from which the water must again be raised to the fields. But this would be expensive, and a native ammuna would answer all the purposes required at present, while the cultivation is but small.

---

The following new works were commenced:— Works commenced.

*Eastern Province.*

*Periya Kulam Channel, Nilláveli.*—This channel was asked for by the people since the completion of the tank. The work was not completed at the end of the year. The Periya Kulam itself stood the December floods very well. Its upkeep during the year amounted to £52 16*s.* 0*d.*,—a reasonable cost, considering the constant supervision required on this class of works, and the quantity of earthwork, old and new, to keep in order. This amount may be taken as a fair criterion of what the proper upkeep of this tank will cost.

2. *Allai Kulam Channel.*—The channel from the Viraddi Valur of Allai Kulam, Töpúr to Mútúr, was commenced, and is still in course of execution. The head portion is in cutting of five or six feet deep, and of more in places; it passes through dense jungle, which is every year under water. It will always be necessary to clear out the channel after these floods, for, as may be expected, much vegetable and other matter will always be carried by them into it. The Allai Kulam itself stood the floods of December, 1869, and January, 1870, very well; but in those of the next season, 1870—71, which were extraordinarily high, great masses of floating grass, with the surface earth in which they grew adhering to their roots, came down from the top of the tank at Killavetti. These became jammed in the narrow neck of the tank along which the bund runs, and breached the bund at a weak place, where, apparently, it was usual for the people to cut it for a sluice. This is not of consequence, excepting that it emptied the tank, as it can readily and cheaply be repaired; and measures will be taken to prevent such an accident in future. But this floating grass is a formidable enemy. Those masses of it which went over the spill walls, beat the sluice rods with their weight. The very good masonry of these walls—only four feet thick—prevented any damage to them from a strain to which it had not been expected they would have to be exposed.

3. *Kuddukkamunai Tank.*—This tank is still in progress, but will be soon finished. It was expected that it could have been wholly completed in 1870, but various causes prevented this.

4. *Dirisumi Kulam.*—This fine old tank is being actively proceeded with under the energetic superintendence of Captain Walker. I have reason to think, now that the bed of the tank is better known, that it is much larger than was originally anticipated, and that therefore more than 3,000 acres will derive benefit from it. The site for the sluice has been found to be less favourable than was anticipated, and more masonry will be required than estimated for, but this will not, I think, affect the general estimate. Owing to various causes, consequent upon the change of Provincial Assistants in the Eastern Province, it was found advisable that this, as well as the two next works, should be placed in my charge; and Mr. MacBride, a very energetic and skilful officer, was sent to Batticaloa, in general charge of the three works, and to be afterwards in charge of the irrigation works in the whole of the Eastern Province; the district being too remote to be often visited by myself. Mr. MacBride has proved himself most efficient, and prompt in overcoming the many difficulties which this class of works always present, even in countries where labour and mechanical appliances are more easily obtained than they are in Batticaloa: and, having an excellent knowledge of engineering, his services are very valuable. Owing to various causes, the works at this place were not commenced till August, and thus could not be advanced during the year so far as could have been wished.

5. *Kurukkanga Dam.*—This work was not commenced till August, and therefore was not completed during the year, as expected. It was however well advanced, although the floods proved a great drawback, and several times destroyed the coffer dams constructed to protect the works. It has since been completed for the estimate—£500.

PUBLIC WORKS.
IRRIGATION.
Report.

Great sickness existed among the Pioneers—the 3rd Division—sent down to carry on the works, and the non-effective charges were very high; the average being as much as 44·25 *per cent.* The Commanding Officer, Mr. Harvey, also suffered most severely from fever, and at last was compelled to quit the works for a time, to endeavour to re-establish his health.

6. *Senkapadai Dam.*—For the same reason, only £380 was spent in 1870 on this work. In fact, it was thought better to employ all the men available on Kurunégkange, and so getting it out of hand as quickly as possible, instead of distributing a smaller amount of labour over the two works. Little was therefore done to the work, beyond putting up lines, and collecting stores and materials.

*North-Western Province.*

1. *Dedura Oya Head Sluice and Channel.*—The head sluice for this channel was completed in 1870, and answers its purpose very well. The channel was not completed, but in the last floods, the river water went down it, and filled the Chilaw tanks.

2. *Tenipitiya Weva, Madampe.*—The works at this tank are rather backward, owing to their having been commenced late in the year. No Superintending Officer being available, it was not possible to begin operations, till Mr. Home, the Contractor for the Kekanadura tank, undertook the works, and is now carrying them out.

3. *Kudagolpitiya Dam.*—These works were also commenced rather late, and, owing to the quantity of water in the Kospotu Oya, the progress was not very rapid. A greater quantity of water passed down this river during the past year than has done so for many previous years. This has put the Contractor to much difficulty and delay in the execution of the works.

Surveys.

Last year, surveys were made for preparing plans and estimates for the repair of Madiwél Kulam, Kumburupitti, on the Trincomalee-Jaffna road. Surveys were made of Palatupáne and Werawila tanks in the Hambantota District. Further surveys were carried on by Mr. Cummins, for the series of works asked for in the valley of the Kirima river, Mátara, to determine sites for tanks and anicuts for execution in 1871.

The repair of the old tank Udukiriwila, in the Giruwé Pattu, was applied for, and Mr. G. Fernando took the necessary levels, and made a complete survey of the bed of the tank. Mr Fernando was also employed in tracing two channels from the Polwatta river, Mátara. The results of the trace are not, however, encouraging. Mr Cummine was for some time employed in making surveys in the valley of the Tangalla river, for the purpose of endeavouring to apply a system of irrigation to the fields there.

C. WOODWARD, Lieut. R.E.,
Irrigation Assistant.

# SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

## Report on the Survey Department for 1870.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT. Report.

In reviewing the varied duties performed by the Survey Department during the past year, I feel pleasure in stating, that on taking charge in February, 1870, I found the Department in a high state of efficiency, and more than a twelve-months' experience of its administration has confirmed me in the favourable opinions which I have from time to time expressed to Government.

In contrasting the work of last year, and its results, with those of previous years, it is gratifying to notice the steady course which has been pursued in every branch. In no case has there been a falling off, and the order and method which have become characteristics of the Department, insure that it will continue to progress in efficiency, and usefulness to the Colony.

During the year 1870, 3,476 lots, containing in extent 22,897 acres and 31 perches, were disposed of for £50,175. 15*s.* 5*d.*, or at an average rate per acre of £2. 3*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £4,859. 0*s.* 3*d.*

2,486 lots, in extent 6,663 acres, 2 roods, and 13 perches, were settled on certificates, &c., and the survey fees realized £1,848. 5*s.*

The fees received for Temple Land surveys only amounted to £165. 0*s.* 6*d.*, but I hope next year to be able to record that the arrears which have accumulated on Title Plans issued between 1865 and 1870, and which amount to £935. 7*s.* 10*d.*, have been recovered by the Temple Land Commissioner.

The fees for tracings, &c., prepared at this office, amounted to £177. 14*s.* 3*d.*

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 5,962, comprising an extent of 29,560 acres, 3 roods, and 4 perches; and the total sum realized by land sales and fees amounted to £57,225. 15*s.* 5*d.*,—the total amount of receipts for the previous year (1869) being £57,964. 10*s.* 9$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

The expenses of the Department amounted to £25,145. 13*s.* 2$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, of which £2,799. 17*s.* 1*d.* were expended on Railway extension surveys, meteorological observatories, town and Temple Land surveys, surveys for irrigation purposes, &c.,—leaving a balance of £22,345. 16*s.* 1$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* as the expenditure on the ordinary work of the Department, the revenue from which amounted to £57,225. 15*s.* 5*d.*; thus shewing a clear balance in favour of Government, of £34,879. 19*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* This sum only represents the direct revenue; the benefits indirectly derived from the sale and cultivation of large extents of land, cannot be estimated.

In the year 1870, 164 lots, containing in extent 10,950 acres and 18 perches, were disposed of to Europeans for £29,231. 19*s.* 9*d.*, against 185 lots, in extent 10,311 acres and 33 perches, for £14,752. 8*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year; and 5,798 lots, in extent 18,590 acres, 2 roods, and 26·6 perches, were purchased by natives for £27,650. 19*s.* 11*d.*; the sales in the year 1869 being 6,053 lots, comprising 25,512 acres and 2·59 perches, and the amount realized £41,466. 10*s.* 4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

### *Western Province.*

2034 lots, in extent 6,533 acres, 1 rood, and 19 perches, were disposed of for £12,239. 3*s.* 9*d.*, or at an average rate per acre of £1. 17*s.* 5$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £1,802. 6*s.*: the lots settled on certificates, free grants, &c., being 2,340, in extent 5,864 acres, 2 roods, and 15 perches; and the amount realized in fees £1,675. 19*s.*

The total number of lots alienated was 4,374; the acreage 12,397, 2 roods, 15 perches, and the amount realized, including fees, £15,717. 8*s.* 9*d.* In the previous year, the number of lots was 4,000, the acreage 17,260, and the amount realized £22,537.

It is very gratifying to notice the progress made by the Government Agent of the Western Province in the settlement (on certificate) of claims. Year after year, thousands of claims are settled in this Province, and certificates, accompanied by Title Plans, are granted to those who establish their right to the land.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Report.

The fees, which are readily paid by the claimants, defray the cost of survey, and the amount of benefit conferred on the people, in granting them undisputed titles, which prevent litigation, is incalculable.

Some of the Government Agents of other Provinces also encourage the settlement of claims, and the issue of Title Plans on certificates; but I should like to see the practice more general, as I am sure it would tend greatly to the benefit of the community.

*Central Province.*

352 lots, in extent 10,872 acres, 2 roods, 19·68 perches, were sold for £29,053. 16*s.* 2*d.*, or at an average rate of £2. 13*s.* 5¼*d.* per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £1,766. The lots settled on certificates, free grants, &c., being 24; the extent, 36 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches; and the survey fees, £11. 10*s.*

The total number of lots alienated was 376; the acreage 10,909 and 15·68 perches, and the amount realized £30,831. 6*s.* 2*d.*, which is greatly in excess of the year 1869, when 377 lots, comprising 7,793 acres, were disposed of for £13,185. 6*s.* 5*d.*

*Southern Province.*

511 lots, comprising 1,451 acres, 2 roods, 32·50 perches, were disposed of for £3,111. 19*s.* 6*d.*, or at the rate of £2. 2*s.* 10¼*d.* per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £402. 18*s.*, making a total of £3,514. 17*s.* 6*d.*

There were no lots settled on certificates, free grants, &c.

In the previous year, 303 lots, in extent 805 acres, were disposed of for £3,150.

*Eastern Province.*

324 lots, in extent 2,283 acres, 2 roods, and 37 perches, were sold for £3,168. 5*s.*, or at the rate of £1. 7*s.* 8¾*d.* an acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £450. 6*s.* 3*d.*, making the total sum realized £3,618. 11*s.* 3*d.*; which contrasts unfavourably with the previous year's receipts, when 1,264 lots, comprising 7,883 acres, were disposed of for £14,853.

There were no lots settled on certificates, free grants, &c., in 1870.

*North-Western Province.*

230 lots, containing 1,659 acres and 25·50 perches, were sold for £2,394. 13*s.*, or at an average rate per acre of £1. 8*s.* 10¼*d.*, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £409. 14*s.* 0*d.*

122 lots, comprising 762 acres, 2 roods, and 2 perches, were settled on certificates, free grants, &c., and the survey fees realized £160. 16*s.* 0*d.*

The total number of lots alienated was 352; the acreage being 2,421, 2 roods, 27·50 perches, and the amount realized, £2,965. 3*s.* 0*d.*

In the previous year, 272 lots were disposed of, the total acreage being 2,021, and the sum realized £3,195.

*Northern Province.*

25 lots, in extent 96 acres, 2 roods, and 18 perches, were disposed of for £207. 18*s.*, or at the rate of £2. 2*s.* 10¼*d.* per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £27. 16*s.*, making the total sum realized £235. 14*s.* 0*d.*

In the year 1869, 22 lots, containing 58 acres, 3 roods, and 5 perches, were disposed of for £120.

*Preliminary Plans.*

The number of Preliminary Plans forwarded to the Government Agents amounted to 482, the lots to 9,693, and the acreage to 46,267.

The number of Preliminary Plans of the Contract Surveyor's work, forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner, amounted to 221, the number of lots to 306, and the acreage to 16,116.

At the close of the year there were 313 Preliminary Plans of 505 allotments, containing in extent 76,184 acres, in the hands of the Temple Land Commissioner, the moiety of survey fees recoverable on which amounts to £3,080. 5*s.* 5*d.*

*Title Plans.*

2,771 Title Plans, representing an area of 22,700 acres and 22·45 perches, have been prepared in triplicate, of which 73 plans, comprising 2,220 acres and 21 perches, were of Temple Lands.

*Triangulation.*

Very considerable progress has been made in the principal triangulation of the Island. Five important stations have been visited with the 13-inch theodolite, viz: Kataragama, Ulagala, Maragalkande, Namanakúli, and Dorapotagala.

2,244 observations have been taken, and great credit is due to the Observer, Mr. J. Mantell, for the very accurate manner in which he has performed his work. In two triangles, the observations of which have been abstracted, the three angles of each triangle come within the decimal of a second of 180 degrees. By the close of the present year (1871), I hope to see the triangulation carried on to the base of verification at Batticaloa.

*Field Work of the Department.*

A reference to the Progress Report of Field Surveyors' work during the year will show that, with very few exceptions (which are noted in the column of Remarks), the officers of the Department worked zealously; and, where so many performed cheap and good work, it is difficult to particularize those who have excelled. The Progress Report itself is the best guide, as in it comparisons are made, and notes are attached in all cases where I considered the progress merited remark.

From the officers in charge of Provinces I have received the most active co-operation and support, and I consider that the harmonious working of the Department with other branches of the Public Service, is in a great measure due to their tact and judgment.

It will be observed, on reference to the Progress Report, that, in addition to directing the work of the Eastern Province, Mr. Rutherford's personal progress in surveying lands for sale was excellent.

*Town Survey of Colombo.*

The officers employed at this work have been withdrawn for lengthened periods for other duties of a more pressing nature (no single surveyor having been employed at the town work continuously); but, notwithstanding this, such progress has been made that, with the exception of Mutuwal, from near the second mile-post, to Mattakúliya—Grand Pass, from Armour Street to the Bridge of Boats—a portion of Colpetty, between the 3rd and 4th mile-posts, and about half Maradána Ward, the whole of the close work of the town has been completed and mapped.

The surveys already made have been of great service to Government, and to the Municipality, also to the Military authorities; and the utility of the work for all public purposes is becoming daily more apparent.

*Temple Land Survey.*

The examination on the ground of the Temple Land surveys may be said to be completed, with the exception of a few cases in the Kurunégala District.

The Contract Surveyor is now engaged making such connexions, alterations, and corrections in the work as have been pointed out by the Examining Officer of this Department, and it is contemplated that he will finish his work by the end of this year.

*Irrigation Works.*

But comparatively few of these works have engaged the special attention of the Department this year, in consequence of the Public Works Department having been so fully engaged in constructing such works as had previously been surveyed.

Mr. Rutherford has given a portion of his time to some cases of special reference in the Eastern Province, and Mr. W. Stoddart completed the surveys, levels, and sections of the Diya Ina tank, in the Ratnapura District, and the plans of Puliyankulam in the Puttalam District. These were the only cases of any moment in 1872, but several cases have been referred to the Department this year (1871), which are now receiving attention.

Towards the close of 1870, a class was formed for instructing pupils in irrigation surveys; a small sum from the Irrigation Vote having been set apart for this purpose.

*Meteorological.*

With the exception of the following stations, observations have been taken at all places where instruments have been supplied, and monthly abstracts of the same have been published in the *Government Gazette*.

No observations were received from Anurádhapura and Mannár from January to April, inclusive; but they have since been received regularly. None whatever have been received from Jaffna, where it is most desirable they should have been taken. The receipt of observations from Badulla has been irregular, none having been received for the months of September, October, November, and December, until the last few days.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Report.

*Miscellaneous.*

The miscellaneous duties performed by the Department are so numerous, that it would be difficult to furnish a complete record of them. I have therefore made the following selection, which will shew, that although the primary work of the Department consists in the survey of lands for sale, and the settlement of claims, there are many other matters which engage attention. Such are,

1st.—The survey and investigation of encroachments.
2nd.—The survey of lands required for public purposes in all parts of the Island.
3rd.—Road traces, irrigation surveys, &c.
4th.—The preparation of maps shewing judicial boundaries of districts, furnished to Judges and Police Magistrates.
5th.—Maps shewing improvements in communications, furnished to Government Agents and the Director of Public Works.
6th.—Defining the boundaries of Railway property.
7th.—Surveys and maps required for commutation purposes.
8th.—Surveys for sanitary purposes, such as the Moorish quarter of the town of Jaffna, &c.

*Special Works.*

Under this head may be classed the survey for Railway extension. In September, 1870, the Railway Department applied to Government for a survey, with longitudinal and cross sections, of the proposed line from Péradeniya to Náwalapitiya. It was stated in the application, that although it was usual for surveys of this nature to be executed by Railway Engineers, the staff of the Railway Department was too limited to admit of its undertaking the work. Government therefore decided to employ the Survey Department. Five officers, viz: Messrs. Still, Symonds, D. G. Mantell, Leitch, and Grinlinton junior, were selected for the duty, and placed under the immediate direction of Mr. Noad, who is in charge of the surveys in the Central Province. To each officer was allotted a section of the line, and the efficient manner in which they made their surveys, took the longitudinal and cross sections, and otherwise carried out their instructions, has formed the subject of a special report. The work was commenced on 15th October, 1870, and completed on 15th March, 1871. The immediate direction and superintendence was entrusted to Mr. Noad, and I have much pleasure in recording that the satisfactory and accurate completion of the work was in a great measure due to his able arrangements, and to the energy he infused into all engaged in it.

In connection with the subject of possible Railway extension up the Kotmalé Ganga into Dimbula, at the request of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. J. J. Grinlinton, my Office Assistant, was directed to proceed down the bank of the river, from the junction of the Nánu Oya in Upper Dimbula, to Pasbágé, to take levels, and note the features of the country on both sides, with a view to ascertain their suitability for a narrow-gauge Railway. This duty Mr. Grinlinton performed with much judgment and despatch, and returned with a variety of information, which he embodied in a report to His Excellency, accompanied by a map with hill sketches, shewing the principal features of the valley.

*General.*

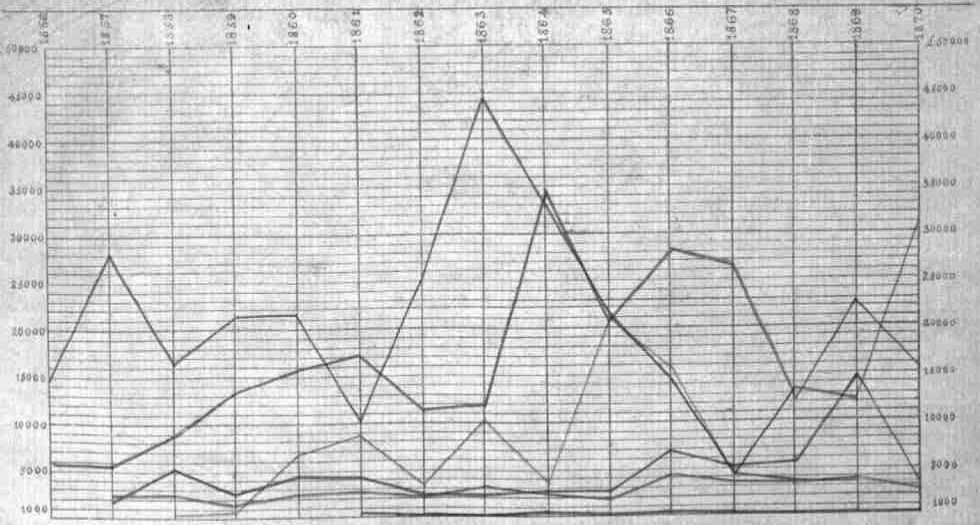
The changes in the Department have been the temporary removal of the Surveyor-General (Captain Fyers, R.E.) to the Public Works Department, on 10th February, 1870, on being appointed Acting Director of Public Works; the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Jervois, Commanding Royal Engineer, to be Acting Surveyor-General; and the retirement on pension of Mr. Assistant Surveyor G. A. Vetch, on 14th July, 1870.

Mr. O'Donnell has been on leave to Europe throughout the year; Mr. J. Stoddart returned from leave of absence on 27th December; and Mr. D. G. Mantell resumed duty from leave to Europe on 5th September, 1870.

J. G. JERVOIS, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 15th May, 1871.

Diagram shewing the amounts realized by Land Sales and fees in each Province from 1856 to 1870 inclusive



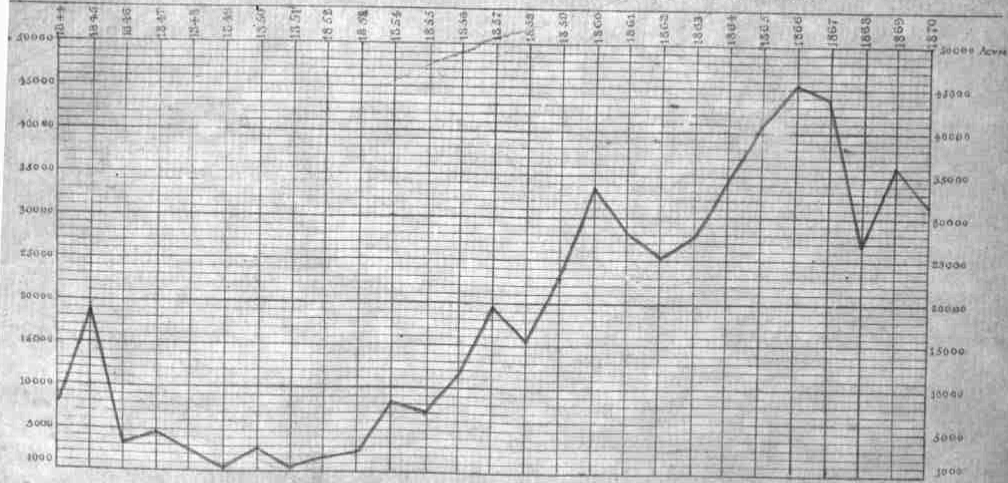

Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 13th May 1871

J. G. Jervois

A. Surv. Genl

II

Diagram shewing the number of Acres of land sold in each year from 1844 to 1870 inclusive.

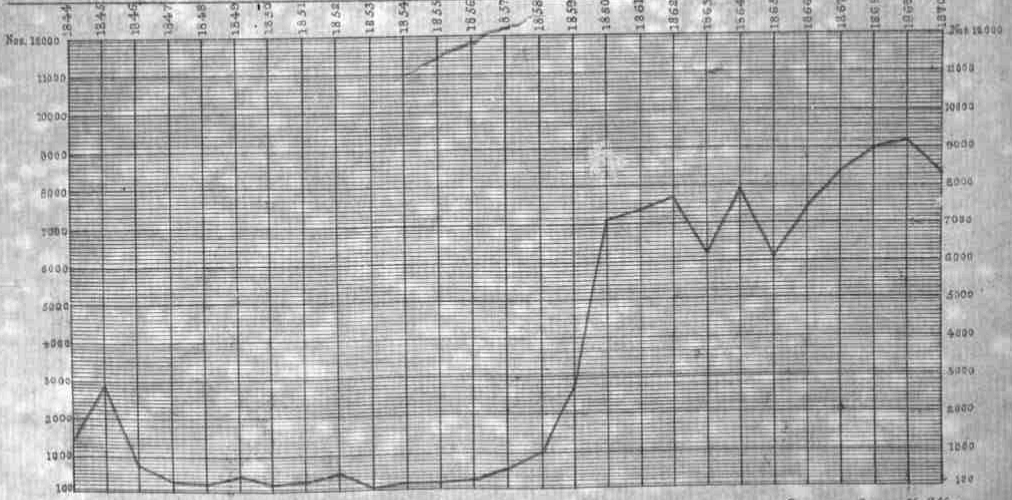



Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 13th May 1871

J. G. Jarvois
A. Surveyor Genl

III

Diagram showing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor Generals Department in each year from 1844 to 1870 inclusive.




Note. Title Plans are prepared in Triplicate consequently the number 9000 represents 3000 Sets, 8000 2666 Sets and so on.

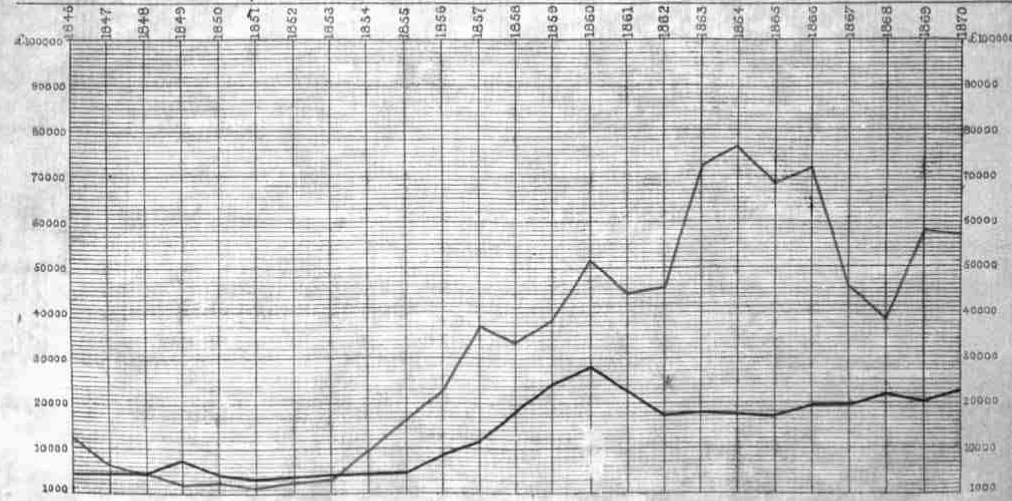
Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 13th May 1871.

J. G. Jervois

A. Surv. Genl.

# IV

Diagram shewing the Revenue from Land Sales including fees and the expenditure on the ordinary work of the Surveyor General's Department from 1846 to 1870 inclusive.




Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 15th May 1871.

J. G. Jarvis.
A. Surv. Gen.

# APPENDIX.

## A.

ABSTRACT shewing the Number of Lots, Acreage, Purchase Amount, and Fees, of Lands sold or otherwise alienated from the Crown, in the respective Provinces, during the year 1870.

| PROVINCES. | Lots sold and granted at half value. | | | | | | | | | Lots settled on Certificates, Free Grants, &c. | | | | Total Receipts for each Province. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | | Purchase Amount. | | Average Rate per Acre. | | Fees. | | No. of Lots. | Extent. | | Fees. | |
| | | A. | R. P. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | | A. | R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Western ..... | 2034 | 6533 | 1 19 | 12239 | 3 9 | 1 | 17 5½ | 1902 | 6 0 | 2340 | 5864 | 2 15 | 1675 19 0 | 15717 8 9 |
| Central ..... | 352 | 10872 | 2 19 68 | 29053 | 16 2 | 2 | 13 5½ | 1766 | 0 0 | 24 | 36 | 1 36 | 11 10 0 | 30831 6 2 |
| Southern ..... | 511 | 1451 | 2 32·50 | 3111 | 19 6 | 2 | 2 10½ | 402 | 18 0 | — | — | | — | 3514 17 6 |
| Eastern ..... | 324 | 2283 | 2 37 | 3168 | 5 0 | 1 | 7 8½ | 450 | 6 3 | — | — | | — | 3618 11 3 |
| North-Western. | 230 | 1659 | 0 23·50 | 2394 | 13 0 | 1 | 8 10½ | 409 | 14 0 | 122 | 762 | 2 2 | 160 16 0 | 2965 3 0 |
| Northern..... | 25 | 96 | 2 18 | 207 | 18 0 | 2 | 2 10½ | 27 | 16 0 | — | — | | — | 235 14 0 |
| | 3476 | 22897 | 0 31·68 | 50175 | 15 5 | 2 | 3 9½ | 4859 | 0 3 | 2486 | 6663 | 2 13 | 1848 5 0 | 56883 0 8 |
| Temple Lands... | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | 102 | 2220 | 0 21 | 165 0 6 | 165 0 6 |
| Fees for Tracing, &c..... | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | — | | — | 177 14 3 |
| | 3476 | 22897 | 0 31·68 | 50175 | 15 5 | 2 | 3 9½ | 4859 | 0 3 | 2588 | 8883 | 2 34 | 2013 5 6 | 57225 15 5 |

## B.

ABSTRACT of Lands sold to Europeans and Natives in 1870.

| PROVINCES. | Europeans. | | | | Natives. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lots. | A. | R. P. | £ s. d. | Lots. | A. | R. P. | £ s. d. |
| Western ... ... ... | 24 | 595 | 1 31 | 664 6 4 | 4350 | 11872 | 2 3 | 15053 1 5 |
| Central ... ... ... | 166 | 10025 | 0 37·62 | 28035 17 5 | 270 | 883 | 3 18·6 | 2795 8 9 |
| Southern ... ... ... | 22 | 272 | 1 3 | 343 9 0 | 489 | 1179 | 1 29·50 | 3171 8 6 |
| Eastern ... ... ... | 11 | 114 | 1 9 | 147 3 0 | 313 | 2169 | 1 28 | 3471 8 3 |
| North-Western ... ... ... | 1 | 32 | 3 18 | 41 4 0 | 351 | 2388 | 3 9·50 | 2923 19 0 |
| Northern ... ... ... | — | — | | — | 25 | 96 | 2 18 | 235 14 0 |
| Total.. | 164 | 10950 | 0 18·62 | 29231 19 9 | 5798 | 18590 | 2 26·6 | 27650 19 11 |

## C.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents, and to the Temple Land Commissioner, during the year 1870.

| PROVINCE | No. of Plans | No. of Lots. | | Total No. of Lots. | Extent in Acres. | | | | | | TOTAL. | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Crown. | Claims. | | Crown. | | | Claims. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | A. | R | P. | A. | R | P. | A. | R | P. | |
| Western ... | 215 | 1477 | 3662 | 5139 | 6829 | 0 | 1 | 10472 | 0 | 28·55 | 17301 | 0 | 29·55 | Surveyed by the Department. |
| Central .. | 89 | 387 | 254 | 641 | 11084 | 3 | 4·45 | 2117 | 2 | 33·94 | 13202 | 1 | 38·39 | |
| Southern ... | 89 | 583 | 1307 | 1890 | 1244 | 2 | 27 | 1972 | 0 | 33 | 3216 | 3 | 29 | |
| Eastern ... | 39 | 450 | 185 | 635 | 4590 | 1 | 9 | 1848 | 1 | 29·50 | 6438 | 2 | 38·50 | |
| North-Western. | 49 | 208 | 645 | 853 | 2394 | 0 | 16 | 2565 | 0 | 31·12 | 4959 | 1 | 7 12 | |
| Northern ... | 8 | 17 | 815 | 832 | 41 | 3 | 25 | 502 | 1 | 28 12 | 544 | 1 | 13·12 | |
| Temple Lands.. | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | — | | | 4 | 1 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 24 | |
| | 482 | 3122 | 6871 | 9993 | 26784 | 3 | 2·45 | 19482 | 2 | 8·23 | 46267 | 1 | 10·68 | |
| Temple Land Contract Survey forwarded to the Commissioner. | 221 | — | 306 | 306 | — | | | 16116 | 3 | 3 | 16116 | 3 | 3 | Surveyed by the Contractor. |
| | 703 | 3122 | 7177 | 10299 | 26784 | 3 | 2·45 | 35599 | 1 | 11·23 | 62384 | 0 | 13·68 | |

D.

RETURN of Lands sold or otherwise disposed of during the year 1870.

| PROVINCE. | Crown Lands sold. | | | | Encroachments sold, or given at a Valuation. | | | | Granted at half value. | | | | Old Grants, or Grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August, 1844. | | | | Free Grants, or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown. | | | | Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year 1870. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Lots. | Extent. | Fees. | | Lots. | Extent | Fees. | | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Amount including Fees. |
| | | Acres. | £ | £ | | Acres. | £ | £ | | Acres. | £ | £ | | Acres. | £ | | | Acres. | £ | | | Acres | £ | £ | £ |
| Western ... | 2004 | 6337 | 12013 | 1758 | 30 | 196 | 227 | 44 | — | — | — | — | 27 | 228 | — | | 2313 | 5637 | 1676 | | 4374 | 12398 | 12240 | 3478 | 15718 |
| Central ... ... | 274 | 10529 | 27851 | 1673 | 11 | 29 | 130 | 9 | 67 | 315 | 1073 | 84 | — | — | — | | 24 | 36 | 11 | | 376 | 10909 | 29054 | 1777 | 30831 |
| Southern .. | 299 | 1105 | 2392 | 292 | 188 | 299 | 635 | 97 | 24 | 48 | 85 | 14 | — | — | — | | — | — | — | | 511 | 1452 | 3112 | 403 | 3515 |
| Eastern ... . .. | 238 | 2207 | 2969 | 417 | 86 | 77 | 199 | 33 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | | 324 | 2284 | 3168 | 450 | 3618 |
| North-Western ... | 74 | 687 | 1052 | 168 | 102 | 725 | 904 | 175 | 54 | 247 | 439 | 66 | — | — | — | | 122 | 762 | 161 | | 352 | 9421 | 2395 | 570 | 2965 |
| Northern ... | 25 | 97 | 208 | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | | 25 | 97 | 208 | 28 | 236 |
| Temple Land (102 lots, 2220 acres) ... | 2914 | 20962 | 46485 | 4336 | 417 | 1326 | 2095 | 358 | 145 | 610 | 1597 | 164 | 27 | 228 | — | | 2459 | 6435 | 1848 | | 5962 | 29561 | 50177 | 6706 | 56883 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | | — | — | — | 165 | 165 |
| Fees for Tracings, &c. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | | — | — | — | 178 | 178 |
| | 2914 | 20962 | 46485 | 4336 | 417 | 1326 | 2095 | 358 | 145 | 610 | 1597 | 164 | 27 | 228 | — | | 2459 | 6435 | 1848 | | 5962 | 29561 | 50177 | 7049 | 57226 |

**E.**

**RETURN of Title Plans prepared and forwarded to Government Agents, and to the Temple Land Commissioner, during the year 1870.**

| Provinces. | Plans. | Extent in Acres. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western | 1515 sets | 4545 | 8625 | 1 15·84 |
| Central | 288 do. | 864 | 7996 | 0 38·50 |
| Southern | 196 do. | 588 | 496 | 0 29·11 |
| Eastern | 360 do. | 1080 | 1299 | 1 10· |
| Northern | 31 do. | 93 | 83 | 0 24· |
| North-Western | 308 do. | 924 | 1879 | 3 4· |
| Temple Land Title Plans | 73 do. | 219 | 2220 | 0 21· |
| | 2771 sets | 8313 | 22700 | 0 22·45 |

**F.**

PROGRESS Report of the Temple Land Surveys, up to the 31st December, 1870, shewing the extent of Land surveyed, and the Preliminary and Title Plans forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner.

| Particulars. | Previous to the year 1870. | | | During the year 1870. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Plans. | No. of Lots. | Extent in Acres. | No. of Plans. | No. of Lots. | Extent in Acres. | No. of Plans. | No. of Lots. | Extent in Acres. |
| Surveyed ... | — | — | 379,413 | — | — | — | — | — | 379,413 |
| Preliminary Plans forwarded ... | 854 | 2,025 | 279,992 | 223 | 309 | 16,121 | 1,077 | 2,334 | 296,113 |
| Title Plans forwarded ... | 604 | 1,608 | 54,473 | 73 | 102 | 2,220 | 677 | 1,710 | 56,693 |

**G.**

RETURN of Preliminary and Title Plans forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner, during the year 1870.

| Plans. | No. of Plans. | No. of Lot. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preliminary Plans | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 24 | By the Department. |
| | 221 | 306 | 16,116 | 3 | 3 | By the Contractor. |
| Total — | 223 | 309 | 16,121 | 0 | 27 | |
| Title Plans ... | 7 | 10 | 740 | 2 | 35 | By the Department. |
| | 66 | 92 | 1,479 | 1 | 26 | By the Contractor. |
| Total — | * 73 | 102 | 2.220 | 0 | 21 | |

* Sets of three copies.

**H.**

ABSTRACT OF TEMPLE LANDS surveyed from 1858 to 1870, inclusive, shewing the Total Amount of Fees recovered and recoverable upon Title Plans issued, Preliminary Plans forwarded to the Commissioner, and on Temple Lands surveyed by the Contractor, with the Total Cost of Survey.

| Years. | Plans. | Lots. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1858 to 1860 ... | 70 | 375 | 8,589 |
| 1861 ... | 76 | 324 | 1,479 |
| 1862 ... | 41 | 201 | 2,735 |
| 1863 .. | 7 | 20 | 1,264 |
| 1864 ... | 89 | 275 | 33,527 |
| 1865 ... | 43 | 221 | 7,065 |
| 1866 .. | — | — | 90,174 |
| 1867 ... | — | — | 223,997 |
| 1868 ... | — | — | 10,763 |
| 1869 ... | — | — | — |
| 1870 ... | — | — | — |
| Total... | — | — | 379,413 |

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fees recovered ... ... | 2,009 | 8 | 0 | Total fees recoverable on unapproved Preliminary Plans in the hands of the Commissioner ... ... | 3,080 | 5 | 5* |
| Total Fees recoverable on Contract Survey, at 1s. 6d. per acre ... | 24,370 | 1 | 0 | Total cost of survey ... ... | 65,520 | 13 | 8 |
| Total Fees still due on Title Plans issued to the Commissioner ... | 935 | 7 | 10 | | | | |

* Exclusive of fees on R. M. Kataragama Dévale claim of 154,952 acres.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

## I.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner, up to the 31st December, 1870, which have not yet been returned approved.

| | No. of Plans. | No. of Lots. | Extent. s. | n. | r. | Fees. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preliminary Plans ... | 313 ... | 505 ... | 76,184 | 3 | 3 ... | 3,080 | 5 | 5 |

## J.

EXPENDITURE of the Department for the year 1870.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed Salaries ... ... ... ... | 6281 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| Provisional Salaries ... ... ... ... | 11426 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses (Cooly money), including cost of Temple Land Contract Survey, £505 ... ... ... | 5414 | 3 | 3½ | | | |
| Transport ... ... ... ... | 996 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Contingencies (including £24, expenditure on account of the Town Clock) | 1027 | 9 | 3½ | | | |
| | | | | 25145 | 13 | 2½ |
| *Meteorological Purposes.* | | | | | | |
| Provisional Salaries ... ... ... ... | 165 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... ... | 9 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| *Temple Land Survey.* | | | | | | |
| Examination on the ground of Temple Land Contract Survey, and preparation of Temple Land Plans in the Surveyor-General's Office... | 636 | 17 | 11 | | | |
| To Contractor, on account of Temple Land Contract Surveys ... | 500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Surveys for Irrigation purposes ... ... ... | 54 | 11 | 4 | | | |
| Town Surveys and Miscellaneous work ... ... | 729 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Railway Extension Survey ... ... ... | 705 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 2799 | 17 | 1 |
| | | | ... | £22345 | 16 | 1½ |

## K.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1870.

| Period. | Lands sold and settled. Lots. | Lands sold and settled. Extent. | Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees. | Expenditure. | Expenditure in excess of Revenue. | Revenue in excess of Expenditure. | Title Plans issued in Triplicate. Sets. | Title Plans issued in Triplicate. Extent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | £ | £ | £ | £ | | Acres. |
| 1833 to 1843 | 2693 | 267373 | 142738 | Combined with Civil Engineer's Department. | — | — | 8893 | 371397 |
| 1844 | 71 | 7703 | 18270 | | — | — | 479 | 42027 |
| 1845 | 329 | 19450 | 31480 | | — | — | 970 | 41364 |
| 1846 | 200 | 3590 | 12103 | 4533 | — | 7570 | 296 | 4239 |
| 1847 | 180 | 4508 | 6496 | 4785 | — | 1711 | 101 | 2210 |
| 1848 | 88 | 2761 | 4672 | 4711 | 89 | — | 85 | 4977 |
| 1849 | 82 | 786 | 2265 | 7368 | 5103 | — | 141 | 3227 |
| 1850 | 118 | 2962 | 2603 | 4360 | 1756 | — | 71 | 6319 |
| 1851 | 95 | 939 | 1695 | 3785 | 2090 | — | 108 | 1088 |
| 1852 | 48 | 1848 | 2479 | 4159 | 1680 | — | 144 | 1859 |
| 1853 | 53 | 2200 | 3324 | 4510 | 1186 | — | 47 | 2126 |
| 1854 | 87 | 8209 | 9927 | 4725 | — | 5202 | 68 | 3555 |
| 1855 | 57 | 7286 | 16410 | 4720 | — | 12140 | 68 | 5475 |
| 1856 | 183 | 11656 | 22805 | 8450 | — | 14355 | 91 | 11786 |
| 1857 | 493 | 19795 | 37027 | 11365 | — | 25662 | 193 | [illegible] |
| 1858 | 873 | 15752 | 33425 | 18051 | — | 15375 | 340 | 14323 |
| 1859 | 2000 | 23447 | 38589 | 24358 | — | 14232 | 906 | 14331 |
| 1860 | 5704 | 33660 | 51628 | 28061 | — | 23547 | 2369 | 34865 |
| 1861 | 5987 | 28329 | 44166 | 22595 | — | 21571 | 2438 | 30535 |
| 1862 | 3572 | 25302 | 45300 | 17883 | — | 27417 | 2540 | 21558 |
| 1863 | 1663 | 27990 | 72808 | 17606 | — | 55202 | 2053 | 31212 |
| 1864 | 3512 | 34122 | 76567 | 17458 | — | 59109 | 2670 | 42262 |
| 1865 | 4609 | 41150 | 68276 | 17274 | — | 51002 | 2902 | 28930 |
| 1866 | 8535 | 45546 | 72021 | 19307 | — | 52714 | 2473 | 46369 |
| 1867 | 7284 | 44019 | 45257 | 23094 | — | 22163 | 2779 | 26178 |
| 1868 | 5832 | 27358 | 38514 | 24974 | — | 13540 | 2999 | 23753 |
| 1869 | 6321 | 37369 | 57964 | 25820 | — | 32144 | 3043 | 22305 |
| 1870 | 6064 | 31781 | 57226 | 25146* | — | 32080 | 2771 | 22700 |
| Totals .. | 64791 | 776891 | 1016055 | 349118 | — | 486736 | 41043 | 876094 |

* Deduct £2,800, paid for Temple Land Survey Examination; Irrigation Works; Town Surveys; Railway Survey; and for Meteorological purposes.

L.

## SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. R. Fyers, R.E., Surveyor-General, (£600, half salary.)

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Jervois, R.E., Acting Surveyor-General, (£600, half salary.)

| Assistants. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. R. Noad, Esq. | ... | £750 | ... | Kandy. |
| J. Winzer, Esq. | ... | 650 | ... | Galle. |
| J. J. Grinlinton, Esq. | ... | 600 | ... | Colombo. |
| J. E. Daveran, Esq. | ... | 550 | ... | Dimbula. |
| J. Stoddart, Esq. | ... | 450 | ... | Colombo. |
| T. J. Reynolds, Esq. | ... | 250 and £200 | ... | Negombo. |
| H. L. Still, Esq. | ... | 300 | ... | Batticaloa. |
| W. Rutherford, Esq. (acting) | ... | 200 and £182 10s., provisional. | | |

## DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.—FIELD.

### Western Province.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assistant Surveyor, | J. J. Grinlinton | ... | ... | Colombo Office, and in charge of surveys in Western and Northern Provinces. |
| Do. | J. Stoddart ... | ... | ... | Colombo. |
| Sub-Assistant Surveyor, | S. D. Thwaites ... | £365 0 0 | | Wellaliawiti Korálé (W. and S. Provinces.) |
| Do. | G. B. Capper ... | 365 0 0 | | Kégalla. |
| Do. | W. Stoddart ... | 365 0 0 | | Ratnapura. |
| Do. | E. W. Francke ... | 273 12 6 | | Kaluture and P. Korálé. |
| Do. | W. A. B. Fyers | 182 10 0 | | Colombo. |
| Do. | E. F. Calders ... | 228 2 6 | | Pasdun Korálé. |
| Do. | C. P. Martinus ... | 228 2 6 | | Colombo Town Survey. |
| Do. | J. E. Rodrigues ... | 228 2 6 | | Ratnapura. |
| Temporary Surveyor, | J. Chisholm ... | 91 5 0 | | Do. |
| Sub-Assistant Surveyor, | J. Mantell ... | 365 0 0 | | Specially employed in the triangulation survey of the Island. |

### Central Province.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assistant Surveyor, | W. R. Noad ... | ... | ... | Kandy.—In charge of surveys in the Central and North-Western Provinces. |
| Do. | J. E. Daveran ... | ... | ... | Dimbula. |
| Sub-Assistant Surveyor, | W. A. M. Gordon | £319 7 6 | | Bik Oya. |
| Do. | L. F. Kelly ... | 319 7 6 | | Nawalapitiya. |
| Do. | W. Coulter ... | 319 7 6 | | Delioya. |
| Do. | E. Keelman ... | 73 0 0 | | Kandy. |
| Assistant Surveyor, | H. L. Still ... | ... | ... | |
| Sub-Assistant Surveyor, | G. H. Symonds | £365 0 0 | | Special surveys in connexion with the extension of the Railway to Nawalapitiya. |
| Do. | D. G. Mantell ... | 365 0 0 | | |
| Do. | W. Leitch ... | 365 0 0 | | |
| Do. | F. H. Grinlinton | 273 15 0 | | |

### North-Western Province.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Assistant Surveyor, | X. S. Daniels ... | £319 7 6 | | |

### Southern Province.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assistant Surveyor, | J. Winzer ... ... | ... | ... | Galle.—In charge of surveys in the Southern Province. |
| Sub-Assistant Surveyor, | J. W. Robertson | £365 0 0 | | Matara. |
| Do. | R. B. Young ... | 228 2 6 | | Galle. |
| Do. | A. Annamalai ... | 109 10 0 | | do. |
| Temporary Surveyor, | R. J. D. M. Drew | 91 5 0 | | |

### Eastern Province.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assistant Surveyor, | W. Rutherford (acting) | ... | ... | Batticaloa.—In charge of surveys in the Eastern Province. |
| Sub-Assistant Surveyor, | H. H. De Koning | £319 7 6 | | Trincomalee. |
| Do. | J. Halliley ... | 228 2 6 | | Batticaloa. |
| Do. | D. A. Godwin | 73 0 0 | | do. |
| Do. | C. W. Collette... | 73 0 0 | | do. |
| Do. | G. E. Leembruggen | 54 15 0 | | do. |

### On Leave to Europe.

Assistant Surveyor ..... J. O'Donnell.

## OFFICE.

### Accountant, Registrars, Storekeeper, and Clerks.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. H. E. Gomes | ... ... | £250 0 0 | per annum. | Accountant. |
| " J. L. K. Vanderbert | ... ... | 150 0 0 | " | Clerk. |
| " R. G. Fernando | ... ... | 140 0 0 | " | Registrar of Title Plans. |
| " E. Oldfield | ... ... | 127 15 0 | " | Do. of Field Plans. |
| " J. S. De Silva | ... ... | 91 5 0 | " | Storekeeper. |
| " D. C. De Silva | ... ... | 73 0 0 | " | Clerk. |
| " D. D. Jayasinha | ... ... | 54 15 0 | " | Do. |

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

### Computers.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | J. Price | ... | ... | £365 | 0 | 0 | per annum. Trigonometrical Computations. |
| ,, | H. J. MacVicar | ... | ... | 319 | 7 | 6 | ,, — |
| ,, | Juan De Silva | ... | ... | 137 | 15 | 0 | ,, Meteorological. |
| ,, | C. VanZuylenburg | ... | ... | 109 | 0 | 0 | ,, Computing Areas. |
| ,, | E. Joseph | ... | ... | 109 | 0 | 0 | ,, do. |

### Western and Northern Province Plans.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | F. Fonseeder | ... | ... | £319 | 7 | 6 | per annum. |
| ,, | W. A. Dharmaratne | ... | ... | 110 | 0 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | M. De Conrey | ... | ... | 93 | 0 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | R. VanRooyen | ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | E. Rode | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | J. H. Perier | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Perera | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | R. De Silva | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | W. Mallesappah | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | A. Dias | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | Don Abraham | ... | ... | 36 | 10 | 0 | ,, |

### Central and North-Western Province Plans.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | C. VanRooyen | ... | ... | £228 | 2 | 6 | per annum. |
| ,, | J. Panditaseekere | ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | G. De Saram | ... | ... | 73 | 0 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | W. D. Fernando | ... | ... | 73 | 0 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | W. F. Wijeyesekere | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |

### Eastern and Southern Province Plans.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | A. Perera | ... | ... | £162 | 10 | 0 | per annum. |
| ,, | J. E. De Zilwa | ... | ... | 127 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | G. L. A. Dharmaratne | ... | ... | 73 | 0 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | E. Loffelsen | ... | ... | 73 | 0 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | R. H. Perera | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |

### Preparation of Title Plans.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | J. W. De Waas | ... | ... | £200 | 0 | 0 | per annum. |
| ,, | G. A. Rode | ... | ... | 127 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | E. De Run | ... | ... | 127 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | J. M. De Zilva | ... | ... | 127 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | C. E. Wallbeoff | ... | ... | 127 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | R. R. Corner | ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | R. Fonseekaes | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | M. Ekenayeke | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | J. Wanigasooriya | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | H. R. Perier | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | E. Rocker | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | C. F. De Cuyper | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |

### Preparation of Temple Land Plans.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | W. De Abrew | ... | ... | £100 | 0 | 0 | per annum. |
| ,, | M. Rodrigoe | ... | ... | 90 | 0 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Fonseka | ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | J. R. De Silva | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | A. De Silva | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |

### Miscellaneous.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | J. P. De Franz | ... | ... | £182 | 10 | 0 | per annum. |
| ,, | J. G. VanLangenberg | ... | ... | 182 | 10 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | C. De Silva | ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | H. De Silva | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| ,, | J. G. A. Perera | ... | ... | 54 | 15 | 0 | ,, |

### Town Inspector.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | J. Jayesinghe | ... | ... | £150 | 0 | 0 | per annum. |

# PART III.

# JUDICIAL.

# JUDICIAL.

STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE HONOURABLE THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

JUDICIAL.
QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.
Report.

## PART I.—LEGISLATIVE.

No Ordinance affecting the Judicial Administration of the Colony was passed during the Session of 1869—70.

## PART II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

*District Courts and Courts of Requests.*

1. A Comparative Statement similar to that submitted last year is annexed, shewing the number of suits (including the remanets of 1869), presented for decision in all the Courts of the Island, distinguishing those decided on evidence, or, as they are usually termed, on their merits.

Statistics of Litigation.
Appendices A. and B.

| | For Adjudication during the Year. | | Decided on Evidence. | | Arrears. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869 | 1870. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| District Courts ... | 29,586 | 27,304 | 1,942 | 2,178 | 16,371 | 10,801 | — | 5,570 |
| Courts of Requests ... | 46,064 | 44,619 | 7,219 | 7,503 | 6,602 | 6,453 | — | 149 |
| | 75,450 | 71,923 | 9,161 | 9,681 | 22,973 | 17,254 | — | — |

2. The number of suits filed during 1870 in the District Courts, was 10,933, or 398 less than the number for the preceding year; and in the Courts of Requests, 38,017, or only 20 in excess.

Institutions.

3. Contrasted with 1869, an increase of 234 cases appears in favour of the District Courts, and 284 in favour of the Courts of Requests.

Suits decided on their merits.

4. The following Table exhibits the number of causes entered by parties for trial out of 27,304 which were pending before the Courts, the trials during the year in order of precedence, and the remanets at the close of the same.

Trial Rolls.

TRIAL ROLLS.

| | | Causes entered (deducting Causes withdrawn, struck off, &c.) | Trials. | Remanets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Galle ... | 933 | 385 | 548 |
| 2. | Kandy ... | 550 | 360 | 190 |
| 3. | Kalutara ... | 406 | 251 | 155 |
| 4. | Colombo ... | 291 | 197 | 94 |
| 5. | Mátara ... | 547 | 183 | 364 |
| 6. | Kurunégala ... | 249 | 149 | 100 |
| 7. | Jaffna ... | 184 | 144 | 40 |
| 8. | Negombo ... | 174 | 132 | 42 |
| 9. | Regalla ... | 129 | 102 | 27 |
| 10. | Ratnapura ... | 109 | 62 | 45 |
| 11. | Badulla ... | 60 | 60 | 0 |
| 12. | Chilaw ... | 59 | 53 | 6 |
| 13. | Tangalla ... | 41 | 38 | 3 |
| 14. | Batticaloa ... | 63 | 31 | 32 |
| 15. | Mannár ... | 48 | 21 | 27 |
| 16. | Trincomalee ... | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| 17. | Nuwarakalawiya ... | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| 18. | Mullaittivu ... | 9 | 5 | 4 |

Colonies.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Report.

5. It will be seen that out of 27,304 cases pending, only 3,897, or 14 per cent., were placed on the Rolls. Uncontested cases form the staple of the disposals, as shewn below:—

Small proportion of entries.

Classification of decisions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Withdrawn, compromised, decided on pleadings, &c... | 36·51 | of total disposals. |
| Decided on evidence..... | 15· | do. |
| Struck off through default of parties, &c..... | 6·24 | do. |
| Dormant cases struck off..... | 41· | do. |
| Referred to arbitration ..... | 1·25 | do. |

Arrears.

6. In almost all the Courts the suits on the files are less than the institutions for the year, a result which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory.

Verdicts.

7. Of the decisions on evidence, 1,311 were given in favour of Plaintiffs, and 611 in favour of Defendants.

General results as to work in the Courts.

8. The careful weeding of the Returns, consequent on the creation of a new Department in connection with this Office, has led to satisfactory results. The so-called "pending cases" were formerly only entries carried on from one year to another:—the files themselves have in a great many instances been examined, and it has been found that a considerable proportion of the cases described as pending, consisted of cases long unprosecuted, and which the parties had settled or abandoned. These have been struck out, and the list now presents a more reliable account of the work pending in each Court. Postponements of trials are not allowed as a matter of course, and the number of cases decided on evidence—which represents the actual amount of work done by each Court—is, as a rule, larger than in former years.

| Courts. | 1869. Decided on Evidence. | 1870. Decided on Evidence. | 1869. Pending 31st December. | 1870. Pending 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo ..... | 240 | 197 | 3,308 | 2,989 |
| Galle..... | 237 | 372 | 3,307 | 2,131 |
| Kandy ..... | 244 | 360 | 4,031 | 1,224 |
| Jaffna ..... | 52 | 144 | 1,210 | 749 |
| Badulla ..... | 73 | 51 | 354 | 301 |
| Batticaloa ..... | 53 | 30 | 140 | 194 |
| Chilaw ..... | 90 | 53 | 504 | 62 |
| Kalutara ..... | 349 | 251 | 184 | 290 |
| Kurunegala ..... | 175 | 149 | 521 | 537 |
| Kégalla ..... | 104 | 100 | 501 | 394 |
| Matara ..... | 118 | 183 | 1,134 | 954 |
| Negombo ..... | 89 | 132 | 632 | 592 |
| Ratnapura..... | 47 | 62 | 196 | 101 |
| Tangalla..... | 27 | 38 | 152 | 95 |
| Trincomalee ..... | 37 | 17 | 65 | 38 |
| Mannár ..... | 11 | 21 | 97 | 99 |
| Mullaitivu ..... | 3 | 5 | 14 | 22 |
| Nuwarakaláwiya..... | 13 | 13 | 38 | 39 |

*Appellate Court.*

Appeals. Appendix C.

9. The number of appeals which came before the Supreme Court in 1870, was 1,796, in the proportion of 41·31 per cent. from the District Courts; 27·45 from the Courts of Requests; and 31·24 from the Police Courts.

Disposals.

10. The disposals were 1,617 cases, of which 28 per cent. were reversed or modified, and 72 per cent. affirmed.

11. The proportion per cent. of the numbers affirmed or reversed to the total disposals, as respects each class of cases, is as follows:—

| | Affirmed. | Reversed. |
|---|---|---|
| District Courts ..... | 66·66 | 33·33 |
| Courts of Requests ..... | 72·52 | 27·48 |
| Police Courts..... | 77·44 | 22·55 |

## PART III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

*Supreme Court.*

12. The total number of persons committed for trial, convicted, and acquitted, at the several Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court throughout the Island, in each of

the years 1869 and 1870, distinguishing males from females, is shewn in the annexed Table:—

JUDICIAL.
QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.
Report.
Detail of offences. Appendix D.

| ISLAND. | Years. | Committed for Trial. | | | Convicted. | Acquitted and Discharged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males and Females. | Males and Females. |
| Western Province ... ... | 1869 | 129 | 6 | 135 | 82 | 49 |
| | 1870 | 112 | 3 | 115 | 91 | 22 |
| Central Province ... ... | 1869 | 88 | 5 | 93 | 68 | 24 |
| | 1870 | 68 | 2 | 70 | 61 | 9 |
| Northern Province ... ... | 1869 | 51 | 1 | 52 | 25 | 25 |
| | 1870 | 23 | 1 | 24 | 12 | 12 |
| Southern Province ... ... | 1869 | 106 | 1 | 107 | 54 | 53 |
| | 1870 | 99 | 1 | 100 | 52 | 48 |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 1869 | 9 | ... | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| | 1870 | 8 | ... | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| North-Western Province ... | 1869 | 96 | 1 | 97 | 75 | 22 |
| | 1870 | 110 | ... | 110 | 84 | 26 |
| Island... | 1869 | 479 | 14 | 493 | 310 | 176 |
| | 1870 | 420 | 7 | 427 | 305 | 120 |

NOTE.—The small difference between the number convicted and acquitted, and the total committed, comprises the persons found to be and detained as insane, also the prisoners who died in gaol before trial.

13. The remarkably small proportion of female to male prisoners committed for trial, will arrest attention. The criminal classes in England and Wales, generally, count nearly half as many women as men in their ranks. Out of 139 persons who were committed for trial in 1867 for wilful murder, 53, considerably more than a third, were women. Of the women charged with other crimes than murder, 11 had made attempts to murder, 55 were charged with wounding with intent to maim, 29 with manslaughter: 18 were committed for trial for arson, 112 for burglary, 36 for robbery, and no fewer than 2,731 for theft; 203 were charged with fraud, 10 with perjury, and 35 with keeping disorderly houses.

14. Against the foregoing grave catalogue, Ceylon shews only the following:—

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| Concealment of Birth ..... ..... ..... | 2 | 4 |
| Murder ... ..... ..... ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Possessing stolen property... ..... ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Aggravated assault and robbery..... ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Aggravated assault ..... ..... ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Poisoning and burglary ..... ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Theft ..... ..... ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Conspiracy, forgery, &c. ..... ..... | 4 | 0 |
| Perjury and conspiracy ..... ..... ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total... | 14 | 7 |

15. Wholesale child-murders, and "baby-farming," are happily unknown here. In the very few cases of concealment of birth which came before the Supreme Court, shame or poverty had prompted the mother to commit the offence.

16. The female charged with murder in 1869 was found to be insane, and was committed to the Lunatic Asylum. The case against one was withdrawn, the principal, her husband, having died in the gaol; the other female (from the Northern Province) was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

17. In the remaining cases, except that of theft, the females were leagued with men, or were made convenient tools of, in the commission of the several offences.

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Report.

Comparative statistics of Crime. Classification of Crimes.—Appendices B. and C.

18. The following Table gives the total number of persons tried for each class of offences before the Supreme Court, during 1869 and 1870:—

| Offences. | Years. | Western Province. | Central Province. | Southern Province. | Northern Province. | North-Western Province. | Eastern Province. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Against the person... ... | 1869 | 49 | 32 | 58 | 16 | 22 | 5 | 182 |
| | 1870 | 42 | 23 | 46 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 136 |
| Against property with violence | 1869 | 42 | 35 | 30 | 5 | 58 | 2 | 171 |
| | 1870 | 38 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 70 | 0 | 128 |
| Against property without do. | 1869 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 45 |
| | 1870 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 71 |
| Forgery, Perjury, and offences against the Currency ... | 1869 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 61 |
| | 1870 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 52 |
| Malicious offences against property ... ... ... | 1869 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 26 |
| | 1870 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 24 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 1869 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 1870 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Island ... ... ... ... | 1869 | 131 | 92 | 107 | 50 | 97 | 9 | 486 |
| | 1870 | 113 | 70 | 100 | 24 | 110 | 8 | 425 |

19. The inciting causes, or impelling motives, in the eighteen cases of deliberate murder tried during the year, are distributed among the several races as follows:—

| | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | North-Western Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sinhalese. | Malabars. | Moors. | Sinhalese. | Malabars. | Moors. | Sinhalese. | Malabars. | Moors. | Sinhalese. | Malabars. | Moors. | Sinhalese. | Malabars. | Moors. | Sinhalese. | Malabars. | Moors. | |
| Cupidity ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lust ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conjugal Infidelity ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Jealousy ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Revenge ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Quarrel ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Insanity ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |

Analysis of Punishments.

20. The manner in which punishments were inflicted may be thus shewn:—

264 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour.
20 do. to imprisonment, and to be lashed.
2 do. simple imprisonment.
2 do. simple imprisonment and fine.
3 do. fined.
13 do. death.

*Police Courts.*

Appendices G. and H.

21. The complaints before the Magistrates, including the number pending of the previous year, was 83,849, shewing an increase of 2,956 cases over the figures for 1869.

22. The institutions were 71,403, as against 69,486 in 1869.

23. 74,020 cases were disposed of, of which 12·15 per cent. were convictions, 6·50 were acquittals, and 81·35 dismissals; the proportion per cent. in the preceding year having been 13·55, 6·71, and 79·72, respectively.

24. A Table has been prepared classifying the different offences tried in the Police Courts in the year 1870. Attention is specially invited to the large proportion of statutory offences which help to swell the list. Cases under the Cattle Trespass Ordinance, Road, Paddy and Dry Grain, and other like enactments, involve only civil rights, although, for convenience' sake, they are brought and disposed of on the criminal side of the Court, and want of due allowance for these cases is likely to lead to exaggerated notions of the state of crime in the country.

RICHARD F. MORGAN,
Queen's Advocate.

# APPENDIX.

## A.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts, during the years 1869 and 1870.

| COURTS. | 1869. | | | | | | 1870. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on the 1st Jany. | Instituted. | Total. | Decided on their Merits. | Otherwise disposed of. | Total. | Pending on the 1st Jany. | Instituted. | Total. | Decided on their Merits. | Otherwise disposed of. | Total. | Pending on the 1st Jany. 1871. |
| Batticalla | 350 | 327 | 677 | 73 | 270 | 343 | 334 | 327 | 661 | 51 | 309 | 360 | 301 |
| Batticaloa | 131 | 477 | 608 | 58 | 435 | 493 | 140 | 943 | 483 | 50 | 228 | 280 | 194 |
| Chilaw | 426 | 220 | 646 | 60 | 282 | 342 | 304 | 326 | 630 | 53 | 315 | 368 | 262 |
| Colombo | 2,614 | 3,725 | 5,339 | 280 | 1,797 | 2,031 | 3,308 | 3,571 | 5,879 | 197 | 2,993 | 3,190 | 2,689 |
| Galle | 2,842 | 1,430 | 4,272 | 257 | 728 | 985 | 3,307 | 1,282 | 4,589 | 372 | 2,086 | 2458 | 2,131 |
| Kalutara | 1,155 | 987 | 2,142 | 92 | 840 | 932 | 1,210 | 935 | 2,145 | 144 | 1,252 | 1,416 | 729 |
| Kandy | 283 | 740 | 1,129 | 125 | 779 | 904 | 184 | 779 | 963 | 251 | 432 | 683 | 280 |
| Kandy | 6,365 | 1,782 | 8,287 | 244 | 4,042 | 4,286 | 4,031 | 1,859 | 5,890 | 260 | 4,356 | 4,616 | 1,274 |
| Kegalla | 450 | 341 | 791 | 104 | 186 | 290 | 501 | 367 | 868 | 100 | 374 | 474 | 394 |
| Kurunegala | 547 | 443 | 990 | 175 | 294 | 469 | 521 | 467 | 988 | 149 | 312 | 461 | 527 |
| Mannar | 71 | 141 | 212 | 11 | 73 | 84 | 97 | 93 | 190 | 21 | 70 | 91 | 99 |
| Matara | 1,220 | 568 | 1,788 | 118 | 536 | 654 | 1,134 | 588 | 1,722 | 183 | 535 | 718 | 804 |
| Mullaitivu | 28 | 12 | 41 | 3 | 23 | 26 | 15 | 26 | 35 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 22 |
| Negombo | 797 | 503 | 1,300 | 89 | 639 | 728 | 629 | 581 | 1,190 | 132 | 469 | 601 | 589 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 59 | 42 | 101 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 14 |
| Ratnapura | 246 | 280 | 476 | 47 | 223 | 280 | 196 | 189 | 385 | 62 | 222 | 284 | 101 |
| Trincomalie | 141 | 111 | 252 | 27 | 75 | 102 | 153 | 99 | 243 | 38 | 119 | 148 | 95 |
| Tuticorin | 57 | 116 | 173 | 37 | 70 | 107 | 66 | 84 | 150 | 17 | 92 | 142 | 78 |
| TOTAL | 18,075 | 11,331 | 29,406 | 1,942 | 11,078 | 13,015 | 16,371 | 10,918 | 27,304 | 2,178 | 14,328 | 16,506 | 10,801 |

## B.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests, during the years 1869 and 1870.

| COURTS. | 1869. | | | | No. disposed of | | | 1870. | | | No. disposed of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number pend. ing on the 1st Jany. 1869. | Instituted. | Total. | On Evidence. | Otherwise. | Total. | Number pend. ing on the 1st Jany. 1870. | Instituted. | Total. | On Evidence. | Otherwise. | Total. | Number pend. ing on the 1st Jany. 1871. |
| Anuradhapura | 173 | 673 | 844 | 124 | 609 | 733 | 118 | 517 | 635 | 99 | 461 | 560 | 83 |
| Batticalla | 65 | 408 | 473 | 80 | 409 | 489 | 64 | 479 | 543 | 92 | 398 | 490 | 53 |
| Batticaloa | 218 | 466 | 865 | 114 | 513 | 627 | 158 | 623 | 831 | 174 | 467 | 641 | 190 |
| Batticaloa | 1,197 | 1,087 | 2,280 | 134 | 1,009 | 1,143 | 87 | 830 | 937 | 142 | 681 | 823 | 114 |
| Do. (on Circuit) | 76 | 768 | 844 | 68 | 808 | 876 | 68 | 558 | 621 | 99 | 449 | 548 | 73 |
| Chilawkachcheri | 68 | 679 | 738 | 59 | 651 | 710 | 28 | 642 | 670 | 107 | 334 | 441 | 119 |
| Chilaw | 169 | 716 | 813 | 125 | 653 | 780 | 135 | 718 | 853 | 133 | 592 | 725 | 128 |
| Colombo | 1,259 | 7,021 | 8,280 | 1,990 | 6,454 | 7,344 | 732 | 6,808 | 7,140 | 976 | 3,623 | 6,004 | 536 |
| Dambulla | 53 | 347 | 400 | 70 | 260 | 330 | 72 | 345 | 417 | 68 | 174 | 242 | 75 |
| Tambiera | 114 | 518 | 632 | 70 | 584 | 654 | 76 | 762 | 839 | 86 | 590 | 676 | 163 |
| Galle | 329 | 2,208 | 2,537 | 424 | 1,067 | 1,491 | 646 | 2,855 | 3,501 | 1,262 | 1,543 | 2,795 | 706 |
| Gampola | 30 | 1,610 | 1,640 | 483 | 723 | 1,206 | 24 | 1,082 | 1,106 | 229 | 804 | 1,033 | 73 |
| Hambantota | 18 | 168 | 186 | 28 | 85 | 113 | 11 | 142 | 153 | 15 | 97 | 112 | 3 |
| Hulumumulla | 19 | 80 | 99 | 38 | 64 | 92 | 4 | 124 | 128 | 43 | 78 | 121 | 7 |
| Hurigaspitiya | 120 | 660 | 780 | 109 | 416 | 525 | 171 | 554 | 725 | 146 | 413 | 559 | 166 |
| Jaffna | 142 | 1,525 | 1,667 | 196 | 1,047 | 1,243 | 192 | 1,084 | 1,276 | 181 | 982 | 1,163 | 113 |
| Kagalla | 88 | 571 | 659 | 117 | 425 | 542 | 29 | 428 | 457 | 122 | 253 | 375 | 82 |
| Kalutara | 99 | 1,004 | 1,103 | 139 | 1,117 | 1,256 | 243 | 1,250 | 1,493 | 244 | 1,251 | 1,495 | 208 |
| Kandy | 98 | 2,558 | 2,656 | 316 | 1,956 | 2,272 | 174 | 2,736 | 2,910 | 454 | 2,256 | 2,704 | 206 |
| Kayts | 141 | 139 | 280 | 6 | 272 | 278 | 58 | 248 | 306 | 42 | 249 | 291 | 15 |
| Kegalla | 274 | 903 | 1,177 | 165 | 823 | 990 | 187 | 864 | 1,051 | 121 | 806 | 927 | 124 |
| Kurunegala | 261 | 1,060 | 1,321 | 233 | 1,407 | 1,640 | 301 | 2,163 | 2,464 | 364 | 1,554 | 1,918 | 546 |
| Mahiyangana | 146 | 414 | 560 | 107 | 359 | 470 | 92 | 408 | 500 | 71 | 458 | 529 | 67 |
| Mannar | 38 | 287 | 325 | 16 | 246 | 262 | 72 | 252 | 308 | 13 | 254 | 267 | 41 |
| Matale | 294 | 1,511 | 1,805 | 324 | 1,248 | 1,572 | 291 | 1,234 | 1,525 | 260 | 1,259 | 1,519 | 306 |
| Mutwal | 1,290 | 1,097 | 2,390 | 888 | 1,746 | 2,634 | 696 | 1,992 | 2,688 | 483 | 1,648 | 2,131 | 557 |
| Nawalapitiya | 83 | 317 | 400 | 59 | 193 | 252 | 33 | 156 | 189 | 21 | 164 | 185 | 24 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 15 | 192 | 207 | 34 | 136 | 170 | 50 | 128 | 178 | 61 | 113 | 174 | 46 |
| Ratnapura | 54 | 210 | 264 | 32 | 262 | 294 | 14 | 227 | 241 | 17 | 192 | 209 | 32 |
| Negombo | 853 | 1,726 | 2,579 | 178 | 1,815 | 1,993 | 586 | 1,712 | 2,298 | 265 | 1,678 | 1,943 | 355 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 54 | 257 | 311 | 58 | 166 | 224 | 67 | 230 | 297 | 46 | 209 | 255 | 42 |
| Puttalam | 269 | 786 | 1,055 | 98 | 659 | 757 | 298 | 1,044 | 1,342 | 96 | 867 | 1,010 | 137 |
| Panadure | 105 | 1,337 | 1,442 | 225 | 972 | 1,197 | 187 | 1,227 | 1,414 | 247 | 873 | 1,222 | 192 |
| Tangalle | 80 | 569 | 649 | 123 | 603 | 726 | 123 | 330 | 453 | 47 | 365 | 412 | 41 |
| Tamankaddy | 25 | 146 | 171 | 20 | 86 | 106 | 20 | 177 | 197 | 29 | 97 | 126 | 14 |
| Tuticorin | 76 | 317 | 393 | 32 | 487 | 519 | 54 | 360 | 414 | 70 | 473 | 543 | 68 |
| Ratnapura | 144 | 624 | 768 | 95 | 472 | 567 | 201 | 664 | 865 | 72 | 528 | 597 | 268 |
| Trincomalie | 99 | 631 | 730 | 101 | 440 | 541 | 179 | 675 | 854 | 288 | 458 | 746 | 108 |
| Trincomalie | 62 | 802 | 864 | 122 | 854 | 976 | 28 | 803 | 831 | 117 | 569 | 686 | 51 |
| Point Pedro | 52 | 499 | 551 | 73 | 422 | 495 | 67 | 514 | 581 | 92 | 460 | 552 | 50 |
| TOTAL | 6,967 | 37,597 | 46,564 | 7,219 | 32,240 | 39,459 | 6,099 | 38,617 | 44,619 | 7,360 | 30,606 | 38,166 | 6,453 |

C.

APPEALS.—Statement showing the number of Appeals disposed of by the Supreme Court during the year 1870.

| Courts. | Appeals from District Courts. | | | | | Appeals from Courts of Requests. | | | | | Appeals from Police Courts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Received during the year. | Result. | | | | Received during the year. | Result. | | | | Received during the year. | Result. | | | |
| | | Affirmed. | Reversed or Modified. | Total. | Pending on 1st January 1871. | | Affirmed. | Reversed or Modified. | Total. | Pending on 1st January 1871. | | Affirmed. | Reversed or Modified. | Total. | Pending on 1st January 1871. |
| 1 Avisawella ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | ... |
| 2 Batalla ... ... | 17 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| 3 Balapitiya Kalara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 17 | 7 | 24 | ... | 20 | 15 | 4 | 20 | ... |
| 4 Batticaloa ... ... | 29 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 10 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 5 Do. (on Circuit) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | ... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | ... |
| 6 Chavakachcheri ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 15 | 6 | 21 | ... | 17 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... |
| 7 Chilaw ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 Colombo ... ... | 99 | 22 | 35 | 67 | 32 | 62 | 51 | 9 | 60 | 2 | 68 | 51 | 17 | 68 | ... |
| 9 Dambulla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 Dumbara (Upper) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 11 | ... |
| 11 Do. (Lower) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | ... | 21 | 11 | 12 | 23 | ... |
| 12 Galle ... ... | 150 | 78 | 48 | 126 | 24 | 43 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 7 | 71 | 50 | 12 | 71 | ... |
| 13 Gampola ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 9 | 3 | 12 | ... | 14 | 13 | 1 | 14 | ... |
| 14 Hambantota ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 Haldumulla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 |
| 16 Hariapatnwa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 20 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 2 |
| 17 Jaffna ... ... | 56 | 44 | 12 | 56 | 10 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| 18 Kalpitiya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 19 Kalutara ... ... | 47 | 48 | 25 | 73 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | ... |
| 20 Kandy ... ... | 76 | 41 | 19 | 60 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| 21 Kayts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 Kegalla ... ... | 13 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| 23 Kurunegala ... ... | 20 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 1 |
| 24 Mallikkan ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | ... |
| 25 Manaar ... ... | 10 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 26 Matale ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 14 | ... |
| 27 Matara ... ... | 73 | 38 | 12 | 43 | 10 | 30 | 35 | 10 | 45 | 3 | 31 | 49 | 2 | 51 | ... |
| 28 Matotta ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 29 Mullaitivu ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 Nawalapitiya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 13 | 10 | 3 | 13 | ... |
| 31 Negombo ... ... | 28 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 3 |
| 32 Nuwara Eliya ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 33 Nuwarakalawiya ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 Panadure ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 32 | 12 | 44 | 6 | 46 | 32 | 14 | 46 | ... |
| 35 Pasyala ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 36 Point Pedro ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... |
| 37 Pungudiwa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... |
| 38 Puttalam ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 2 | 7 | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| 39 Ratnapura ... ... | 29 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 9 | ... | 20 | 14 | 6 | 20 | ... |
| 40 Tangalla ... ... | 24 | 18 | 6 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | ... |
| 41 Trincomalee ... ... | 21 | 19 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| Total ... | 743 | 404 | 264 | 668 | 154 | 465 | 330 | 125 | 455 | 38 | 561 | 429 | 145 | 574 | 7 |

STATEMENT of the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Supreme Court during the year 1870; the Districts in which the Offences were committed; and the Results of the Trials.

| Offences. | Western Province. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Kaffir-Western Province. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Colombo. | | | Panadure. | | | Kalutara. | | | Avisawella. | | | Puttalm. | | | Negombo. | | | Barbaquara. | | | Règalla. | | | Total. | | | Kurunegala. | | | Chilaw. | | | Puttalm. | | | Kalpitiya. | | | Total. | | |
| | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. |
| Arson | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Assault | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Aggravated Assault | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 9 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Affray with Manslaughter | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Assault with do. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Assault and Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Aggravated Assault and Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Attempt to Murder by Poison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Burglary | 6 | 14 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| Burglary and Theft | 4 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 8 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 13 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| Burglary and Murder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Burglary and Rape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 47 | 33 | 14 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 47 | 33 | 14 |
| Breach of Trust | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bribery and Extortion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bestiality | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cutting and Wounding | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Cattle stealing | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Conspiracy and Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 9 | 9 | |
| Conspiracy and Forgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Conspiracy and Perjury | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Concealment of Birth | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Counterfeiting Coin, uttering | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Do. possessing | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cattle Stealing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Embezzlement | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fraud | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraud and Forgery | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Forgery, and Uttering | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Forgery and False Persuation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| False Persuation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highway Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 6 | 6 | |
| Malicioudykilling and maiming Cattle | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Murder | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 11 | 8 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 5 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Rape | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Riot and Assault | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Robbery | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice Stealing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Stabbing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Theft | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 10 | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| Theft and Breach of Trust | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | 31 | 57 | 45 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 8 | 8 | | 10 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 13 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 79 | 158 | 91 | 29 | 38 | 97 | 74 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 50 | 139 | 94 | 33 |

* 1 prisoner acquitted on ground of insanity, 2 prisoners acquitted after trial, 2 prisoners sentenced to death.

† Convicted of manslaughter.

JUDICIAL.

| Offences. | Central Province. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Eastern Province. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kandy. | | | Gampola. | | | Matale. | | | Badulla. | | | N. Uva. | | | Dumbara. | | | Dumbulla. | | | Galagedara. | | | Hapitale. | | | Nuwara-eliya. | | | Total. | | | Trincomalee. | | | Batticaloa. | | | Total. | | |
| | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. |
| Arson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Assault | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggravated Assault | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Affray with Manslaughter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assault with | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assault and Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggravated Assault and Robbery | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Attempt to Murder by Poison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | 7 | 11 | 8 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Burglary and Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary and Murder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary and Rape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breach of Trust | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Bribery and Extortion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bestiality | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Cutting and Wounding | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Coffee Stealing | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Conspiracy and Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conspiracy and Forgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Conspiracy and Perjury | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Concealment of Birth | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Counterfeit Coin, uttering | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Do. , procuring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle Stealing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Embezzlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Fraud | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraud and Forgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Forgery, and Uttering | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forgery and False Personation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| False Personation | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highway Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maliciously killing and maiming Cattle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Murder | | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Manslaughter | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receiving stolen Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Rape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riot and Assault | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Rice Stealing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stabbing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | 10 | 9 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Theft | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 11 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Theft and Breach of Trust | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 39 | 50 | 58 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 70 | 61 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 |

| Crimes. | Southern Province. | | | | | | | | | | | | Northern Province. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total for the Islands. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Galle. | | Matara. | | Tangalla. | | Hambantota. | | Total. | | Jaffna. | | Pt. Pedro. | | Kayts. | | Chavakatcheri. | | Mannar. | | Mullaitivu. | | Anuradhapura. | | Total. | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. |
| Arson | | | | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 23 | 11 | 12 |
| Assault | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Aggravated Assault | 4 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Affray with Manslaughter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Assault with do. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Assault and Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Aggravated Assault and Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Attempt to Murder by poison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Burglary | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 22 | 53 | 40 | 13 |
| Burglary and Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 55 | 40 | 15 |
| Burglary and Murder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary and Rape | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 3 |
| Breach of Trust | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bribery and Extortion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Bestiality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cutting and Wounding | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| Coffee Stealing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Conspiracy and Theft | 2 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Conspiracy and Forgery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Conspiracy and Perjury | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Concealment of Birth | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Counterfeiting Coins, uttering | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Do. possessing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cattle Stealing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Embezzlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fraud | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 6 | 6 | |
| Fraud and Forgery | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | | 1 |
| Forgery, uttering | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| Forgery and False Personation | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| False Personation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Highway Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Maliciously killing and maiming Cattle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7 | 7 | |
| Murder | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Manslaughter | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Perjury and Subornation of Perjury | 3 | 5 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 6 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 18 | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Rape | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Riot and Assault | | | | | 1 | 13 | 11 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 13 | 11 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| Rice Stealing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Stabbing | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Theft | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 36 | 41 | 32 | 9 |
| Theft with Breach of Trust | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | 18 | 38 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 47 | 26 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 80 | 214 | 148 | 64 | 31 | 100 | 52 | 48 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 174 | 424 | 312 | 109 |

* Convicted of Manslaughter.

| Stations. | Assaults. | Assaults and Thefts. | Thefts. | Having in possession Stolen Property. | Disturbances of public peace. | Forcibly passing over Lands. | Cattle Trespass. | Wrongs and Nuisances. | Sale, Barter and Dry Grain. | Vagrant. | Schedules. | Charms. | Dogs. | Drugs, Bitto and Tobito. | Persons. | Malicious Injury. | Contagious Leprosy Act. | Thatches. | Bricks. | Bonds. | Cruelty to Animals. | Salmons. | Vaccination. | Lahours. | Carriers. | Police. | Vessels. | Tolls. | Opium. | Administration of Justice. | Revenue. | Births and Deaths Regis. | Bribery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | BREACH OF ORDINANCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Pinti, of Aug. 5, 1819 | No. 7 of 1835. | No. 2 of 1836. | No. 3 of 1836. | No. 14 of 1840. | No. 4 of 1841. | No. 1 of 1842. | No. 3 of 1842. | No. 9 of 1842. | No. 10 of 1844. | No. 18 of 1844. | No. 6 of 1846. | No. 7 of 1846. | No. 24 of 1848. | No. 10 of 1861. | No. 7 of 1862. | No. 15 of 1862. | No. 11 of 1863. | No. 14 of 1863. | No. 16 of 1863. | No. 6 of 1867. | No. 14 of 1867. | No. 19 of 1867. | No. 15 of 1868. | No. 15 of 1869. | No. 19 of 1870. | No. 18 of 1867. | |
| Aralawella | 811 | ... | 204 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 398 | ... | 7 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 218 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 2 | ... | 11 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bedulla | 213 | ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 | ... | ... | 98 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9 | 14 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 2 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balapitiya | 1213 | ... | 212 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | ... | 7 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 55 | ... | ... | 29 | 60 | 24 | ... | 14 | 3 | ... | 29 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Batticaloa | 647 | ... | 195 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | 64 | 3 | 7 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 55 | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 14 | ... | 148 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. on Circuit | 879 | ... | 208 | 7 | 15 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | 15 | 375 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 90 | ... | 1 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 98 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chávakachchéri | 517 | ... | 687 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 1 | 8 | 362 | 67 | 7 | ... | 43 | ... | 128 | ... | 4 | 3 | 27 | 14 | 48 | 2 | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chilaw | 349 | ... | 106 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 10 | ... | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colombo | 3386 | ... | 1434 | 42 | 29 | ... | ... | 256 | 5 | ... | 824 | 144 | ... | ... | 30 | 18 | 181 | ... | 2 | 4 | 68 | 141 | 6 | 100 | 19 | 869 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dambulla | 222 | ... | 89 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 104 | ... | ... | 6 | 45 | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 19 | ... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | ... | 8 | 5 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dambora, Upper | 581 | ... | 218 | ... | 1 | 25 | 370 | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | 98 | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 58 | ... | 4 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 73 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| do. Lower | 326 | ... | 106 | 3 | ... | 34 | 171 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 99 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 26 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 99 | ... | 24 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Galle | 1431 | ... | 1317 | 61 | 26 | ... | 37 | 3 | ... | 135 | 481 | ... | ... | ... | 185 | 7 | 362 | ... | 87 | 20 | 19 | 176 | 84 | 47 | 46 | 145 | ... | 46 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Gampola | 423 | ... | 99 | 23 | 13 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 80 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 27 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 327 | ... | 109 | 2 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hambantota | 56 | ... | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hapotale | 154 | ... | 20 | 7 | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 114 | ... | 80 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Harrispattuwa | 369 | ... | 297 | 6 | 4 | 73 | 913 | 18 | ... | 29 | 126 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 71 | ... | 2 | 14 | ... | 15 | 3 | ... | 60 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 68 | 8 | 2 |
| Jaffna | 1168 | ... | 343 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 7 | 453 | 149 | 21 | 14 | 134 | ... | 123 | 7 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 39 | ... | 56 | 1 | 123 | 2 | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| Kalpitiya | 166 | ... | 67 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 2 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalutara | 1015 | ... | 268 | 9 | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | ... | ... | 205 | 102 | ... | ... | 116 | ... | 93 | ... | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 14 | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| Kandy | 1015 | 526 | 268 | 227 | 42 | 261 | ... | 5 | 1 | 12 | 595 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | ... | 304 | ... | 17 | ... | 28 | 174 | 41 | ... | 245 | 2 | 576 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kayts | 553 | 76 | 229 | 10 | 1 | ... | 16 | 3 | 4 | 317 | 30 | 12 | ... | ... | 149 | ... | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kegalla | 388 | 195 | 234 | 6 | 2 | 90 | 98 | 12 | ... | 98 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 56 | ... | 14 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 67 | 8 | 16 | ... | 6 | 17 | ... | ... |
| Kurunegala | 376 | ... | 346 | 8 | 2 | 179 | 234 | ... | ... | 83 | 262 | ... | 5 | ... | 18 | 6 | 88 | ... | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | 94 | ... | 93 | 2 | 169 | ... | 5 | 27 | 2 | 1 |
| Mallakam | 892 | ... | 521 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | ... | 2991 | 43 | 18 | ... | 534 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 21 | ... | 3 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Mannár | 221 | ... | 41 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 14 | 51 | 2 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 35 | ... | 30 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Matale | 1385 | ... | 489 | 304 | ... | ... | 63 | 519 | 6 | 1 | ... | 158 | ... | ... | 146 | ... | 69 | ... | 14 | ... | 8 | 15 | 30 | 7 | 595 | ... | 101 | 9 | 20 | 18 | ... | 8 |
| Matara | 1309 | ... | 1090 | 6 | ... | ... | 28 | 2 | ... | 114 | 198 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 3 | 98 | ... | 6 | ... | 67 | ... | 3 | 1 | 45 | ... | 43 | 30 | ... | ... | 4 | 8 |
| Maturata | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mullaitivu | 93 | ... | 35 | ... | 43 | ... | 46 | ... | ... | 1 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nawalapitiya | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Negombo | 1319 | ... | 370 | 3 | 40 | ... | 307 | ... | 2 | 59 | 207 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | ... | 77 | ... | 6 | 2 | 22 | 44 | 2 | 39 | 17 | 18 | ... | 11 | 66 | 10 | 5 | ... |
| Nuwara Eliya | 154 | ... | 67 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 41 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 133 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nuwarakalaiya | 204 | ... | 46 | ... | 86 | ... | 244 | ... | 1 | 13 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Pánadure | 931 | ... | 369 | 7 | 3 | ... | 114 | ... | ... | 146 | 232 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 5 | 86 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 30 | 6 | 1 | 16 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Point Pedro | 1241 | ... | 674 | 40 | ... | ... | 81 | 80 | ... | 337 | 66 | 6 | ... | ... | 170 | ... | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 10 | 13 | ... | ... | 25 | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pasullawa | 98 | ... | 59 | 7 | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 114 | ... | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Payala | 283 | ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 87 | ... | ... | 93 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 2 | 14 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 2 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puttalam | 271 | ... | 63 | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 13 | ... | 7 | 1 | 22 | 7 | 29 | 6 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ratnapura | 454 | ... | 224 | 3 | 15 | 69 | 71 | 1 | ... | 99 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 37 | ... | 16 | ... | 9 | 12 | 97 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 97 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 10 |
| Tangalla | 671 | 156 | 227 | 4 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 76 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | 61 | ... | 17 | ... | 6 | ... | 16 | 24 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 38 | ... | 26 | 2 | 6 |
| Trincomalee | 369 | 33 | 61 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 42 | ... | 48 | 18 | 121 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| | 25,865 | 928 | 11,534 | 802 | 401 | 759 | 4632 | 72 | 58 | 1995 | 5,771 | 83 | 16 | 4272 | 2544 | 2473 | 7 | 318 | 66 | 887 | 717 | 691 | 1342 | 963 | 130 | 2165 | 76 | 261 | 3 | 290 | 438 | 64 | 1 |

NOTE—Some trifling institutions under a few other Ordinances have been omitted.

## 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Numbers and Nature of the Offences tried at the several Circuits of the Supreme Court, during the years 1859—1870.

| OFFENCES. | 1869. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1870. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District of Colombo. | | | | Midland Circuit. | | | | Northern Circuit. | | | | Southern Circuit. | | | | Total for the Island. | | | | District of Colombo. | | | | Midland Circuit. | | | | Northern Circuit. | | | | Southern Circuit. | | | | Total for the Island. | | | |
| | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. | No. of Cases. | No. of Persons. | No. Convicted. | No. Acquitted. |
| Abduction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arson | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 11 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 18 |
| Arson and Theft | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assault | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggravated Assault | 2 | 19 | 14 | ... | 11 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 79 | 40 | 39 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 13 | ... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 38 | 24 | 14 |
| Affray with Manslaughter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Assault with Manslaughter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... |
| Assault and Robbery | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 11 | 7 | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Assault with intent to murder | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggravated Assault and Robbery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Attempt to Murder & Do. causing | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. attempt to murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burglary | 9 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 22 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 25 | 67 | 35 | 24 | 3 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 55 | 41 | 10 |
| Do. attempt to commit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bigamy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bestiality | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burglary and Theft | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 35 | 32 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Burglary and Murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 14 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 28 | 40 | 16 |
| Burglary and Rape | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Breach of Trust | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bribery and Extortion | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Casting and Wounding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 13 |
| Cattle Stealing | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Coffer Stealing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| Concealment of Birth | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Conspiracy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Conspiracy and Theft | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Conspiracy and Perjury | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| Conspiracy and Forgery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Counterfeiting coins, and uttering | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 11 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Counterfeit coins, having in possession | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Embezzlement | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Escaping the safety of Passengers in the Railway Train | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Fraud | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Fraud and Forgery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Forgery, and uttering forged instruments | 2 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 13 | 14 | 4 | 9 |
| Forgery and Theft | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forgery and False Personation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| False Personation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Highway Robbery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Maliciously stealing and Killing Cattle | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Murder | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| Manslaughter | 2 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 43 | 26 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Possessing stolen property | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Rape | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Riot and Assault | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | 11 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| Robbery | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Sheep stealing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stabbing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Theft | 7 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 39 | 34 | 5 |
| Theft and Breach of Trust | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 | 151 | 77 | 44 | 82 | 173 | 120 | 42 | 56 | 83 | 58 | 24 | 40 | 107 | 54 | 35 | 240 | 486 | 240 | 170 | 40 | 113 | 81 | 22 | 74 | 178 | 130 | 29 | 30 | 44 | 27 | 17 | 43 | 110 | 62 | 25 | 229 | 495 | 300 | 170 |

## STATEMENT showing the number of Prisoners tried under each kind of offence, at the several Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, during the year 1870.

| OFFENCES | Western Province | | | | | | | Southern Province | | | | | Central Province | | | | | | | | | Eastern Province | | | | | Northern Province | | | | | Northern Province | | | Grand Total for the Island |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Colombo. | Chilaw. | Kalutara. | Kegalla. | Ratnapura. | Negombo. | Total. | Galle. | Matara. | Tangalle. | Hambantota. | Total. | Kandy. | Gampola. | Matale. | N. Kóralé. | Pasdun Pattu. | Tamankaduwa. | Dumbara. | Walapane. | Total. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Total. | Jaffna. | Mullaitivu. | Kayts. | Chavakachcheri. | Manaar. | Mullaitivu. | Vavuniyah. | Total. | Anuradhapura. | Trincomalee. | Total. | |
| *Offences against the Person* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | 11 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 20 |
| Attempt to Murder | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Affray with Manslaughter | 6 | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 12 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 41 |
| Aggravated Assault | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Assault | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Cutting and Wounding | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| Rioting | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 34 |
| Rape | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Manslaughter | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Robbery and Riot | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Assault and Manslaughter | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Concealment of Birth | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | 42 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 8 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 196 |
| *Offences against Property with violence* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggravated Assault and Robbery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Burglary | 10 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 14 | 6 | — | — | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | 13 | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 41 |
| Robbery and Theft | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | 47 | — | — | — | 53 |
| Burglary and Murder | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Robbery | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 15 |
| Highway Robbery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 7 |
| | 19 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 8 | — | — | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | 11 | — | — | 67 | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | 2 | — | — | 124 |
| *Offences against Property without violence* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theft | 7 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 9 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | 12 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 15 | 1 | — | — | 41 |
| Theft and breach of Trust | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Cattle Stealing | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Coffee Stealing | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Rice Stealing | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Embezzlement | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Breach of Trust | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Possessing stolen property | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Conspiracy and Theft | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Bribery and Extortion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 14 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 17 | 13 | 2 | — | 1 | 16 | 8 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 5 | — | 20 | 1 | — | 1 | 12 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 15 | 1 | — | — | 67 |
| *Malicious Offences against Property* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 9 |
| Maliciously killing and maiming Cattle | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 2 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 6 | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 10 |
| *Fraud, Forgery, Perjury, &c., and Offences against the Currency* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraud | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Fraud and Forgery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| False Personation and Forgery | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Forgery and uttering | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Uttering counterfeit Coin | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Having in possession counterfeit Coin | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Conspiracy and Forgery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Conspiracy and Perjury | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Forgery and Subornation of Perjury | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 16 |
| *Miscellaneous* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boundaries | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| | 67 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 112 | 56 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 72 | 30 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 60 | 2 | — | 2 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | 424 |

K.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Business done in the Police Courts throughout the Island during 1869 and 1870.

| COURTS. | 1869. Number pending on the 1st January, 1869. | Institutions. | Total. | 1869. No. disposed of. Convictions. | Acquittals. | Dismissals. | Total. | 1870. Number pending on the 1st January, 1870. | Institutions. | Total. | 1870. No. disposed of. Convictions. | Acquittals. | Dismissals. | Total. | Number pending on the 31st December, 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aviávevilla ... ... | 201 | 1532 | 1733 | 140 | 139 | 1233 | 1512 | 221 | 1243 | 1464 | 69 | 74 | 1120 | 1263 | 201 |
| Badulla ... ... | 85 | 726 | 811 | 281 | 57 | 401 | 743 | 68 | 656 | 724 | 202 | 71 | 284 | 557 | 67 |
| Balapitimódara ... | 349 | 1246 | 1595 | 490 | 664 | 1065 | 2219 | 239 | 2038 | 2268 | 284 | 248 | 1349 | 2081 | 187 |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 60 | 1497 | 1557 | 148 | 83 | 1309 | 1540 | 17 | 1461 | 1478 | 141 | 104 | 1120 | 1365 | 130 |
| Do. on Circuit ... | 63 | 1764 | 1827 | 70 | 107 | 1587 | 1764 | 63 | 1753 | 1816 | 118 | 108 | 1502 | 1728 | 88 |
| Chávakachcheri ... | 220 | 2127 | 2347 | 48 | 61 | 2190 | 2229 | 48 | 2020 | 2068 | 104 | 71 | 1719 | 1894 | 174 |
| Chilaw ... ... | 381 | 780 | 1161 | 90 | 20 | 630 | 740 | 409 | 654 | 1063 | 107 | 31 | 864 | 1002 | 61 |
| Colombo ... ... | 1586 | 8722 | 10318 | 2053 | 472 | 5576 | 8301 | 2017 | 7820 | 9837 | 1918 | 543 | 6229 | 8692 | 1145 |
| Dumbulla ... ... | 54 | 472 | 526 | 28 | 29 | 430 | 487 | 39 | 511 | 550 | 34 | 20 | 418 | 472 | 78 |
| Dumbara ... ... | 549 | 2202 | 2751 | 263 | 205 | 1809 | 2276 | 475 | 2547 | 3022 | 291 | 220 | 2017 | 2528 | 494 |
| Galle ... ... | 669 | 3817 | 4477 | 571 | 198 | 2658 | 3434 | 1023 | 4718 | 5741 | 677 | 389 | 3393 | 4459 | 1282 |
| Gampola ... ... | 33 | 1263 | 1296 | 580 | 215 | 467 | 1262 | 96 | 1308 | 1244 | 302 | 207 | 607 | 1116 | 128 |
| Hambantota ... | 3 | 170 | 173 | 50 | 15 | 103 | 168 | 7 | 129 | 136 | 35 | 10 | 78 | 123 | 13 |
| Hakimmoulla ... | 22 | 283 | 305 | 63 | 45 | 189 | 297 | 8 | 367 | 395 | 158 | 43 | 183 | 384 | 11 |
| Harrispattuwa ... | 253 | 1740 | 1993 | 203 | 147 | 1405 | 1755 | 238 | 2121 | 2359 | 266 | 233 | 1541 | 2037 | 322 |
| Jaffna ... ... | 183 | 2404 | 2589 | 196 | 74 | 2103 | 2373 | 216 | 2691 | 2907 | 278 | 12 | 2391 | 2677 | 230 |
| Kalpitiya ... ... | 32 | 298 | 330 | 28 | 77 | 202 | 307 | 23 | 301 | 324 | 59 | 50 | 159 | 268 | 56 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 285 | 2419 | 2704 | 135 | 125 | 1763 | 2023 | 681 | 1782 | 2463 | 74 | 71 | 1834 | 1979 | 484 |
| Kandy ... ... | 67 | 4372 | 4439 | 1093 | 328 | 2810 | 4231 | 208 | 4476 | 4684 | 940 | 287 | 3307 | 4534 | 150 |
| Kayts ... ... | 115 | 1061 | 1176 | 25 | 11 | 1035 | 1071 | 87 | 1541 | 1628 | 31 | 24 | 1537 | 1592 | 36 |
| Kegalla ... ... | 276 | 1642 | 1918 | 133 | 78 | 1387 | 1598 | 320 | 1495 | 1785 | 160 | 122 | 1246 | 1528 | 256 |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 244 | 2094 | 2338 | 299 | 132 | 1405 | 1816 | 522 | 2318 | 2840 | 296 | 174 | 1822 | 2292 | 548 |
| Mallakam ... ... | 242 | 4068 | 4310 | 5 | 41 | 4715 | 4830 | 506 | 5261 | 5767 | 61 | 46 | 3186 | 3293 | 474 |
| Mannár ... ... | 86 | 414 | 500 | 21 | 9 | 320 | 350 | 150 | 449 | 599 | 39 | 10 | 454 | 503 | 96 |
| Mátalé ... ... | 437 | 3401 | 3838 | 500 | 386 | 2502 | 3388 | 450 | 3916 | 4366 | 557 | 308 | 3003 | 3868 | 498 |
| Mátara ... ... | 2582 | 3856 | 6438 | 365 | 123 | 2267 | 3755 | 2683 | 3229 | 5912 | 171 | 139 | 4568 | 4878 | 1034 |
| Maturata ... ... | 33 | 411 | 444 | 46 | 24 | 322 | 392 | 72 | 464 | 536 | 60 | 22 | 398 | 480 | 56 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 37 | 324 | 361 | 46 | 46 | 249 | 341 | 23 | 306 | 329 | 36 | 25 | 250 | 311 | 28 |
| Nawalapitiya ... | 59 | 303 | 353 | 101 | 44 | 208 | 353 | 9 | 532 | 532 | 102 | 31 | 361 | 524 | 17 |
| Negombo ... ... | 607 | 2821 | 3428 | 217 | 126 | 2392 | 2925 | 493 | 2589 | 3182 | 225 | 195 | 2435 | 2855 | 327 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 124 | 383 | 507 | 132 | 47 | 278 | 457 | 50 | 529 | 579 | 142 | 39 | 388 | 569 | 10 |
| Nuwarakalawiya ... | 191 | 417 | 608 | 41 | 19 | 323 | 383 | 83 | 668 | 746 | 50 | 14 | 537 | 598 | 148 |
| Panádurá ... ... | 108 | 2038 | 2146 | 217 | 239 | 1553 | 2009 | 137 | 2024 | 2161 | 209 | 212 | 1649 | 2070 | 91 |
| Pasdla ... ... | 64 | 638 | 702 | 58 | 72 | 458 | 588 | 114 | 674 | 788 | 48 | 44 | 654 | 746 | 42 |
| Point Pedro ... | 120 | 2828 | 2948 | 76 | 93 | 2617 | 2786 | 162 | 2745 | 2907 | 128 | 88 | 2486 | 2702 | 205 |
| Puttalám ... ... | 29 | 344 | 373 | 115 | 53 | 182 | 350 | 23 | 331 | 354 | 87 | 38 | 178 | 303 | 51 |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 80 | 578 | 658 | 100 | 53 | 444 | 597 | 61 | 505 | 566 | 66 | 53 | 406 | 525 | 41 |
| Tangalla ... ... | 130 | 1480 | 1630 | 120 | 80 | 1160 | 1360 | 270 | 1287 | 1557 | 132 | 82 | 1044 | 1258 | 299 |
| Trincomalee ... | 192 | 1274 | 1466 | 134 | 51 | 1100 | 1285 | 181 | 1367 | 1548 | 163 | 190 | 1333 | 1686 | 62 |
| Tumeravanie ... | 18 | 745 | 763 | 140 | 56 | 535 | 731 | 32 | 865 | 897 | 167 | 106 | 523 | 878 | 19 |
| | 11407 | 69486 | 80893 | 9278 | 4596 | 54378 | 68447 | 12446 | 71996 | 84442 | 8997 | 4811 | 60805 | 74613 | 9829 |

L.

CRIMINAL:—DISTRICT COURTS.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the District Courts during 1869 and 1870.

| COURTS. | 1869. No. pending on the 1st January, 1869. | Institutions. | Total. | No. disposed of: On Evidence. | Otherwise. | Total. | 1870. No. pending on the 1st January, 1870. | Institutions. | Total. | No. disposed of: On Evidence. | Otherwise. | Total. | No. pending on the 31st January, 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Badulla ... ... | 1 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 3 |
| 2 Batticaloa ... ... | 0 | 50 | 50 | 27 | 23 | 50 | 0 | 62 | 62 | 42 | 11 | 53 | 10 |
| 3 Chilaw ... ... | 1 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 4 Colombo ... ... | 0 | 49 | 49 | 26 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 39 | 53 | 34 | 8 | 42 | 10 |
| 5 Galle ... ... | 18 | 21 | 39 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 8 |
| 6 Jaffna ... ... | 3 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 37 | 38 | 27 | 1 | 28 | 5 |
| 7 Kalutara ... ... | 6 | 31 | 37 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 4 | 53 | 57 | 17 | 22 | 39 | 18 |
| 8 Kandy ... ... | 3 | 26 | 29 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 7 | 37 | 44 | 35 | 7 | 42 | 4 |
| 9 Kegalla ... ... | 6 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 3 |
| 10 Kurunegala ... ... | 0 | 108 | 108 | 35 | 18 | 53 | 55 | 110 | 165 | 57 | 55 | 112 | 53 |
| 11 Mannár ... ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| 12 Mátara ... ... | 0 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 1 |
| 13 Mullaittivu ... ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 Negombo ... ... | 5 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 1 |
| 15 Nuwarakalawiya ... | 10 | 12 | 22 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 3 |
| 16 Ratnapura ... ... | 4 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 10 |
| 17 Tangalla ... ... | 2 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 2 | 30 | 2 |
| 18 Trincomalee ... | 2 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 2 |
| | 67 | 447 | 515 | 305 | 95 | 400 | 115 | 580 | 695 | 462 | 138 | 600 | 95 |

RICHARD F. MORGAN.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

GALLE.

## Judicial Report of the District Judge, Galle, for 1870.

Report.

I took up the duties of this Court in the beginning of June, 1870; and, my predecessor having been for a long time in failing health, I found, as was to be expected, that large arrears had accumulated in every department of the Court's jurisdiction; and I soon ascertained, further, that there was a large number of cases ready, but which suitors hesitated about putting on the trial roll.

Large arrears.

On the 30th June there was a total of 3,517 cases pending; of which number there were on the trial roll (after correcting an error of 98 found therein)—

For trial ... { 364 land cases / 226 money „

Total ... 590;

Great influx of new cases.

and, on the 31st July, the numbers rose to { 451 land cases / 175 money „

Total ... 626;

as a flood of cases, nearly four times the monthly average, poured in during that month, the suitors in them, after they had come to issue on their pleadings, having probably waited for an opportunity of a timely hearing. A similar flood, but little diminished, continued up to the end of the year, and into 1871, and has not yet wholly ceased. On the 30th June the land trial roll extended to 6th December, 1870, and the money to 24th October, 1870.

Proceedings on the money roll.

The money cases were the most urgent; the delay in hearing them having proved, as I had good reason for knowing, a hindrance to the trade of the place, as actions on negotiable paper and debt bonds—generally capable of being decided very quickly—had been allowed to pend for two, three, and even four years, which proved a serious obstacle to traders desirous of realizing their assets with that ease and speed that they had a right to expect.

It was, in fact, the fashion, when a bill or promissory note was put in suit, for the defendant to file some, or any answer, very often false, such as payment, or part payment and readiness to pay the balance, which balance, however, was not deposited with the answer, or want of consideration. By the filing of such an answer, the case did not go by default, but was entered on the trial roll; and by this means a fraudulent defendant was pretty sure of a respite from payment for two or more years.

The remedy for this state of things was a speedy hearing, and disinclination to allow postponements, so as to render fraudulent defences generally unprofitable. In applying this remedy, I shortened the length of the money trial roll, and re-arranged its daily distribution of work; and the result has been that, on the 31st December, 1870, there were only 96 money cases on the roll, as against 226 on 30th June, and the number has fallen to 56 on 30th May, 1871; and it now frequently happens, that every money case for trial on a day is a new one. This roll extends at present to only a month in length, below which it is, practically, useless to reduce it, as, in this district, it takes, on an average, a fortnight to issue and serve a notice of trial on a suitor, and the person so served must, by law, be allowed, after service, two weeks to get ready for trial. This department of the Court business may, therefore, be regarded as brought into a satisfactory state.

Proceedings on the land roll.

In regard to the land roll, on which there stood, on 31st July, 451 cases for trial, and which has been maintained at that level by the flood of cases that poured in as before mentioned, there was no remedy but long-continued and regular attention to the hearing and disposal of cases. My first step was to extend the last date on the roll, by fixing only four cases, instead of six, for trial each day. My reasons for this step were, that the decision of two or three *land* cases a day would be very satisfactory work, and more than is usual, on an average, in any Court in Ceylon; and that I thought it more advisable to fix a date, however distant, for the hearing of each case, when—after allowing for instances of reasonable postponement—it would probably be physically possible for the Judge to try and determine the suit, than to fix a greater number for trial than could possibly be got through in a day, and thus cause unnecessary costs and undue postponements. It is a serious and useless expense to a suitor to bring up all his witnesses on a given day, and then, at its close, to take them all back again, his case not being heard, "owing to want of time" on the part of the Court.

The principal result of this measure has been that suitors are not often put to that needless expense. Owing, however, to the large influx of cases entered for trial after June, it has happened that, while it may fairly be claimed for this Court, that more cases have been decided here since that month on their merits ("the only legitimate gauge of actual work") than is usual in other District Courts, this work has only barely sufficed to keep pace with the number of land suits entered for trial; the number at the end of

the year, and even now, being almost exactly equal to that on 31st July, 1870. To illustrate these statements, it will be sufficient to mention that, while the entries on the trial roll during the first half-year of 1870 were 195, those for the second half-year were 373, an increase of over 91 per cent.; and that the decisions on merits during the *second half* of the year were 245, the total business done on the trial roll being 354. In comparison with this, I may quote from the Queen's Advocate's Return of Judicial Statistics for 1869, where it appears that the greatest numbers of decisions on merits for that *whole year* were in the Courts of

Decisions on merits, during latter half of 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kalutara ..... | 349 |
| Kandy ..... | 244 |
| Colombo ..... | 240, &c. |

I should not have quoted these figures, but that it is necessary that some explanation should be offered of the non-decrease of cases on the land roll. I regard it as a healthy sign that suitors are coming in with their claims.

In spite, however, of this fact, there are indications that the plan hitherto pursued will eventually contract the trial roll to a reasonable length. In the first place, the total number of cases thereon fell from 626 on 31st July to 548 on 31st December, 1870; and, in the next place, the total number of decisions contrasts favourably with that of institutions during the latter half of 1870, thus:

Prospects of working off the arrears.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases on trial roll decided ..... | ..... | 354 |
| Cases decided without being put on trial roll ..... | | 436 |
| | Total... | 790 |
| Cases instituted ..... | ..... | 676 |
| Balance in favour of work done ..... | ..... | 114 |

Besides the suits above-mentioned as dealt with on the trial roll, there was, on 1st June, 1870, a large number "pending," but not entered for trial. These, on 1st June, stood at 2,970, and a large majority of them were cases allowed by the suitors to lie dormant, and which might legally be taken off the roll, wherever no step had been taken by either party for a year. This was a matter of no immediate urgency; but the numbers cumbered the roll; and an examination of the files was begun in August, and 1,327 of those cases were struck off before the close of the year. The examination has been industriously conducted by Mr. Meurling, the Record-keeper, a very careful officer; and, on the 31st ultimo, the total number of suits pending in every stage, such as those just instituted and not ready for trial, those on the trial roll, those that are dormant, &c., is only 837, as compared with 2,970 of this time last year. It is probable that further examination will still more reduce that figure.

Dormant cases.

Of testamentary cases I wrote thus in my letter of 25th June, 1870, No. 17.

Testamentary cases.

"These appear in a very disgraceful state, so far as I have been able to examine them. My first sitting in this Court being on a Monday, I looked for the presentation to me by the Court Secretary of the Monday list of unclosed estates, as prescribed by the Rules of 1833. As no such list was presented, I spoke next day to the Secretary on the subject, and learned that he had not previously prepared any such list, though he admitted his knowledge of the Rules and Orders as to his duties in regard to testamentary cases. I informed him that I expected to see a complete list within the next fortnight; and, on last Monday, the Secretary put in a list of the unclosed estates, shewing the executors and administrators in default, extending backward from case No. 2,043, (the latest entered) to case No. 1,700. Those earlier than 1,700 have yet to be examined. Case 1,700 dates from the year 1861. I regret to add, that of the cases between that time and the present, there are no less than 223 in which the executors or administrators are in default. In how many before that time the same result may be found, has yet to be ascertained. In many of these cases, that have as yet come before me judicially, I have perceived indications of administrators treating the property under their trust as their own, and even disposing of it without the sanction of the Court; and it will take much time, and unrelaxed attention, to cause justice to be done in the cases still unsettled."

A further examination of the testamentary cases instituted since the Charter of 1833, shewed a total of 474 unclosed up to 1st October, 1870; and it must be explained, that these include only the cases where letters or probate have been taken out, and not those where no steps have been taken after the first affidavits: these latter have yet to be examined.

In June last I wrote to Government, stating my opinion that an efficient and speedy audit of accounts in each testamentary case—to be made independently of the officers of the local Court—was an essential measure for bringing this class of judicial business into proper order throughout the Island; and I recommended the appointment of two officers in Colombo, one of the District Court, and one of the Audit Office, as a standing committee to audit final and provisional accounts in testamentary cases, which should be transmitted to the Auditor-General for that purpose.

Appointment of an Audit Department in Colombo.

This recommendation, which was very much misunderstood when the measures that followed it came to be discussed in Council last year, was intended merely to effect an efficient examination of accounts as an assistance to the Judge, who might, or might not,

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

GALLE.

Report.

in his discretion, make the remarks in audit rules of Court. It is obvious that skilled accountants can, as a rule, detect errors in complicated accounts much better than a Judge or Secretary of a Court; and this was the principal object sought.

The Auditor-General, however, declined to undertake the burden; and eventually a small department was organized to scrutinise these accounts, and was put under the supervision of the Queen's Advocate.

This audit has proved a very great assistance to me in the proper settlement of estates hitherto unclosed.

Every day, from one to two dozen of these cases came before me for various orders; every unsettled one of the 474, before mentioned, has had a day fixed for the first appearance of the executor or administrator; and, up to the end of last month, 163 have been satisfactorily disposed of. The indirect effect is greater than this figure indicates, as there is good reason for believing that fraudulent administrators and executors have been induced to settle with the heirs in many cases of long-standing grievances.

Fiscal's Office, Galle.

Great difficulty was experienced at first in the work, owing to backwardness in the Fiscal's Department, administrators being almost invariably reported "not to be found." Some instances having occurred, however, where parties appeared voluntarily, after returns of *not to be found* had been made to Court, and stated that they had received information of attachments being out against them, from officers of the Fiscal's Department, and this having been reported by me to the Fiscal, who took notice of it in some cases, the return of "not to be found" almost suddenly ceased, as did also the kindred form of return of "in concealment to avoid arrest."

At present it is only occasionally that difficulties are experienced in bringing up defaulters.

Criminal cases.

Of criminal cases there were eighteen pending on 1st January, 1870, and fifty-seven more were added during the year. Of the total, seventy-five, there were decided fifty-one on evidence, and sixteen were disposed of on plea of guilty, or allowed to be withdrawn as being of a personal nature; the balance left pending on 31st December was therefore eight. Of the cases decided on evidence, about one-fourth were for cattle stealing, and over one-third for aggravated assaults: these constitute the most prevalent offences in this District. Among the other cases, there were two for obstructing the Police; two against Notaries for default of filing duplicates of deeds, and six for contempt of process issued by Court.

Notaries.

In this connection I may state that, during the latter half of the year, three Notaries were removed from office for misconduct such as rendered their continuance in practice undesirable.

*Subjects*, and truth or falsity of actions.

The main division of cases in regard to their subjects, is into land and money. Attention has been given in this Court, since the 1st January last, to registering the principal sub-divisions under which every decided case (whether entered on the trial roll, or not) falls. A complete Table of these useful statistics cannot be given before next year's Report, but the subjoined Statement, shewing the classification of 100 cases decided on their merits, cannot fail to be interesting; and, though it does not refer to cases tried last year, still it is an approximate indication of their subjects. It gives also an estimate of the truth or falsity of the claims of plaintiffs; those cases in which judgments went for plaintiffs being taken to be wholly true, those in which judgments were divided being probably exaggerated, and those in which judgments were given for defendants being understood to be wholly false:—

CLASSIFICATION of 100 Cases decided on their merits.

| Immoveable Property, as Land, House, &c., &c. | | | | | | Moveable Property, as Boats, &c. | | | | | | Money. | | | | | | | | | | | | Delicts | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | To Person. | | | | | |
| Proprietary. | | | Possessory. | | | Proprietary. | | | Possessory. | | | Contracts. | | | Quasi-Contracts. | | | To Land. | | | To Moveables. | | | False Imprisonment and Malicious Prosecution. | | | Contumelia, Slander. | | |
| For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | Defendant. |
| 19 | 7 | 17 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 3 * | 9 | 2 † | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |

* Of which there were on Bonds and Promissory Notes . For Plaintiff. 12 ... Divided. 1 ... Defendant. 5

† Of which there were claims against administrators . For Plaintiff. 1 ... Divided. 3 ... Defendant. 9

The subjects of action may, perhaps, be capable of a fuller and more scientific division, and the proportions above shewn between land and money cases may perhaps be somewhat abnormal in this Court at present, owing to the heavy arrears that had accrued. I hope, next year, to be able to shew a more complete classification, which shall embrace the cases decided without being entered on the trial roll, as well as those entered and tried on their merits.

Statistics of subjects of actions in various parts of Ceylon, a desideratum.

Meanwhile, I beg leave to invite the attention of Government to the Table just given (however imperfect), and to suggest, that if Returns of similar description be prepared at other Courts in the Island, they will afford valuable knowledge as to the habits and dealings of the people. The preparation of the Table gives little or no trouble. The Judge, as he gives judgment in a case which he has heard, notes then and there in his daily journal the class under which the action falls; and the Secretary, as he records judgment in a case in which it goes by admission or default, makes a similar note in his book. If my suggestions be adopted, that statistics similar to the above be collected annually from each District Court, the Table above given may be laid before the Queen's Advocate for correction and improvement; and it might be suggested to the Judges to note the class of each case in their books immediately on judgment being recorded. If the preparation be left to the close of the year, the work of compiling these statistics will be very great, in comparison with the slight trouble of making daily entries in a note book.

Among the cases disposed of last year, 672 were decided without being entered on the trial roll; and it may be said, with a close approximation to fact, that most of these were money claims, in which judgment went by admission or default for plaintiff, and were therefore true cases.

Cases decided without being entered for trial.

Of the suits on the trial roll decided on their merits or by default (besides 96 taken off temporarily), there were 583, the subjects of which may be said to be in the proportions shewn in the Table of Classification of 100 cases above given; and the following Statement shews the modes of their disposal, as well as the truth or falsity of the plaintiff's claims:—

OPERATIONS on Trial Roll during 1870.

Work done on Trial Roll.

| 1870. | Decided. | | | | | | | | | | | | Settled without Evidence. | Struck off by Default. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Evidence. | | | Ex-parte. | | Award. | | | Examination of Parties. | | | | | |
| | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Nonsuit. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | Divided. | For Defendant. | | | |
| January | 18 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | | ... | 16 |
| February | 17 | 2 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | | ... | 25 |
| March | 19 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | ... | 27 |
| April | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| May | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| June | 24 | 1 | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | | 8 | 8 |
| July | 18 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | | 11 | 14 |
| August | 25 | 7 | 12 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | 7 | 9 |
| September | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 6 | 5 |
| October | 28 | 3 | 14 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | 19 | 12 |
| November | 25 | 10 | 11 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | 8 | 7 |
| December | 13 | 11 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 209 | 48 | 84 | 2 | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | | 63 | 130 |

The principal part of this work was done after 1st June. It will be seen that, of the 453 cases decided on merits or settled, the plaintiffs succeeded fully in 245, and partly in 111 (settled or divided), and that they wholly failed in 97. It would, therefore, follow that about 83 per cent. of the claims *contested* before the Court were true, or, if not wholly true, only exaggerated, and about only 17 per cent. wholly false, or "speculative;" and to the list of true claims should be added the 672 cases, above mentioned, which were not disputed, and in which, for the most part, judgment was allowed to go by default or admission in favour of the plaintiffs.

There are two peculiarities in regard to land cases in the District under the jurisdiction of this Court, which demand special notice.

Peculiarities observable in land suits in this District.

The first is, that the vast majority are for gardens or high lands planted with palms, &c., as distinguished from low or paddy lands. In this respect these cases contrast, in a marked manner, with those which came before me in the Kandyan Courts of which I have had experience—Ratnapura and Kurunégala—where almost all the land cases are for

Most land suits are for gardens in high lands.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

GALLE.

Report.

paddy fields, and the high lands, if litigated for at all, are generally annexed to the fields as "appurtenances," and allowed to follow the decision as to the paddy land. I am unable fully to account for this: it has been suggested to me that disputes arise more readily in regard to gardens having fruit trees than to paddy lands, because, to forcibly occupy and cultivate the latter requires time, assistance and energy, while a simple gathering of fruit is sufficient to raise a dispute about a "garden." This does not, however, explain why nearly all the cases in the Kandyan Courts are for paddy fields, and in Districts, too, where the cocoanut palm flourishes. About Galle one may often see land-owners converting their "low" land into "high" by digging up the surface soil of about two-thirds of the low ground, and heaping it on the other third, which is thus raised above the level of the standing water in rainy seasons; and vegetables and fruit-bearing trees are planted on the third so raised. By this process about two-thirds of the land operated on are rendered useless, but the owners appear to find the practice profitable. Perhaps this may have some connection with the peculiarity I have mentioned, as it shews the value set on high, as compared with low lands, in the neighbourhood of Galle at least.

Minute sub-division, a feature of land tenure in this District.

The other peculiarity is the *extreme* minuteness of the sub-division of inherited landed property—a minuteness greater than I have observed in any other part of Ceylon with which I have been officially connected. In one case I had to adjudicate on, among other property, the three-thousandth part of seven cocoanut trees. As a very moderate specimen of this sub-division, I quote from the libel in a partition case which came on for trial the day before that of my present writing:—

"*No.* 25,364.—*District Court, Galle.*

"Four Plaintiffs against fifty Defendants."

The Libel of the Plaintiffs, by Frederick William de Vos, their Proctor,

"Sheweth,

"That the garden called Gōlūgewatta, situate at Dodandūwa, within the jurisdiction of this Court, was, before this suit, and still is, possessed in common.

"2. That the said garden is bounded on the north by the garden Pattebendigewatta, on the east by Bogalawatta, on the south by a portion of the garden Gōlūgewatta, and on the west by the sea-shore and the high road to Colombo.

"3. That of the said garden the Plaintiffs are entitled to the following shares, that is to say:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The 1st Pltf. to | ½ of ¼ | part of the said garden. | The 24th Defdt. to | ½ of ½ | part of the said garden. |
| 2 " | ½ of ¼ | " | 25 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 3 " | ½ of ¼ | " | 26 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 4 " | ½ of ¼ | " | 27 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 1st Defdt. to | ½ of ½ | " | 28 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 2 " | ½ of ½ | " | 29 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 3 " | ½ of ½ | " | 30 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 4 " | ½ of ½ | " | 31 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 5 " | ½ of ½ | " | 32 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 6 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 33 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 7 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 34 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 8 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 35 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 9 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 36 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 10 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 37 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 11 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 38 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 12 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 39 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 13 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 40 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 14 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 41 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 15 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 42 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 16 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 43 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 17 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 44 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 18 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 45 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 19 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 46 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 20 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 47 " | ½ of ½ of ½ of ½ | " |
| 21 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 48 " } | ½ of ½ of ½ part between them. | |
| 22 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | 49 " } | | |
| 23 " | ½ of ½ of ½ | " | & 50 " | ½ part. | |

"4. That the Plaintiffs are desirous of having the said garden partitioned, as provided by the Ordinance.

"Wherefore the Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be cited to shew cause why the said garden (which is of the value of £50) should not be partitioned, as provided by the Ordinance, and the Plaintiffs pray for costs of suit, and such other relief as this Court shall deem meet."

It appeared, at the trial, that this land was only 20 fathoms wide and 40 fathoms long. The plaintiffs failed in establishing their claim; had they succeeded, I should have decreed a sale of the whole land, under the powers conferred by the 4th section of the Partition Ordinance, No. 10 of 1863. This Ordinance, however, affords little or no remedy for the state of things I have mentioned; land-owners almost never apply for a *sale* of their property held in common, however minute their shares may be, but only for a division of it; and in one hotly contested partition case, where I decreed that the garden should

be sold, as the shares were very minute, and the joint owners very angry, the decree became ineffectual in consequence of neither party taking any further steps in the case; they must have preferred to settle their dispute rather than give up their hold on the land. The people cling tenaciously to the soil, however small their holdings be, and however great their consequent poverty.

This is, I submit, a condition of land tenure which calls for the interference of enlightened statesmanship. In this District, if not elsewhere in Ceylon, the peasant-proprietary system, which, as it exists in some part of the Continent of Europe, has been productive of such advantages as to call forth the admiration of writers of the most opposite schools of thought, has led to a division of the land so minute that the cultivators have not merely not land enough to occupy their time, but barely enough for a few days' work in the year. The waste of productive power is, therefore, enormous. The system, as it exists here, has, moreover, not called forth any of the checks as against improvident marriages and increase of population, &c., which are observable in France and elsewhere. In the case No. 25,364, above quoted, the land in dispute belonged *wholly* to the grandfather of some of the parties, though the division has now reached the point of minuteness where possession becomes almost worthless.

No doubt a backward state of capital, and agricultural enterprise, and want of skill, have contributed to cause this unfortunate, and even alarming, condition of the proprietors of land here. It is difficult to indicate a *practical* remedy; but it might be urged that a limit of sub-division to be fixed by law, is justifiable in a country like this, where the division has already gone too far, and continues progressive; and it may be instanced that a similar legal limit has been introduced in at least three European countries, and successfully in regard to two of them. Probably, however, the measure most suited to Ceylon would be the settlement of some of the large tracts of land now waste, if the people could be induced to move to them. To secure this however, the terms as to cost of the land should perhaps be relaxed, with due restrictions against land-jobbing. In this connection it may be observed, that something very like a revolution in the descent of property was *quietly* effected, years ago, in the Kandyan Districts, by an erroneous decision of the Supreme Court, which affords a curious example of the means which would probably be most readily acquiesced in, of effecting such changes. The decision was this:—By the old Kandyan law the division among children of several marriages was *per capita* and not *per stirpes*.—Sir C. Marshall, writing in 1836, had quoted decisions to that effect, shewing that, where a Kandyan father dies intestate, leaving children by separate beds, the property should be divided equally among *all* his children. After that, there followed conflicting decisions by the Supreme Court; till in June, 1843, it was finally decided that the division should be by beds, and not heads, in direct opposition to the existing law. No complaint was ever made that I know of, about this decision, the general effect of which was opposed to minute sub-divisions of property.

Possible remedies.

Whenever it may be thought desirable to consider this question fully, with a view to the introduction of some remedy, it will probably be deemed necessary to call for information from the Judges of other Districts in Ceylon, as to the division of holdings in land. Indeed it might lead to useful results to call for such information in future reports for some time to come.

The subject matter of cases other than land and money calls for little remark. There were nine applications last year to register marriages, the entries of which the parties urged had been omitted through the mistake of old Thombo holders. All the persons of each family interested seemed to acquiesce in these applications. There were also four or five cases for divorce, none of which were defended.

Matrimonial and other cases.

The amount of insolvency business was small, but such cases as came before me showed, as a rule, fraudulent dealings with their property by persons contemplating insolvency.

Insolvency business.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to invite the attention of Government to a want, which I have often felt, and which must, I am sure, be felt by others also at outstations; viz., the want of good and authentic reports of the current decisions of the Supreme Court. As an instance, I may mention that lately, in an important case, where a villager sued the Queen's Advocate, representing Government, and the question of prescriptive possession by or against the Crown was raised, both the Bench and the Bar had to rely on a report of a decision of the Supreme Court in another case, copied into one of the local newspapers. But for that copy, the decision would probably have been unknown at most stations in Ceylon; and similar cases, arising elsewhere, would have to be argued and decided anew in each Court, with every probability—as the law had been doubtful before—of conflict of decisions in the Courts below, and consequent appeals, and useless expense to suitors.

Law Reports wanted.

I spoke on this subject to His Lordship the Chief Justice, when in Galle last Sessions, who replied that he had at one time proposed to send the more important decisions for publication in the *Gazette*. This certainly would be a great advance on the present plan of no reports, or reports left to the industry or speculation of private editors.

I think, however, that it is to be regretted that there is not a regular system of reporting in Ceylon. It has long been felt as a desideratum. In many cases it would be valuable to have brief records of the arguments of Counsel, as well as the judgment of the Supreme Court, and in some cases the judgments of the Courts below, somewhat after the manner of the Lorens's Reports of 1856.

JUDICIAL.
DISTRICT COURTS.
GALLE.
Report.

Perhaps this could be done by some such plan as the following, about which I have spoken to several brother Civilians, and who, with me, believe that it would be effectual and self-supporting:—

A grant of £150 or £200 a year to be made to the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be paid by them to some junior member of the Bar as a reporter; the appointment to be in the gift of the Supreme Court altogether, and to be tenable for one or more years with liberty of re-election. The reports to be printed at the Government Printing Office (they will make only a thin octavo volume every year); subscribers' names to be sent to the Head of the Printing Office, through the Judge or Magistrate of each station, who will collect the subscriptions *on delivery* of the copies, and remit them to the proper officer in Colombo; unsold copies to be returned to Colombo.

A list of subscribers might be at once called for, with the view of ascertaining how far this proposal would prove remunerative. But, even if it entail a loss, the advantage to be derived from it would prove more than an adequate compensation.

H. W. GILLMAN,
Acting District Judge.

District Court,
Galle, 21st June, 1871.

---

## JUDICIAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KANDY, FOR 1870.

KANDY.
Report.

EARLY in the month of September, 1869, I was appointed to act as District Judge of Kandy, and immediately assumed charge of the duties of my office. At that time, according to the usual Monthly Returns forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, it appeared that at the close of the preceding month there were upwards of 6,000 cases pending in this Court, some of which were in progress, some on the roll for trial; while the others consisted of an accumulation of neglected or altogether abandoned suits, in respect of which my predecessor, in his Report for the year 1868, stated—"No progress was made in 1868 in reducing the large number of pending cases, as it was hoped that, under the new Code of Procedure, a more effectual and legal process would be introduced for dealing with these, than has hitherto prevailed: but, in view of the delay which has taken place in the Bill becoming law, I have thought it better not to wait any longer, and accordingly have, since the beginning of the year (1869), resumed the system I found in practice, for keeping down the annual accumulation of pending (and neglected) suits. The accumulation during 1868 to the roll of pending cases was 371, due, as already observed, to the number of cases instituted, which the parties concerned have not been able, or have not desired, to proceed with. These, added to the number shewn in last Report, make a total (estimated) of 6,505."

This very large number of so-called pending cases, it will thus be seen, did not correctly represent the actual state of the work before the Court; and I was therefore anxious to reduce the number of these cases, and to ascertain, even approximately, the number with which I should have actually to deal. The practice which I found prevailing in this Court, in regard to these dormant suits, was, to call upon the party in default by notice, to shew cause, if any, why the case should not be struck off. If, upon notice served, the party failed to attend, the case was struck off. This process necessarily involved delay, and entailed a considerable amount of, as appeared to me, needless work, both upon the officers of this Court, and of the Fiscal's Department. The notices have had sometimes to be re-issued, and parties were ultimately reported dead, or not to be found. In the majority of the cases, in fact in almost all, where the notices were served, the parties did not appear, and the cases were accordingly struck off. This mode of proceeding was therefore not only open to the objections I have indicated above, but there was no manifest or practical advantage resulting from it to the suitor. It may fairly be assumed, that parties who have any interest in, or desire to proceed on with the suits instituted, would not allow them to remain dormant, but would press them to a speedy termination. And even when a case is struck off, by reason of lapse of time and default in proceeding on with it, a party is always at liberty, upon cause shewn, or, in the words of the Supreme Court, "by shewing tolerably fair excuse for the delay, to get his case restored" to the list of pending cases.

To have followed the prevailing practice in respect of the 6,505 pending cases, or at least 5,000 of them, requiring service of as many processes, would have been to throw unnecessary labour upon my officers and upon the Fiscal's. I therefore departed from that practice, having in view the practical inutility of such notices, and struck off *all* the cases without notice, in which no steps had been taken by the parties interested for more than a year and a day. This right of the District Court so to deal with "dormant cases" has been recognised by the Supreme Court (Thomson's Institutes, vol. I.), so that I have had the sanction and authority of the law for the practice introduced and followed by me. The result was, that within a very short time this alarmingly large number of 6,505 was

reduced, and the number of pending cases was at the close of last year ascertained to be 1,224. This number I have had verified by the records in the Court, and may be accepted as representing the then state of the business.

In a large commercial and judicial District as this is, there must necessarily be a large number of cases instituted which the parties subsequently settle or abandon, but which remain on the list, and go to swell the number of "pending" cases. By periodical examination, I hope to keep down an accumulation of these cases, and thus relieve the "pending list" of all but cases actually in progress, and on the trial roll.

*Institutions.*

The number of institutions in 1870 has been much below the average of the preceding six years.

| | Institutions. |
|---|---|
| 1864..... | 2,442 |
| 1865..... | 2,281 |
| 1866..... | 2,271 |
| 1867..... | 2,113 |
| 1868..... | 1,981 |
| 1869..... | 1,782 |
| | 12,870 |
| Average..... | 2,145 |
| 1870 ..... | 1,819 |

It will be observed, that although the institutions in 1870 exceeded those of 1869 by only 37, yet there has been a larger number of cases entered on the trial roll in 1870 than during the year preceding.

| | Entered on the Trial Roll. |
|---|---|
| 1869..... | 509 |
| 1870..... | 596, being 17½ per cent. in excess of 1869. |

The following statement will shew the number of cases decided on their merits during the years 1869 and 1870, after entry on the trial roll.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869..... | 244 |
| 1870..... | 363 |

The number of pending cases on the 1st January, 1869, was ..... 6,505
On the 1st of January, 1870 ..... 4,031
On the 1st of January, 1871 ..... 1,224

This number, 1,224, was, there is every reason to believe, the actual number of really pending cases on the 1st of January, 1869, instead of 6,505, and that it has been kept up at about that number by daily institutions, decisions, and cases otherwise disposed of, since then.

*Criminal Roll.*

The following Table shews the prosecutions in the District Court of Kandy during the year 1870, inclusive of seven cases instituted, but not tried, in 1869.

| | Cases. | Persons charged. | Persons convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle stealing ..... | 15 | 32 | 5 |
| Other thefts... ..... | 9 | 10 | 5 |
| Bribery ..... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Assault ..... | 8 | 19 | 11 |
| Breach of Ordinance 10 of 1844... | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Do. 12 of 1840... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Escape ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 38 | 68 | 25 |

There has been a considerable increase in the criminal business of this Court since the jurisdiction was extended by recent legislation. Before the Ordinance of 1868, all offences of any magnitude were tried before the Supreme Court, and the only cases which came before the District Court were those of cattle stealing.

In respect of the fifteen prosecutions for cattle stealing which were tried before me, I may here state that one appeared to me to be entirely false, and to have been got up by high caste Kandyans for the sole purpose of revenging themselves on certain Rhodias who had, according to Kandyan notions, dared to purchase land adjoining their properties. The Rhodias purchased the land from the Crown at the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri. This prevalence of caste-feeling often leads to petty persecutions and the institution of false cases, so that it is absolutely necessary, in the investigation of cases where such feeling is found to exist, to watch the evidence with great care and caution. Some of the other prosecutions which resulted in acquittals, were true so far as the loss of cattle was concerned,

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

KANDY.

Report.

but false as to the identity of the persons charged. They were probably the parties who committed the thefts; the evidence however to fix them with the charge was entirely untrue, or of so unsatisfactory a character as not to justify conviction.

*Matrimonial Jurisdiction.*

There were only two cases which came to trial last year in which the parties (Kandyans) applied for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery. There were several other cases instituted, but were not pressed to trial, in view probably of the facilities of divorce (particularly in the saving of expenses) which the Ordinance then under discussion was expected to introduce.

*Lunacy Roll.*

During 1870 the cases of thirty-five persons alleged to be dangerous or pauper lunatics were enquired into. Of these there were;

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Sinhalese ..... | 15 ..... | 14 ..... 1 |
| Malabar ..... | 11 ..... | 10 ..... 1 |
| Moor ..... | 5 ..... | 5 ..... 0 |
| Burgher ..... | 3 ..... | 3 ..... 0 |
| Paṭṭáni ..... | 1 ..... | 1 ..... 0 |
| | 35 ..... | 33 ..... 2 |

| | Committed for Confinement. | Discharged. | Died in Gaol. | Handed over to Custody of Friends. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of the 15 Sinhalese ... | 8 ... | 5 ... | 1 ... | 1 |
| „ 11 Malabars ... | 9 ... | 2 ... | 0 ... | 0 |
| „ 5 Moors ... | 2 ... | 2 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| „ 3 Burghers ... | 2 ... | 1 ... | 0 ... | 0 |
| | 21 | 11 | 1 | 2 |

*Service and Execution of Process.*

These are carried out by the Fiscal, as the ministerial officer of the Court. In a department where so much has to be done, and the claims of so many suitors to be satisfied, some discontent may probably exist; but, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the service and execution of process seem to have been attended to in as satisfactory a manner as the circumstances under which the head of that department is placed will admit of. By the system at present in force, the Fiscal is dependent entirely upon the Revenue Headmen, who are under the control of the Government Agent of the Province, for the execution of writs beyond the town of Kandy. This is a system which I consider highly objectionable, and retards the progress of judicial business. It not unfrequently happens that writs are delayed or returned to the Court, in consequence of the engagement of the Headman upon other duties, or his attendance at the Kachchéri. At the time when the Government Agent, *ex officio*, was Fiscal, the system may have worked better, as the men were under the authority of the Government Agent, and amenable to his orders; but at present, the Fiscal not being connected with the Agent's department, he cannot be expected to have such a control over them as would ensure the due and efficient discharge of the Fiscal's duties. In my opinion, the remedy to avoid delays in the execution of writs lies in the direction which the Fiscals' Ordinance points at. The Fiscal should have a separate staff of officers; and if the suggestions contained in the 9th clause of the Ordinance be carried out, I have no doubt that the efficiency of the service will be secured, and no ground of complaint exist.

The delays arising from the present system cannot be better conveyed than in the words of Mr. Reven, a practitioner in the District Court of Kandy, who, in addressing me on the subject, writes as follows:—

"In the next place, if property be pointed out, the Fiscal directs the Raṭémahatmayá to make the seizure. He orders the Kórála, and the Kórála, in his turn, asks the A'rachchi of the village to carry out the directions of the Fiscal—the Headmen living in most cases six or eight miles from each other. Not only is the delay to make the seizure therefore great, but to communicate the fact of seizure by the A'rachchi to the Fiscal requires again the intervention of the Kórála and the Raṭémahatmayá. To convey after that the order for sale by the Fiscal to the A'rachchi, and the result by the Kórála to the Fiscal, the same process must be gone through, and the time thus spent can well be imagined. The provisions of the 32nd and 35th clauses are rendered nugatory, and never is a seizure made within forty-eight hours of the delivery of the writ at the Fiscal's Office, nor is the sale reported within a week after it is held. The Headmen have other and legitimate duties to perform. The Raṭémahatmayá has perhaps to go about his District, or to be in attendance on the Agent. His subordinates may be similarly engaged in the collection of taxes, and during their absence from their homes, the order of the Fiscal to them in respect of writs lies unattended to."

C. H. DE SARAM,
District Judge.

## Judicial Report of the District Judge, Nuwarakalawiya, for 1870.



A JUDICIAL officer can scarcely peruse the Report of the Inspector-General of Police for the year 1869 without deep interest; and whether or not he agrees with him in all his deductions, there is very much in what he says that is calculated to awaken serious reflection on the subject of crime, intimately and inseparably as its repression is connected with the prosperity and well-being of the country.

2. It is however to be regretted, that in the preparation of the interesting and suggestive statistics which accompany the Report, a distinction was not drawn between those cases brought before the Magistrates that were *mala in se*, and those which were merely offences under a *statute*; for a considerable number of cases instituted in the Police Courts, are:

1.—For cattle trespass;
2.—Threshing crops without giving notice;
3.—Neglect to pay road tax;
4.—Maintenance;
5.—Breach of police regulations.

Of the first four, a large majority of cases are settled, and very properly so, out of Court.

3. It is a very natural inference, if not a thoroughly correct one, for a gentleman so keenly interested in the working of his special department, to conclude that the extension of a "reliable" police force is the best remedy for all present defects; and unquestionably, a "reliable" force of that kind would go very far indeed towards the consummation so devoutly to be wished; and so too would be a reliable staff of A'rachchies, Police Vidhans, Jail guards, Fiscal peons, Constables, &c. It may be laid down as an axiom however, that public officers of that kind will be little better or worse than the class from which they are drawn. The selection of a petty headman from the rest of the villagers, on a small salary, or on no salary at all, does not immediately and *ipso facto* elevate his moral character above the standard of his fellow countrymen. If headmen are wanting in integrity, it is because integrity of the kind to be desired, is a general want in their district; corrupt headmen are therefore part of the retribution that falls upon a corrupt community; and I think observant public servants who have lived among the people, will agree with me in saying, that headmen differ very much in different places; that there is a great deal too much general and indiscriminate abuse of native headmen, as there often is of policemen; that drunken, gambling, litigious villagers have drunken, gambling, litigious headmen; and that these, who, as a natural sequence, sooner or later find their way to the Courts, are not to be taken as the standard of village headmen; any more than it would be right to take the last policeman who has been fined for misconduct, as a specimen of all policemen.

4. There is however one marked difference between a headmen and a policeman. The former is a landed proprietor, and a man of status in his district, of good birth, and of some education. A policeman is selected necessarily from a very much inferior grade; and though, under *proper supervision*, he may be made to work efficiently, I more than question whether four policemen and a sergeant stationed at different points throughout the remote parts of the Island, will really effect the radical change for the better that is expected. On the contrary, speaking as an administrative as well as a judicial officer, I venture to assert, that so intense would be the annoyance and irritation produced in the minds of the country people, by the inquisitorial visits and constant presence of men of an alien race, in their villages, where often the whole community is of one family, that they will be considered a curse, and their non-interference or absence secured by the same means used often with an organ-grinder, who knows the pecuniary value of peace and quiet.

5. The only circumstances that would justify such an infliction, would be where a district is disorderly, and in such cases it would be a most salutary and effective measure to quarter a police force upon it. I do not lose sight of the fact that the Inspector-General contemplates moulding the village headmen into an efficient village police *by means of the regular police* stationed among them (see par. 245); but I confess to doubting, if by this arrangement they will really be "transformed" from what the Inspector-General says they now are in too many instances—*i. e.*, "the abettors and cloakers of crime of every dye." If a policeman can succeed in this transformation of a Police Vidhan, he must rank among the first social regenerators of the age.

6. There is so much on which I agree with the Inspector-General, that he will, I trust, forgive me, if I state one or two more points on which I disagree with him; and as an old judicial officer, I cannot admit that (*compared with India*) "offences are numerous and heinous in the Island, *and that the Courts create and foster as many as they repress*"—(par. 8)

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

NUWARAKALAWIYA.

Report

7. This is really a terrible charge, and one that demands the most thorough sifting. Can it really be the case that every new Court that is established has the effect of "creating and fostering as much crime as it checks," and that, crime "of a heinous nature"? That so soon as it is opened, people begin to murder, to rob, to burn, and to steal, who never would have murdered, robbed, burnt, or stolen, otherwise? Reduce the statement to its logical sequence, and I see no other; and yet Mr. Campbell has the authority of a District Judge for saying, "that when a new Court is established in Ceylon, it is soon supplied with criminal charges which are false, but that these are quickly supplemented by criminal charges that are true."

Whatever these words really do mean, and I confess I have not succeeded in fathoming their meaning, they are quoted in support of the Inspector-General's principle; and if the principle be correct, then is the order of things prevalent in England to be reversed. Justice should not be brought to, but removed from every man's door.

8. Now, the first point I would dispute, is the statement that crime "of a heinous nature" is excessive in Ceylon. Let us compare it with India. In the first place, we have not, and never had, any Thuggee; in the second place, we have not, and never had, any Suttee; in the third, we have no human sacrifices—no exposure of the aged and dying; in the fourth place, we have very little dacoity. A relative of mine with whom I once spent several months in the Bombay Presidency, commanded the Ghaut rangers, a corps similar to the Rutnaghery rangers of which Mr. Campbell had charge; and I remember hearing then of cases of lawlessness to which we had no parallel. It is not yet forgotten what a sensation Sardiel produced in 1866; but I have no doubt the Inspector-General remembers a dozen Sardiels in the Ghauts in days of yore. Nose-cutting had created a profession, and there were professional nose-makers to supply the lost article. No doubt matters are very much better now; in fact, some of the crimes alluded to are almost extinct; but anything like this was scarcely ever known here. When stationed in the north of the Island, where intercourse with India is much more free than in the south, I on more than one occasion crossed over, visited the different Courts, both French and English, conversed very fully on the subject of crime and the administration of justice, and made notes of all I heard and saw. My impressions as to the state of crime were certainly not in favour of India. I never yet heard in this Island of police officers, systematically and constantly, and as the correct thing, extorting evidence by putting a suspected man's head in a chillie bag, or tying him up in the most terribly painful attitudes; and though no doubt all this too is on a much better footing now in India, it will not do to represent our people as brutally cruel, compared with other Asiatics.

9. In proof of the fact that the Ceylon villagers are a most peaceful, orderly people, I will adduce this one fact:—There is annually a gathering from all parts of the Island at Anurádhapura, to visit what are called the sacred places. I suppose about 20,000 people come here, remain for a few days, and then leave. There are no houses for their reception, but under the grand umbrageous trees of our park-like environs, they erect their little booths, and pic-nic in the open air. As the height of the festival approaches, the place becomes instinct with life; and when there is no room left to camp in, the later comers unceremoniously take possession of the verandahs of the public buildings. So orderly is their conduct however, that no one thinks of disturbing them. The old Kachchéri stands, a detached building not far from the bazaar, and about one-eighth of a mile from the Assistant Agent's house. Till lately the treasure used to be lodged in a little iron box that a few men could easily run away with, guarded by three native Treasury watchers. There lay this sum of money, year after year, at the mercy of any six men who choose to run with it into the neighbouring jungle—once in, detection was almost impossible—and yet no one ever supposed the attempt would be made.

10. These 20,000 people from all parts of the country come and go annually without a single policeman being here; and, as the Magistrate of the District, I can only say, that anything to surpass their decorum and sobriety of conduct, it is impossible to conceive. Such a thing as a row is unheard of. That does not look like a people among whom crime of a heinous nature is *indigenous*? In what part of Christendom would the money-box be safe?

11. Again, we hear much of the unfaithfulness of native servants, and of their even being often in league with burglars. Now, in the face of the extraordinary number of robberies that have recently occurred in Colombo, there is no doubt much good reason for suspecting such to be the case; but let me in justice present another view of the matter. During the last fifteen years I have been stationed at many different places, Colombo included; at none were all the doors of my house closed day or night, while I was at home—one or more generally stood wide open. At Mátara, which figures largely in the Returns of crime, a silver mug used frequently to be all night in the verandah, and articles of more or less value may constantly be found in some open box in my house; and if anything of the kind is missed, it is asked for as a matter of course, and it turns up somewhere. Now, I do not wish to attempt to account for this, nor do I mean to say it could be done everywhere, but it is right, when speaking of "native dishonesty," to speak of "native honesty" too. I am sure many a Sinhalese or Burgher gentleman could give instances of remarkable fidelity on the part of their domestics.

12. My own belief is, that when crime is prevalent among the Sinhalese villages, it is crime arising from the desire of revenge for some wrong. Crime arising from cupidity is to be met with principally where civilization has advanced,—where European enterprise has progressed,—where money circulates,—where bazaars spring up,—where *drinking and gambling prevail*. Here it is that bad characters from all parts of the country congregate, that men without landed property meet dismissed house servants—thieves who have run from the larger towns—lazy, idle, drunken fellows. *These are not by any means to be identified with, and included in the same category with, the Sinhalese peasantry.*

13. In Ceylon the cultivator is the proprietor of the soil, not the tenant of the Crown as in India. The attachment of a proprietor to his patrimony is almost a passion; it is unintelligible to a foreigner. Rob him of his money, and he will bear the loss with comparative equanimity; but deprive him of a foot of his hereditary land, and he will spend the last farthing he has to recover it, steep himself in debt, and bequeath the law-suit to his heirs as their only inheritance. At times again, if his adversary be rich and influential, *and the Court so distant, or so deep in arrear that he sees no prospect of speedy redress*, he will brood over his injury till life is a burden, and he will either hang himself, shoot his enemy's door, or he will slay him and take the consequences.

In referring to the detailed accounts Mr. Campbell has given of murders and manslaughters committed during the year, it is surprising to find how few were perpetrated from the desire to steal. I find only three traced to that purpose; in almost all the other cases, revenge or sudden anger was the cause. It is a noteworthy fact, that in all Buddhist countries men hold life, whether their own or that of another, in light esteem, while yet the taking of life in its very lowest forms is, by their religion, said to be a heinous offence: and so a man, under the influence of passion, is often induced to use with deadly effect the first weapon within his reach. But how different is this from the deliberate act of the Thug, who makes, or used to make, it a religious duty to strangle in cold blood his unsuspecting victim, and offer him as an acceptable sacrifice to Kâli. It must be remembered, too, that almost every Sinhalese man carries in his waist a pointed knife. The Dutch enjoined by proclamation that every such knife should have a rounded, and not a sharp point, knowing that a cut with such a weapon would seldom inflict a mortal wound, while a stab would.

14. While on this subject, I must request attention to what the Inspector-General says as to crime in the Northern Province (p. 215). I find a similar remark in a former Report, and therefore I feel it to be the more incumbent on me to notice it. He says: "The fewness of murders recorded in the Northern Province, which of all the Provinces is second in population, is remarkable." Now the Northern Province has one policeman to 209 square miles and 14,855 people, whereas the Western Province has one police-man to every 8 miles and to 1,542 people; and this fact did not escape Mr. Campbell's notice. He says therefore, that the fewness of murders is not only remarkable, but "incredible," and adds, "observing also that the fatal casualty list is equally small, we are inclined to doubt the statistics of the Province altogether." This is rather a sweeping charge to make against us "Northerners." Let us examine it. Mr. Campbell says, abundance of Courts, and paucity of Police, are the main causes of crime. Some one says: "Then how is it that in Jaffna, where the Courts are numerous and police very few, we have less crime than when the contrary is the case?" "Oh, I do not believe your statistics," is the reply, "for your Return of casualties is small also." Now we will refer to the Returns of casualties, and see how they stand with regard to those from other districts. There are of course no railway accidents, or deaths by drowning in streams, in the North, for we have neither railways nor streams there. But we can shew twenty deaths from snake-bites in the North, against only five in the Western Province. Then we have forty-one cases of drowning in wells, against only sixteen in the Western Province, and five cases of drowning in the sea, against three in the Western Province. The late Mr. Dyke was not a man who would allow headmen to be more lax in their Returns than the headmen of other Provinces—but rather the contrary, nor would his successor be less particular either; and the accessibility of the villages in the Jaffna Peninsula, and the small area they occupy, make it difficult in the extreme to conceal the death of a man who has come to his end by foul means, though it may be difficult to detect the criminal.

15. As regards that part of the Northern Province of which I have had charge for the last two years, I must unhesitatingly affirm that no murders have been "burked" during that period. The only one that has been committed, took place on the 14th November, at 4 A. M.; by 9 A. M. the murderer was in custody; by 5 P. M. he was in jail. On the following day J. P. proceedings were closed, and the prisoner committed for trial. On the 2nd December he was convicted by the Supreme Court in Kandy of manslaughter, and is now undergoing his punishment. "The law's delay" cannot be urged in this case at least, when the trial took place within twenty-one days of the crime.

Regarding the concluding par. (No. 206) of Mr. Campbell's Report, I must in justice say, something. He there alludes to the probability of the coolies travelling along the Central road, receiving better attention than they now do, when a police force shall be there established; and elsewhere he implies that many coolies die along that road.

16. Now, were any data given of any coolies found dying or dead along that road, who were not attended to, it would not have been necessary for me to confine myself to

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

NUWARAKALAVIYA.

Report.

general statements. The Inspector-General of Police has not been along the Central road for some years, or I am quite sure he would not have spoken of sick and dying coolies along that road requiring attention, and not receiving it. It is a subject on which I am exceedingly sensitive, because it is one I give so much attention to, and because erroneous impressions are so likely to do harm. In my Annual Report for 1869 I have written on the matter; and I will now say something more, even at the risk of being tedious. A Police force is now established at Dambulla. Lately, when at Dambulla, I sent for the Police Serjeant, and asked him if any unattended sick coolies had been found by any of his party at any time; he said *none*. I asked him if he had met with any other irregularities; he said the bazaar at Mihintalé had not been very clean, and the Police had directed it to be cleaned. This fell under my own observation. When last at Mihintalé, I saw the bazaar had been cleaned, and heard the Police had been there.

17. On my journey to Dambulla I met not a single sick coolie on the road. I found all the bungalows clean, the trees and fences in good order—the wells, which had been recently repaired, were clean—but at Tirappana the well was dry, though there was water in the neighbouring tank. On my journey back I found a cholera patient in the hospital at Tirappana. Mr. Blanchard, the Medical practitioner, attended him, and the patrols were with him. I met one infirm-looking coolie elsewhere, but he was able to go along, and I contented myself with giving him some pecuniary assistance.

18. I met Mr. Simpson of the Telegraph Department, who is constantly travelling up and down that road, and asked him if he ever met any coolies unattended to;—he said he never did, and had recently told a leading merchant and coffee proprietor so.

19. During the last two years the following travellers among others have gone along the Central road:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stewart, Judge, Supreme Court;
Do. do. Lawson do. do.
The Bishop of Colombo;
The Archdeacon;
The Registrar-General of Lands;
The Inspector-General of Prisons;
The Government Agent of the Northern Province;
The Assistant Commissioner of Roads, do.
The Assistant Agent of Mullaittivu;

and several other gentlemen. I appeal unhesitatingly to any one of them, if ever they saw a sick coolie lying unattended to on that road in this District, and not carried to the nearest bungalow by the patrols appointed for that purpose; the bungalows never being more than a dozen miles apart.

20. The Rev. Mr. Jones, a clergyman stationed in Kandy, specially alludes, in a paper recently published by him, to the attention paid to coolies on that road. Mr. Tytler, a well-known planter, who takes the warmest interest in the welfare of his coolies, assured me that they had nothing to complain of. A planter writing in the newspaper not very long ago, wrote to the same effect. I do most sincerely wish the Inspector-General of Police would travel up the road and judge for himself, and I am sure he will be candid enough, if he does so, to admit I am right. A lady recently travelling on the road, preferred sitting in a coolie bungalow to the rest-house, and was surprised at the attention paid to the comfort of the coolies.

21. It is true many inquests do not appear to have been held on that road, and for a good reason—the cause of death is generally apparent. The patient is taken to the nearest hospital, where he gives his property over to his friends, and remains behind to die. But a record of all such deaths is kept at the Kachchéri at Anurádhapura.

22. Surely, when it is considered what interests are at stake in the coffee enterprise, and how dependent the Island is on coolie immigration, we cannot be too careful how we make statements calculated to raise doubts as to the treatment of the coolies to and from India, and therefore I feel compelled to write so fully on the subject. For the same reason, I must add in all sincerity, that if we have policemen *far removed from supervision*, meddling with these people, *we shall drive them off the road.* My plan is to look after them without seeming to do so. It is singular, that the day after writing the above I met with the following newspaper paragraph from the *Bangalore Herald*:—"They manage matters very differently in Ceylon. There road-side choultries and dispensaries are provided at each stage for the coolies, not only in the country where they are employed, but in distant Tinnevelly from whence they come. The question arises, why is the same not done in Mysore"? &c.

23. One more observation as to the Northern Province, and I have done with that subject. At page 244 the Inspector-General says the police have very much improved in guarding prisoners, and gives a Return of escaped prisoners re-captured, from which it appears that in the Western Province the escapes were 8, of whom were re-captured 3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Province | 11, re-captured | 4 |
| Northern Province | 2, re-captured | 2 |
| Southern Province | 9, re-captured | 3 |
| North-Western Province | 11, re-captured | 7 |
| Eastern Province | 1, re-captured | 0 |

Thus it appears that in the Southern, Central, and Western Provinces, where there are larger bodies of police, thirty-nine men escaped, of whom only seventeen were recaptured, while in the Eastern Province only one escaped, and in the Northern Province none escaped at all from Jaffna, Mannár, or Mullaittivu; but from this isolated District of Nuwarakalawiya, where there is not a single policeman, and only our much abused village headmen, there were two escapes, and both the prisoners were recaptured—one, a notorious prison-breaker, ran away on Sunday, and was recaptured and re-incarcerated before nightfall the next day. It was only a few days ago that a cattle stealer of the Kurunégala District escaped from the jail at this station, and dashed into the jungle. A native headman and a couple of peons traced him to a village in the Kurunégala District, lay in wait for him several days, followed his wife when taking him his food, and re-captured him. He has been flogged, and is now in the Kandy jail. No prisoner has ever, in the memory of any one, escaped from this station without being recaptured. Native headmen and officers are therefore not *entirely* unworthy of trust.

24. It is with much pleasure that I turn to those parts of Mr. Campbell's Report where I agree with him. At page 230 the Inspector-General of Police gives a summary of the evils of our criminal procedure, and among others, he points out,

*(a.)* The difficulty of convicting and punishing adequately false charges, false evidence, and perjury;

*(b.)* The distress and annoyance caused by profuse issue of summons and warrants;

*(c.)* The numerous postponements;

*(d.)* Prevalence and frequent success of false cases;

*(e.)* The undue power of Clerks of Court;

*(f.)* The want of training of Magistrates.

25. Here indeed has Mr. Campbell laid his finger on the leading evils of our judicial system. It is by *rectifying* the abuses of our Courts, not by *closing* them, that we can benefit the community: not only are the points alluded to above, our real defects, but they are defects it is in our power to rectify, and for which we may well be condemned if they are not rectified; for they are grievous evils.

26. A man may come to the Police Court, and charge another man who lives a hundred miles off with assault and theft, and, according to the rules, the Clerk of the Court issues, without reference to the Magistrate, as Mr. Campbell has shewn, a summons for the accused. If he does not appear, a warrant may be issued; if he does appear, he finds the complainant absent, and the case is struck off, or the complainant may say he was assaulted and robbed, but he cannot prove the charge by witnesses; or he may attempt to prove it, and very often succeed in so doing by false testimony; or he may fail, in which case all the Magistrates usually do is to dismiss the case.

27. It is the same in civil cases. The Court is the arena where rivals and their witnesses delight to have "a sharp encounter of their wits;" they lie almost with impunity, and make an amusement of law. I will just give three cases that have come before me within the last few weeks; and be it remembered that my District is the most primitive in the Island, and the people the least skilled in legal tricks of any: though I regret to say that, of late, influences have been at work among them which bid fair soon to train them to the legal accomplishments prevalent in more civilized parts.

28. In the first case, plaintiff says: "I am married to third defendant, and am the father of her last child; and first defendant is married to my sister, and he is the father of her child. I live in first defendant's ancestral house, and first defendant lives in my ancestral house." The first defendant point blank denies the statement. The village is by the roadside, and the suitors are well known people. In support of each party's statement, witnesses were called. It was clearly proved in Court, and the fact further established by a personal visit subsequently to the village, that plaintiff spoke the truth, and that defendant and his witnesses denied what was a notorious fact.

29. In the second case, the plaintiff, one Ali Umma, claims, under a will, the property of her father. The defendant, her half-brother, unable to deny the will, comes into Court, and says *his wife's* name is Ali Umma, and that she was the adopted daughter of plaintiff's father, and that the will was made in her favour. It was clearly proved that defendant's wife never was adopted by the father, that her name was not Ali Umma, and that she lived, previous to her marriage, about a mile from the Court-house.

30. In the third case, the plaintiff alleged she was the half-sister of defendant, and was given in marriage from his house, and defendant denied the allegation *in toto*.

31. Now I know it would not be difficult to apply half-a-dozen legal maxims to these cases, as, for instance, that every wrong has its remedy, &c.; but unfortunately there are some remedies that are worse than the wrongs. All I can do in such cases is to commit the parties for perjury before the Supreme Court, which sits once in six months at a distance of ninety miles; and by the time the case gets there, and the witnesses have travelled all that way, a clever pleader retained for the defence so attenuates the evidence that really bears against the party, that a jury unacquainted with the parties and the locality will hardly convict them. For instance, he will shew, taking the last case quoted, that the law of marriage is so lax, and the way people live together and then separate, and

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

NUWARAKALAWIYA.

Report.

then perhaps come together again, is such that there may be very reasonable doubt whether the parties are or are not related; and, even after conviction, there remains the fact, that false evidence is so common that it is hard to punish very heavily in one isolated case what is done with impunity daily.

32. Now I beg to say that false evidence, false prosecutions, and false defences can be checked, *if power be given to the Court that tries the case to punish the wrong-doer.*

33. Perjury indeed is a serious crime in itself (independently of the evil effects on others), where a Supreme Being is solemnly invoked; but let it be remembered, that every form of oath has been abolished that has any hold on the religious feelings of the people, and they simply affirm that they will speak the truth. Often am I asked to allow them to swear by the sacred Bo-tree which stands near my Court, and is regarded with the utmost veneration, or to undergo the ordeal of dipping the finger in hot oil, as of old was done in England by grasping hot iron.

34. It seems therefore anomalous first to deprive the evidence of anything like the solemnity of an oath, and then to hold falsehood on affirmation so serious a crime that none other than the highest tribunal in the Island can punish it; the consequence being that, practically, it goes unpunished at all.

35. This state of things is demoralizing in the extreme to all concerned. It is demoralizing to the people who practise to deceive; it is demoralizing to the Bar, who really daily have to use evidence which they do not themselves believe; it is demoralizing to the Judge, who becomes apt to regard a clever liar rather as an interesting specimen of his class, on whom he must exercise his ingenuity, than as an odious and degraded specimen of humanity in one of its worst forms.

36. And, I repeat, this state of things can be remedied to a very great degree, if the power be given the Court in which the offence is committed, to punish it; and the punishment the lowest Court is at present empowered to inflict will be found sufficient to check it. It must not be supposed that, even in the imperfect state of the law at present, I have allowed the three cases alluded to above to go through my hands without doing anything. In one of them indeed, I committed the witnesses for perjury; but something much more sharp and decided is required. The matter, like many others connected with our judicial administration, formed the subject of a series of communications made by me to Government when a young Magistrate, and I have recently been induced to look over the file. I see that several evils were then pointed out which have since been remedied. Among those that have not been rectified, is the one under consideration. I find the following letter among those I wrote:—

"Point Pedro,
"23rd August, 1859.

"Sir,

"With reference to your circular of the 12th instant, I have the honor to state, that in the many false cases instituted in Police Courts, the advantage is greatly on the side of the accuser; if successful, he has his revenge through the channel a native best loves to obtain it—that is, the law: if he fail, he has put the innocent party to much trouble, loss of time, and anxiety, and he is no worse off himself than before; for, as the Queen's Advocate observes, "no system of prosecution for perjury can stop the evil." The demeanour and other circumstances which satisfy a Magistrate a case is false, never can be brought before a jury; and the punishment ought to be speedy, as well as severe.

"The evil is scarce a shade less in Courts of Requests. To retain their ancestral lands, natives will part with all their money. It is not uncommon, therefore, for a malicious party to instigate a pauper to sue a land-owner for his inheritance. If the defendant succeed in maintaining his right, he cannot recover anything from his adversary, for he is without property, and cannot be imprisoned for a debt under £10; and should he retain a Proctor, he must pay him, whether he wins or loses—a crying hardship, for a case is not by any means the less intricate because the property is small; on the contrary, it is often far more difficult to explain a claim to a small parcel of land than to a large one. I have before me a plaint for the $\frac{1}{200}$ undivided share of a land held in common, and in extent altogether 1¼ lachams. The facts of the case are to be stated perhaps by an ignorant woman, *each week*. Next, as to the remedy:—*Will the imposition of costs in Police Courts check the evil? I think not.* They would, I presume, be proportionate with those at present prevailing in Courts of Requests; and there, as we have seen, costs have not mitigated the evil. They may prevent an ignorant and poor person from pressing a true case, but they will never prevent an influential person from pressing a false one. *The Commissioners who prepared the Indian Law Code, commonly called the Macaulay Code, proposed a course far better suited to the native character and ideas of justice. It is, that he who makes a false charge shall be liable to the same punishment as the accused would have been if found guilty.* Were the principle carried out in the Minor Courts, and Magistrates empowered to fine and imprison for false charges, and also for false testimony in criminal and civil cases, a blow would be aimed at the root of the evil. It may be said, that provision already exists for imposing a fine of one pound for prevarication, and also for entering a criminal charge on false, frivolous, or vexatious grounds. But the terms "prevaricate" and "false charge" are vague and insufficient. It may also be said that young Magistrates sometimes allow their zeal to carry them too far in awarding such punishment; but that may be said equally well of any part of the power entrusted to them. No Court can so well punish such offences as the one in which they are committed, and the longer the time that elapses before justice can meet the offender, the more likely is he to evade it.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "L. LEECHING,
"Commissioner.

"The Hon'ble
"The Colonial Secretary,
"Colombo."

Again,

"The complaint which draws an agriculturist to Court in the thick of the ploughing season, or detains a lascar from his voyage, may be so artfully laid as to render it exceedingly hazardous and tedious, as well as expensive, to obtain a verdict, after instituting such an action; when he may find costs awarded to him which the defendant is unable to pay, or he may possibly be nonsuited altogether on some one of the thousand technicalities incidental to a suit at law."

37. In the first of these communications I alluded to the Indian Law Code. It is many years since I saw it; but I find, among my manuscript extracts from works of note, the following passages, and considering the high reputation of the framers of that Code, and the bearing that these passages have upon the subject under consideration, I trust I may be forgiven for quoting them here.

*Extract from the Indian Law Code.*

"It appears to us, in the first place, that the offence which we have designated as the fabricating of false evidence, is not punished with adequate severity under any of the systems to which we refer. This may perhaps be because the offence, in its aggravated forms, is not one of very frequent occurrence in Western countries. It is notorious, however, that in this country the practice is exceedingly common, and for obvious reasons. The mere assertion of a witness commands far less respect in India than in Europe or in the United States of America. In countries in which the standard of morality is high, direct evidence is generally considered as the best evidence. In England assuredly it is so considered; and its value, as compared with the value of circumstantial evidence, is perhaps overrated by the great majority of the population. But in India we have reason to believe that the case is different. A Judge, after he has heard a transaction related in the same manner by several persons who declare themselves to be eye-witnesses of it, and of whom he knows no harm, often feels a considerable doubt whether the whole from beginning to end be not a fiction, and is glad to meet with some circumstance, however slight, which supports the story, and which is not likely to have been devised for the purpose of supporting the story.

"It appears to us that the offence of attempting to impose on a Court of Justice by false evidence, is an offence of which there are numerous grades, some of which may be easily defined. The authors of the French Code have not overlooked these circumstances, though they have not, in our opinion, marked the gradations very successfully. The English law makes no distinction whatever between the man who has attempted to take away his neighbour's life by false swearing, and the man who has strained his conscience to give an undeserved good character to a boy accused of a petty theft. The former is punished far too leniently; the latter perhaps too severely.

"The giving of false evidence must always be a grave offence; but few points in penal legislation seem to us clearer than that the law ought to make a distinction between that kind of false evidence which produces comparatively slight evils.

"Hence, in England, a person who wishes to impose on a Court of Justice, knows that he is likely to succeed best by perjury, or subornation of perjury. But, in India, where a Judge is generally on his guard against direct false evidence, a more artful mode of imposition is frequently employed. A lie is often conveyed to a Court, not by means of witnesses, but by means of circumstances, precisely because circumstances are less likely to lie than witnesses. These two modes of imposing on the tribunals appear to us to be equally wicked and equally mischievous. It will indeed be harder to bring home to an offender the fabricating of false evidence than the giving of false evidence; but wherever the former offence is brought home, we would punish it as severely as the latter. If A puts a purse in Z's bag, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted as a thief, we would deal with A as if he had sworn that he saw Z take a purse. If A conceals in Z's house a paper written in imitation of Z's hand, and purporting to be plan of a treasonable conspiracy, we would deal with A as if he had sworn that he was present at a meeting of conspirators at which Z presided.

"As the ordinary punishment of false evidence, we propose imprisonment for a term of not more than seven years nor less than one year. If the false evidence is given or fabricated with intent to cause a person to be convicted of a grave offence, not capital, we propose that the person who gives or fabricates such evidence may be punished with the punishment of the offence which he has attempted to fix on another. If the false evidence be given or fabricated with the intention of causing death, we propose to punish it in the same manner in which we propose to punish the worst attempts to murder. If such false evidence actually causes death, the person who has given or fabricated it falls under the definition of murder, and is liable to capital punishment. In this last point, the law, as we have framed it, agrees with the old law of England, which, though, in our opinion, just and reasonable, has become obsolete."

* * * * * * *

"We have as yet spoken only of the direct injury produced to honest litigants by false pleading. But this injury appears to us to be only a part, and perhaps not the greatest part, of the evil engendered by the practice. If there be any place where truth ought to be held in peculiar honor; from which falsehood ought to be driven with peculiar severity; in which exaggerations, which elsewhere would be applauded as the innocent sport of the fancy, or pardoned as the natural effect of excited passion, ought to be discouraged, that place is a Court of Justice. We object therefore to the use of legal fictions, even when the meaning of those fictions is generally understood, and we have done our best to exclude them from this Code. But that a person should come before a Court, should tell that Court premeditated and circumstantial lies, for the purpose of preventing or postponing the settlement of a just demand, and that, by so doing, he should incur no punishment whatever, seems to be a state of things to which nothing but habit could reconcile wise and honest men. Public opinion is virtually on the vicious state of the law; men who in any other circumstances would shrink from falsehood, have no scruple about setting up false pleas against just demands. *There is one place, and only one, where deliberate untruths, told with the intent to injure, are not*

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

NUWARAKALAWIYA.

Report.

*considered as discreditable, and that place is a Court of Justice. Thus the authority of the tribunals operates to lower the standard of morality, and to diminish the esteem in which veracity is held, and the very place which ought to be kept sacred from misrepresentation such as would elsewhere be venial, becomes the only place where it is considered an idle scrupulosity to shrink from deliberate falsehood."*

38. I have not the least hesitation in saying, that if false prosecutions, and false evidence in civil and criminal cases, be systematically punished, and the attention of the Magistrates deliberately directed to so doing, the amount of business which now hampers the Courts, and which converts them into arenas for the exhibition of the worst passions of human nature, will be stopped in a manner that will be astounding, and that in an exceedingly short time.

39. But in making this suggestion, I do not lose sight of one inevitable consequence. There are at this present time about twenty Advocates and two hundred Proctors practising at the Ceylon Bar in different parts of the Island. The measures proposed to be adopted will unquestionably and inevitably be the ruin of one-half of them, and will very much diminish the gains of the rest. Now this is a matter that must be looked in the face. It may be said "so let it be;" and yet it will be hard for the judicial officers to carry out, rigorously and unrelentingly, a measure that they know is ruining a whole class with which they are brought into daily contact. Any judicial officer who has tried, even with the limited powers at his command, to put down false cases, will understand what I mean. Business immediately begins to slacken; clients complain that they cannot induce the professional witnesses to come forward; the Proctors discuss the matter—dissatisfaction is general—a combination is formed—men who are known to be keenly jealous of each other, now join in the common cause. The Judge is hurt at perceiving, that where he hoped mutual good-will had been established, he should find what he cannot help regarding as unprovoked antagonism. He has yet to learn that nothing will induce people to forgive or look with kindliness on the man who reduces their gains; and so a breach is made between him and the Proctors, which will be ever widening. If the Magistrate has furthermore succeeded in reducing serious crime, and there are not many post-mortems, he will not only have earned the ill-feeling of the Proctors, but of the Doctors also.

40. Now it requires a good deal of moral courage to carry on this kind of battle single-handed; it can be done, and has been done, and men of some experience ought to expect this kind of thing, but it is not pleasant; and, therefore, I humbly submit that it should not be left to the discretion of the judicial officers to try and punish false cases; but their Returns should shew in how many cases they believe the evidence to have been false, and what they have done to punish offenders.

41. And now, as to that important subject, the proper training of Magistrates.—When first appointed to an outstation Magistracy, I had been called to the Bar; often however did I regret, during the first year of my judicial career, that I had not served some sort of an apprenticeship to an experienced Magistrate. A very few weeks even would, I often felt, have been of inestimable value.

42. The position in which a young Magistrate is placed, is one that is not fair to himself. At the age of twenty-one perhaps (there have been instances formerly when the Magistate was younger), he is sent to a remote station, where there are none at hand to guide him,—many to mislead. The Assistant Agent of the District, probably a man of fourteen years' standing and experience, can communicate with Government only through the Government Agent. Not so however the young Magistrate; he is the head of his own department, and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary, while the Government Agent of the Province, a man in the first class of the Service, is, in his capacity of Fiscal, a ministerial officer of this Magistrate's Court, liable to attachment by him. The Supreme Court may reverse his decisions, but exercises no other control over him whatsoever. If he apply to it for guidance, he will be told, and most truly, that he must decide according to the best of his judgment, and the Supreme Court will hear the case if it come up in appeal, but that it is not one of its functions to give him instructions beforehand. If he apply to the Queen's Advocate, he will receive an answer to much the same effect. It is only by being told when he has done *wrong*, that he learns how to do *right*; and in the meanwhile the suitors suffer, while he buys experience at their expense.

43. It is unquestionably the case, that a young man so placed learns some valuable lessons by hard-bought experience. The same sort of difference may often be seen between a public servant who has at one time been a Magistrate, and one who has not, as there is between a boy who has been at a public school and one that has not. The former has attained an amount of independence of judgment, readiness of action, self-reliance, and willingness to assume responsibility, that is frequently wanting in the other. But these qualities may be attained equally well without that entire absence of any control, which is no doubt very pleasant to the individual, but which is apt, at his time of life, to develop other qualities not so desirable; and especially the idea that he knows a very great deal more than he does know.

44. If I might make a suggestion then, founded on personal experience of a want, I should propose that aspirants to the Magisterial office be attached to the Judges of the principal District Courts, while Writers, and that they should, when sufficiently advanced,

be allowed to take some part in the judicial work, under supervision. Their legal studies could be prosecuted at the same time, in order to qualify them for the usual examination, and they would derive much benefit from hearing good pleading.

45. I would, if permitted, suggest further that, when sufficiently qualified, the Writer be appointed, *and* Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, but Deputy or Assistant Police Magistrate, &c.; and in like manner, that the Judges in the second class of the junior branch be not District Judges, but Assistant District Judges. In short, that there should be but one District Judge, Police Magistrate, and Commissioner of Requests, in each Province; that all the other Courts be his Courts; that he have the power to preside over them in person occasionally, to peruse the proceedings of his deputies, if so disposed; to examine as to their general mode of doing business, the cause of frequent postponements, the state of their offices, &c.;—in fact, to exercise a control more akin to that which a Government Agent exercises over his Assistants. This is not a mere chimera of my own; it is, in its general principle, what is done in India; anything like the utter independence of a young Magistrate in Ceylon would be regarded with astonishment there.

46. Supposing that a young Civilian goes through this regular course of training, and passes a strict legal examination as is now the case, and becomes in due course an Assistant, and then a full District Judge, may I not go another step and assert, that many of the cases which now go in appeal before the Supreme Court, might go up in appeal before him, either sitting alone, or with two or more of his Assistants, and with the Deputy Queen's Advocate in Court to uphold or oppose the decisions of the Minor Court, if need be?

47. Surely, the ordinary appeals from Police Courts, and the money cases from Courts of Requests, might safely be so disposed of. And, surely, more extended original jurisdiction in criminal cases might be entrusted to such a Bench, presided over by the principal District Judge, to the great relief of the Supreme Court and of European jurymen.

48. It might be replied to this, that such a measure would deprive people of the inestimable blessings of trial by jury, the birthright of the British subject, the bulwark of his liberties, &c.

49. Now to this I will reply as briefly as possible, that, admitting (for argument sake only) that trial by jury is now the inestimable boon it was when it came between the Commons and the Judge who in former times was liable to lose his office at the will of the Sovereign, if too independent—admitting also, that since trial by jury has been introduced into Ceylon, it would be highly inexpedient to abolish it entirely—I think it can be shewn that the benefits it has conferred are not so very great, nor its adaptability to the oriental character so manifest, that we should shrink from any alteration in the mode of administering justice on *that* ground alone, and give the institution a place of paramount importance: and that for the following reasons:—

(*a.*) There are not at present more than half-a-dozen places where the Supreme Court can sit, for want of an independent jury. There are several places where it used to sit, and sits no more, for that reason.

(*b.*) The places where a good jury can be procured are those only where it can have "an English jury," as it is called.

(*c.*) If a Singhalese jury is chosen, the Queen's Advocate has to enquire whether it is or is not a "póya" day, before he can bring on a murder case; for a Buddhist jury will not convict a man of murder, if it can be avoided, on any day, and especially not on a "póya" day, which day depends on the state of the moon. The taking of life, or being accessory thereto, is abhorrent to the Buddhist at all times, but especially on such days.

(*d.*) Where a jury of thirteen Europeans and natives sit together (the vote of the majority being sufficient for a conviction), the opinion of the Europeans, even if he be as one to twelve, generally carries the day.

(*e.*) A native jury is not sworn by any oath binding on the conscience of its members; they are simply affirmed.

50. The following are the words of Herbert Spencer, in "Social Statics," on the subject:—

"That justice can be well administered only in proportion as men become just, is a fact too generally overlooked. 'If they had but trial by jury,' says some one moralizing on the Russians; but they cannot have it—it could not exist among them; even if established, it would not work. They lack that substratum of honesty and truthfulness, on which alone it can stand. To be of use, this, like every other institution, *must be born of the popular character*. It is not trial by jury that produces justice, but it is the sentiment of justice that produces trial by jury, as the organ through which it is to act; and the organ will be inert unless the sentiment is there."

51. It has been said, on the highest authority, that such a jury of European planters as Kandy affords is far superior in intelligence to juries in England generally, and such is doubtless the case; but the Singhalese villager, or the Tamil coolie, who stands his trial by such a jury, is in reality no more tried by his peers than an English labourer would be if tried by twelve Dukes; though no doubt the twelve Dukes would be a far more intelligent jury than his peers. It is a burden that falls heavily, not to say unfairly, on the

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

NUWARAKALAVIYA.

Report.

planter, that he should constantly have to act as a juryman, because those in whose interests trial by jury was professedly introduced, are not practically worthy of the trust. I am not, I beg leave to repeat, advocating the abolition of trial by jury, since it has already been introduced into Ceylon; but I am anticipating an objection to a proposal I make, that the power of trying certain cases now tried before a jury be transferred to the District Judge, with or without the aid of two or more Justices of the Peace or Magistrates, and with or without the aid of a few unofficial natives or Europeans, if it be deemed absolutely necessary that an unofficial element should exist. I cannot help thinking, that if a District Judge in the second class of the Service can, as at present, sentence a man to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, £100 fine, and fifty lashes, a District Judge in the senior branch of the Service, with the experience of twenty years probably, trained as it is proposed he should be trained, can be entrusted with the trial of cases of a more serious nature, aided, as before suggested, and subject, if need be, to appeal, as his decisions are at present. It is not more difficult to find out if a man has burnt a house or entered a dwelling at *night*, than it is to find out if he stole an ox, or entered a dwelling by *day*.

52. With the diminution of work that would follow the ready punishment of false cases, and the relief that the Supreme Court would have from minor appeals, and from the trial of some crimes which it now tries, I venture to assume that the Junior Puisne Judge might find time to act as Judicial Commissioner, should Mr. Campbell's suggestion as to such an appointment be carried out; but I do not think it would be becoming in me to do more than hint at any alterations connected with our highest tribunal.

53. Mr. Campbell has touched upon the undue power of clerks; and his having done so shows how clear an insight he has had into the errors of our system.

54. In framing the rules for the Minor Courts in Supreme Courts, it would seem to have been the idea, that what the Registrar was to the Supreme Court, that the Secretary should be to the District Court, and the chief clerk to the Police Court and Court of Requests.

55. Powers are given to the chief clerks in the Minor Courts to fix dates, &c., without any reference whatever to the Magistrate, and the principle seems to be, that the Magistrate should know nothing of the case till it comes before him for trial. But this principle, which pervades the rules, is bad; first, because it gives the clerk a great deal too much power, and secondly, because it fosters in the Magistrate the idea that he has nothing to do with details, and that all these it is for his clerk to see to.

56. So far from its consuming too much time for the Magistrate to attend to these matters himself, it will be found invariably that, as soon as he takes them in hand, business will diminish, for it is on postponements and delay that an unjust suitor relies. A Magistrate should always try to fix no more cases on one day than he can reasonably hope to dispose of, and to be very chary of granting a postponement. I most entirely agree with Mr. Campbell, that clerks of Courts have "undue power," and that great "distress and annoyance" are caused by the issue of summons by the clerks, without reference to the Magistrate, and merely on the application of one party, and without enquiring as to the *prima facie* truth or falsehood of his charge; thus enabling him to bring an innocent man any distance to the Court, and on the day of trial to absent himself, or say he cannot prove his case.

57. Circumstances have induced me here *to take every complaint, no matter what its nature, myself*; to tell the party in what Court to institute his case, to give him the date of trial, and to take care that that date be written for him on a slip of paper, with the number of his case, *in his own language*; and if on the day of trial it is necessary to postpone the case, I see myself that the date he is to re-appear is there and then given him again in writing. As the rules do not permit of my making entries in the calendar myself, I have duplicate calendars of my own, and, as I said before, not only does this prevent all complaints that the clerk of the Court has given one side the date of his case at once, but has kept the other side waiting, &c., &c., &c., but it really facilitates business wonderfully.

58. There is another matter which it has been found highly necessary to look to, and that is, warrants for the apprehension of residents in this District, received from other parts of the Island. On enquiry into these, it is often found that the accused has never been in the place where the crime is alleged to have taken place, but that some enemy of his has instigated a confed rate resident there to charge him with it. The purpose of these persons will have been sufficiently secured, if the accused can be sent in charge of two peons to a remote place. A little enquiry by a local Justice of the Peace will often prevent grievous wrong in such cases.

59. The last suggestion I would deal with in Mr. Campbell's Report, is the appointment of native Magistrates to some of the Minor Courts.

60. That some judicial powers should be given to the highest and most deserving native officers, I have long felt. The judicial functionaries who only see a native Police officer under the most unfavourable circumstances—*i. e.*, in a Court of Law—are apt to judge very harshly of all native headmen. But the Revenue officers, who see them under a different aspect, will, generally, be found to have formed a more correct estimate of their value. Without them, we should simply be unable to carry on the administration of the Island; they collect a great part of the revenue, and their duties are of a highly

responsible nature. I am unwilling to suppose that native gentlemen, many of whom are Deputy Coroners, and who have duties of great importance to perform, are less able to exercise some judicial power than native gentlemen in India.

61. In a communication once made by me to Government, after a visit to India, I made the following remarks:—

"It would not perhaps be deemed out of place here to allude to the comparative advantage of the Indian system of entrusting limited judicial powers to natives; "a village munsiff" has jurisdiction to the extent of five rupees. This penalty would be adequate for a large number of offences. Besides the diminution of labour it would afford Europeans, which consequently would reduce the necessity for an equal number in one place, it would have the important effect of training the natives for offices of responsibility and trust; and the respectability of the office would induce many of the educated to regard it as a prize, who now find no intermediate stage between a subordinate office and the Civil Service."

62. I think that some of the Mudaliyars might, with great advantage, be entrusted with the trial of all cases of (1) maintenance, (2) neglect to pay or to work under the Road Ordinance, (3) reaping crop without notice to the renter, (4) cattle trespass.

63. The relief this would afford to the Magistrates would be immense.

64. To sum up:—

(1.) I do not agree with Mr. Campbell in thinking that the extension of the regular police to the remoter parts of the Island, far removed from direct control, will be beneficial; and I do not think the regular police could be made to influence the rural police for good. On the contrary, there are elements which would be sure to produce discord, instead of harmony. No respectable village headmen would take office under such circumstances. Already it is not so easy to find respectable candidates in some places as it used to be.

(2.) I do not agree with him that "offences are (more) numerous and heinous in the Island" (than in other parts of the East), or that "the Courts of Law *are almost as much a curse in the country as a blessing*," and that they "create and foster as many (offences) as they repress."—*There is a great deal more crime in India that never sees the light, than there is in Ceylon.*

65. But I do agree with him in saying:

(1.) That false charges and false evidence are common to an enormous extent; and I may add, *that false documentary evidence is so common as to destroy in some places the object for which documentary evidence is intended.* I believe myself to be within the mark in saying, that one deed out of ten filed in a Jaffna Court is false.

(2.) That such a state of things can be checked, and ought to be checked, by giving Minor Courts power to punish the false testimony given before them, and also for subduing false documentary evidence.

(3.) That there should be more control over the junior Magistrates and Judges, and more uniformity of procedure; and that the Magistrates should undergo special training.

(4.) That the undue powers of the Court officers should be curtailed, and the indiscriminate issue of process checked.

(5.) That some judicial powers should be given to the principal Sinhalese and Tamil officers of Government, subject of course to review and appeal.

Anurádhapura,
3rd January, 1871.

L. LIESCHING,
District Judge, &c.

---

JUDICIAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KURUNÉGALA, FOR 1870.



I HAVE the honor to transmit the Returns of work done in the various Courts of this station during the past year, viz.:—

1.—Statement of Civil Business in District Court.
2.—Criminal and Civil Business in District Court.
3.—District Court Civil Statistics.
4.—Business in Land Court of Requests.
5.—Land Court of Requests' Statistics.
6.—Business in Money Court of Requests, and Police Court.
7.—Money Court of Requests' Statistics.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

KERMADEC.

Report

*Civil.*

There were instituted during the year, cases..... 467
Pending at the beginning of the year " ..... 521

988

Decided on evidence 146 { land 204 }
Otherwise disposed of 315 { money 257 } ..... 461

Pending at the end of the year...527

Very few of the money cases instituted come to trial. The time of the Court is chiefly occupied in the hearing of land cases, involving intricate questions of pedigree, &c. It is not easy, therefore, to dispose of more than one or two cases a day, especially as the Judge has also to attend to the performance of other duties. Mr. Gillman, writing in February, 1868, I find, makes the same remark in his Judicial Report. He writes thus:—"As noted in former Reports, nearly every case that comes for trial in this Court is an intricate land case, and it is difficult to keep pace with current work and make impression on the arrears."

During the year there have been eleven appeals; and of these, judgments have been either modified or set aside in four, and there are still in appeal two.

*Criminal.*

Never were there so many institutions as there were during the last year. I do not believe there is another District Court in the Island that has so much work in this branch of its department, as the District Court of this station. The number of cases instituted during the year was 110, and there were pending on the 1st January, 1870, 35—total 145. Of these, 95 were decided on evidence, and 25 on pleas of guilty, leaving a small balance of 13 cases at the end of the year.

Cattle-stealing is the most prevalent crime in the District. The number of cases tried under that head during the year, was 95. There were, besides, one assault, eight escape, one robbery, six cutting and wounding, three receiving money to restore stolen cattle, and one coffee-stealing case. There were 130 people found guilty of cattle-stealing, and 118 were acquitted.

The number of cases tried in the Supreme Court here last year (at two Sessions), was very great, as will appear from the following Table:—

| Charge. | No. of Prisoners. | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *First Session.* | | | |
| Stabbing ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Shooting with intent to Murder, and Aggravated Assault ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Assault, Rape, and Robbery ..... | 13 ... | 13 ... | 0 |
| Burglary ..... | 4 ... | 4 ... | 0 |
| Arson ..... | 2 ... | 0 ... | 2 |
| Assault and Manslaughter ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Robbery ..... | 5 ... | 5 ... | 0 |
| Burglary ..... | 8 ... | 8 ... | 0 |
| Do. ..... | 6 ... | 6 ... | 0 |
| Forgery ..... | 3 ... | 0 .. | 3 |
| Robbery ..... | 3 ... | 3 ... | 0 |
| Assault and Manslaughter ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| *Second Session.* | | | |
| Forgery, Conspiracy, and False Personation ..... | 4 ... | 4 ... | 0 |
| Murder ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Theft ..... | 2 ... | 1 ... | 1 |
| Robbery ..... | 3 ... | 3 ... | 0 |
| Arson ..... | 3 ... | 3 ... | 0 |
| Murder ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Highway Robbery..... | 4 ... | 0 ... | 4 |
| Robbery and Arson..... | 4 ... | 4 .. | 0 |
| Theft, and Cutting and Wounding | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Robbery ..... | 5 ... | 5 ... | 0 |
| Cutting and Wounding ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Arson ..... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 0 |
| Robbery ..... | 3 ... | 3 ... | 0 |
| Burglary ..... | 5 ... | 0 ... | 5 |
| Do. ..... | 8 ... | 0 ... | 8 |
| Do. ..... | 7 ... | 6 .. | 1 |

The following Tables shew the working of the Minor Courts during the past year:—

*Court of Requests.—Land.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending on 1st January, 1870 | | 72 |
| Instituted during the year | | 89 |
| | | 161 |
| Decided on evidence | 29 | |
| Otherwise disposed of | 75 | 104 |
| Pending on 1st January, 1871 | | 57 |

*Court of Requests.—Money.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending on 1st January, 1870 | | 301 |
| Instituted during the year | | 1927 |
| | | 2228 |
| Decided on evidence | 310 | |
| Otherwise disposed of | 1429 | 1739 |
| Pending on 1st January, 1871 | | 489 |

*Police Court.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending on 1st January, 1870 | | 522 |
| Instituted during the year | | 2318 |
| | | 2840 |
| Decided on evidence | 464 | |
| Otherwise disposed of | 1828 | 2292 |
| Pending on 1st January, 1871 | | 548 |

Kurunégala, 7th June, 1871.

D. E. DE SARAM,
District Judge, &c.

## APPENDIX.

### 1.

A STATEMENT of Civil Business in the District Court of Kurunégala.

| | Cases pending on the 1st of each month. | On the Roll during the month. Set down before the commencement of each month. | On the Roll during the month. Set down during the month. | Cases on the Trial Roll, decided. On Evidence. For Plaintiff. | On Evidence. Decided. | On Evidence. For Defendant. | Ex-parte. For Plaintiff. | Ex-parte. Struck off through Default of Parties. | By Award or Arbitration. For Plaintiff. | By Award or Arbitration. Decided. | By Award or Arbitration. For Defendant. | On Examination. For Plaintiff. | On Examination. Decided. | On Examination. For Defendant. | Struck off through Default of Parties. | Withdrawn from Trial Roll. | Cases remaining on Roll at end of each month. | Cases instituted during each month. | Cases withdrawn, decided, or otherwise disposed of, without being entered on Trial Roll. | Struck off as dormant (i. e. cases in which no step has been taken for a year). | Cases pending on the last day of each month. | Date of oldest Land case pending. | Date of oldest Money case pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 521 | 91 | 11 | ... | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 84 | 24 | 12 | ... | 520 | | |
| February | 522 | 84 | 8 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 79 | 40 | 7 | ... | 534 | | |
| March | 543 | 79 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 74 | 18 | 12 | ... | 526 | | |
| April | 536 | 74 | 6 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 74 | 10 | ... | 74 | 466 | | |
| May | 466 | 74 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | 70 | 41 | 12 | ... | 476 | | |
| June | 476 | 70 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 12 | 80 | 63 | 8 | ... | 527 | | |
| July | 522 | 80 | 28 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 12 | 95 | 43 | 12 | 12 | 512 | | |
| August | 512 | 95 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 102 | 33 | 7 | ... | 502 | | |
| September | 509 | 102 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 96 | 35 | 12 | ... | 527 | | |
| October | 527 | 96 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 98 | 54 | 12 | ... | 550 | | |
| November | 550 | 98 | 23 | 10 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 96 | 39 | 12 | ... | 569 | | |
| December | 502 | 96 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 4 | 100 | 36 | 10 | 41 | 527 | 4th May, 1865. | 2nd September, 1868. |

2.

CRIMINAL Business in the District Court at Kurunégala.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 35 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January, 1870, and 31st December, 1870 | 110 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 97 |
| Do. | decided on plea of guilty, or struck off | 35 |
| Do. | pending on 1st January, 1871 | 13 |

CIVIL Business in the District Court at Kurunégala.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 521 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January, 1870, and 31st December, 1870 | 467 |
| Do. | decided on evidence or argument | 146 |
| Do. | otherwise disposed of | 315 |
| Do. | pending on 1st January, 1871 (active) | 527 |

3.

RETURN shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of in the District Court at Kurunégala, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | | | | | | | Land. | Money. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. disposed of which had been on the roll less than 3 months | | | | | | | | 15 | 100 | 115 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 months and less than | 6 | months | | | 20 | 59 | 79 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 6 | do. | do. | 9 | do. | 27 | 28 | 55 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 9 | do. | do. | 12 | do. | 51 | 11 | 62 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 12 | do. | do. | 18 | do. | 15 | 32 | 47 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 18 | do. | do. | 2 | years | 44 | 21 | 65 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 2 | years | do. | 3 | do. | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. | 5 | do. | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 5 | do. | do. | 10 | do. | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | Total disposed of | 204 | 257 | 461 |

Average duration of Suits disposed of — 1 year and 3 months.

4.

BUSINESS in the Land Court of Requests at Kurunégala during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 72 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 89 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 29 |
| Do. | decided on admission, or dismissed, or withdrawn | 75 |
| Do. | pending on 31st December, 1870 | 57 |

5.

RETURN shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of in the Land Court of Requests of Kurunégala, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. disposed of which had been on the roll less than 3 months | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 months and less than | 6 | months | | | 29 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 6 | do. | do. | 9 | do. | 16 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 9 | do. | do. | 12 | do. | 10 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 12 | do. | do. | 18 | do. | 20 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 18 | do. | do. | 2 | years | 6 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 2 | years | do. | 3 | do. | 1 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | 1 |
| | | | | | | | Total disposed of | 104 |

**Average duration of Suits disposed of — 10 months and 14 days.**

6.

Business in the Money Court of Requests at Kurunégala during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st of January, 1870 | 301 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 1,927 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 310 |
| Do. | decided on admission, or dismissed, or withdrawn | 1,429 |
| Do. | pending on 31st December, 1870 | 489 |

Business in the Police Court at Kurunégala during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st of January, 1870 | 522 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 2,318 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 464 |
| Do. | dismissed | 1,828 |
| Do. | pending on 31st December, 1870 (active and dormant) | 548 |
| Do. | preliminary investigation as Justice of the Peace | 96 |
| Do. | as Coroner | 18 |

7.

Return shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of in the Money Court of Requests at Kurunégala, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. disposed of which had been on the roll less than 3 months | | | | | | | | 1,535 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 | months | and less than | 6 | months | 185 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 6 | do. | do. | 9 | do. | 13 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 9 | do. | do. | 12 | do. | 3 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 12 | do. | do. | 18 | do. | 1 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 18 | do. | do. | 2 | years | 2 |
| | | | | | Total disposed of | | | 1,739 |

Average duration of Suits disposed of — 3 months.

D. E. DE SARAM,
District Judge, &c.



JUDICIAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MULLAITTÍVU, FOR 1870.

THE institution of civil suits appears to have increased during the past twelve months; the number entered being twenty in 1870, against twelve in 1869.

On the 1st January, 1870, only fifteen cases appear to have been pending. The Returns were, I find, incorrectly rendered last year, the Secretary having carried forward twenty-three cases, whereas I find, on examination, that only fifteen really remained. Thirteen cases have been disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of twenty-two pending, of which ten are active and twelve are dormant. Two of the "dormant" cases should have been struck off by the Secretary long ago, and will be so treated this month, so that the real balance of cases pending is *twenty*.

One criminal case, by a renter against a cultivator, under Ordinance 14 of 1840, was instituted, but was withdrawn on amicable settlement.

*Court of Requests.*

Cases pending from 1869 were 35; cases instituted during 1870, 195;—total 230. Of these, 51 were dismissed, withdrawn, or decided on admission or by default, leaving 56 to be carried forward to 1871. Cases instituted were 13, and cases decided 14, more than in 1869.

*Police Court.*

Cases instituted, 306; cases decided, 301; on evidence, 51.

*Justice of the Peace Cases.*

Forty-nine in number, of which only four were referred by me to the Deputy Queen's Advocate. Of these, three were dismissed, the Deputy Queen's Advocate taking the same view of the cases as myself. The fourth, in which I had been requested by the Registrar-General of Births, &c., to take proceedings as Justice of the Peace, resulted in a conviction at the first Session of the Supreme Court in 1871; and the accused was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

MULLAITTIVU.

Report.

*Coroner.*

Only five inquests were held during 1870. Verdicts:—(1) Accidentally drowned, (2) Natural causes, (3) Natural causes, (4) Natural causes, (5) This is the only one calling for remark. The verdict of the jury—the foreman of which was the oldest and most intelligent Mutaliyár in the district—was, that deceased died from the scratch of a venomous lizard, called "Aranai." I myself held the inquest, and I could find no other cause for the woman's death; but that any species of lizard is poisonous, is, I think, an opinion not held by any naturalist. A suggestion has since been made to me, that the woman died from fright. The evidence was most circumstantial; but no mark of any scratch was visible.

I would beg to invite attention to the following passage in my Annual Report for 1869:—

"I have requested that Tamil translations of Ordinance 11 of 1868 should be sent to me for distribution amongst my Deputies; but I have not yet been favoured with any copies. I have found some instances of ignorance on their part of the provisions of the Ordinance, which I pointed out to them; and I think it would be well if they were supplied with copies of the Ordinance in their own language."

R. MASSIE,
Acting District Judge, &c.

February 11th, 1871.

## APPENDIX.

Appendix.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS in the Mullaittivu District Court, during the year ending 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st of January, 1870 | 0 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 1 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 0 |
| Do. | decided on plea of guilty, or struck off | 1 |
| Do. | pending on 31st December, 1870 | 0 |

CIVIL BUSINESS in the Mullaittivu District Court, during the year ending 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 15 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 20 |
| Do. | decided on evidence or argument | 5 |
| Do. | otherwise disposed of | 8 |
| Do. | pending on 31st December, 1870 { Active 10 / Dormant 12 } | |

BUSINESS in the Court of Requests, Mullaittivu, during the year ending 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 31st December, 1870 | 35 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 193 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 21 |
| Do. | decided on admission, or disallowed, or withdrawn | 123 |
| Do. | pending on the 31st December, 1870 | 86 |

BUSINESS in the Police Court, Mullaittivu, during the year ending 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 23 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 306 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 51 |
| Do. | dismissed | 250 |
| Do. | pending on the 31st December, 1870 | 28 |
| Do. | preliminary investigation as Justice of the Peace | 49 |
| Do. | as Coroner | 5 |

R. MASSIE,
Acting District Judge, &c.

## Judicial Report of the District Judge, Chilaw, for 1870.

JUDICIAL.
DISTRICT COURTS.
Chilaw.
Report.

In forwarding this Report for 1870, I have but a few observations to make on the Criminal Statistics of this District. Considering the alarming progress which crime is now making in some parts of the Island, it is gratifying to report that, for some years past, it has been steadily decreasing in this District. The Returns forwarded by me to the Inspector-General of Police will be found to contrast very favourably with those from other districts; and I think I may venture to assert that, at the present moment, none enjoy greater freedom from crime and criminals than the District of Chilaw.

Murder and other deeds of violence were, at one time, very rife in the southern division of Chilaw, and there was some agency at work there, breeding crime, which it was impossible to discover. Happily, however, the "exciting cause" (whatever it was) has ceased to exist; and, during the year, there was not a single case either of murder or manslaughter.

At the two Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, held at Chilaw, during the year, eight cases were tried, viz: two burglaries, one robbery, two thefts, two assaults, and one perjury; and in all of them except one, the prisoners were convicted.

Five criminal cases were tried during the year before the District Court, and nearly all of them were charges of *cattle-stealing*.

Cattle-stealing is here what it is throughout the Island—the prevailing offence. Indeed it has almost become an *institution* of the country; and it is my firm belief, that it can never be effectually put down unless the most rigorous measures are adopted, and the unpaid, and therefore corrupt and unprincipled, headmen of the villages are superseded by a body of well-paid detective officers, specially selected for the purpose.

The two principal causes which contribute to the increase of cattle-stealing, are (1.) the facilities afforded to cattle-stealers by cattle not being, as a general rule, penned during the night, but allowed to graze loose and roam at large; (2.) the difficulty of proving a charge of cattle-stealing.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the charge itself is true and *bonâ fide*, but the *evidence* brought forward to substantiate it, is *false*. The bullock is stolen during the night, and until the loss is discovered next morning, no one knows anything about the theft. Suspicion points to the well-known cattle-stealers in the village; and, on this suspicion, the owner proceeds to build a superstructure, by getting up false evidence to prove that A. led, and B. drove the cattle, followed by C., who carried a gun on his shoulders! Of course, such a connected story will not be believed in a Court of Justice; and, when the test of cross-examination is applied to it, the case breaks down, and the accused parties escape with impunity.

The cases instituted in the Police Court during the year were numerous, but nearly three-fourths of them had little or no foundation in fact. Most of these cases were traceable to old family feuds and disputes about lands. Gambling has never been very prevalent in this District; but a few cases were tried during the year, and the offenders, especially the keepers of the gambling-houses, were severely punished.

FRED. JAYETILEKE,
District Judge, &c.

## Judicial Report of the District Judge, Kégalla, for 1870.

Kégalla.
Report.

### District Court.—*Civil Jurisdiction.*

1. The number of civil cases instituted in the District Court in 1870, amounted to 367. The number in 1869 was 341, and that in the preceding year, 365. The total number of cases instituted in the District Court for the last four years, that is from its re-establishment in 1867 up to the end of last year, amounted to 1,666. The average for each of the four years was about 417.

2. The number of cases decided in 1870 was 475. Of these, 118 were decided after being entered on the trial roll, and 357 without being so entered. Out of this last number, 184 are dormant cases that were struck off. To 367 cases instituted during the year, 475 were disposed of. The total number of cases decided during the last four years was 1,273.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Kaipara.

Report.

The Table inserted below shews the number of cases instituted and decided in 1868, 1869, and 1870.

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Instituted ... ... ... ... | 265 | 341 | 367 |
| Decided on the trial roll ... ... ... | 136 | 132 | 118 |
| Decided without being entered on the trial roll | 160 | 158 | 357 |
| Total decided ... ... | 296 | 298 | 475 |

3. The number of cases pending on the 31st December last was 394; the number at the end of the preceding year was 501. Out of the 394, only 27 cases were on the trial roll, which then extended to the 8th February. The average monthly balance of cases on the trial roll last year was 53. Of the cases now pending on the trial roll, there is only one case that has been entered in it before the 31st March last; the others are all cases entered in and after April.

4. Nearly four-fifths of the contested cases in the District Court during the year were determined in favour of the plaintiffs; and, taking all the cases decided in 1870, nearly eighty per cent. were in favour of plaintiffs.

5. As to the duration of the suits decided in the course of last year, 155 cases, both on and off the trial roll, were disposed of in less than six months, and 197 in less than nine months. The average for the cases decided on evidence, or after being entered in the trial roll, was twelve months.

6. The aggregate value of the property in dispute in the cases instituted in the District Court during the year, amounted to £11,113; the value in the money cases having been £7,369, and in the land cases £3,744.

7. *Appeals.*—There were in all ten appeals taken in 1870 from final judgments of the District Court. Of this number, the judgments in eight have been affirmed, and two cases were sent back for further evidence.

8. *Testamentary cases.*—There were, in the course of the year, one application for probate, and two for letters of administration. Of the latter, two cases were contested during the year.

### District Court.—*Criminal.*

9. There were 26 criminal cases committed for trial before the District Court, in 1870; of which number, 24 were decided during that year, and the two cases that remained during the first quarter of the present year.

10. There were in all 63 persons committed for trial in the 26 cases, of whom 38 were convicted, and 25 acquitted.

11. The following Table shews that the larger number consisted of cattle-stealing cases. Out of 23 persons who were tried for that offence, 20 were convicted. In 1869, 17 out of 20 persons tried for the same offence were convicted.

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cutting and Wounding ... ... | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault ... ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cattle-stealing ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | 42 |
| Goat-stealing ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Theft ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Escape ... ... ... ... | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Assault and False Imprisonment ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Malicious Injury ... ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Corruptly demanding and extorting Money | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Possessing counterfeit Coin ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

12. There were three other cases of theft tried, in which five persons were convicted, and six cases of cutting and wounding, and of aggravated assault, where, out of fourteen persons charged, nine were convicted, and five acquitted.

### Court of Requests and Police Court.

13. The number of cases of all kinds instituted in the Court of Requests in 1870, was 864. The number in 1869 amounted to 933. The decisions in this Court were 897 last year.

14. In the Police Court, the institutions last year amounted to 1,465, and in 1869 to 1,642. The number of cases decided last year was 1,529.

15. In both the Courts, the decisions exceeded the number of institutions during the year.

16. The work done in the Minor Courts yearly, taking the average of the last three years, was:

*In the Court of Requests.*

| | |
|---|---|
| On evidence ..... | 148 cases |
| Otherwise disposed of..... ... ..... | 845 " |
| | 993 cases |

*In the Police Court.*

| | |
|---|---|
| On evidence | 241 cases |
| Otherwise disposed of | 1568 " |
| | 1809 cases |

The average number of institutions for each of the three years was,

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Court of Requests | 917 |
| And in the Police Court | 1622 |

17. The following Tables give the figures for the last two years in full:—

| *Court of Requests.* | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending on 1st January | 214 | 157 |
| Instituted | 933 | 864 |
| Decided on evidence | 165 | 121 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 825 | 776 |
| Remaining | 157 | 124 |

| *Police Court.* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending on 1st January | 276 | 320 |
| Instituted | 1642 | 1465 |
| Decided on evidence | 133 | 288 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 1465 | 1241 |
| Remaining | 320 | 256 |

18. The average duration of the suits decided in the Court of Requests during the year, was four months and one day. Out of 897 cases disposed of during the year, 645 were decided in less than three months.

19. *Land cases.*—Besides those instituted in the District Court, there were 40 land cases instituted last year in the Court of Requests. The value of the property in dispute in the latter amounted to £195. 18*s*. 6*d*.

20. There were, in the course of the year, about 3,200 persons charged before the Police Court with having committed various offences; of these only 232 were convicted.

21. The fines imposed in the Police Court last year amounted to £320. 1*s*. 6*d*.; in 1869 they were £223. 19*s*. 6*d*.

*Crime.*

22. The amount of serious crime in the District may be pretty accurately estimated from the number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

23. Excluding one case that was transferred to the District Court for trial, there were in all fourteen cases tried before the Supreme Court during the year.

24. In four of these the accused were committed for manslaughter, in three for cutting and wounding, and in three for aggravated assault.

25. There were, further, two cases of robbery, one of burglary, and one case of uttering a forged document.

26. In three of the cases of manslaughter, death was caused from the effects of blows, inflicted with a stake in one instance, and with a club in the other two. In the worst case of the three, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour for eight years.

27. The fourth case of manslaughter was one in which death resulted from serious injuries caused by a vicious buffaloe, in the presence, and through the gross carelessness, of its owner, who, it was shewn, was not very well disposed towards the deceased. The owner of the animal was convicted, and fined in the sum of Fifteen Pounds.

28. In the fourteen cases that went before the Supreme Court in 1870, eighteen persons were committed for trial, of whom fifteen were convicted.

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Arson | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Cutting and Wounding | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Robbery | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Possessing False Coin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malicious Injury to Property | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle-stealing | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Theft | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttering a forged Document | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

29. The Statement above shews all the cases from the District tried before the Supreme Court during the last four years.

HENRY DE SARAM,
District Judge, &c.

June 30th, 1871.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Negombo.

Report.

## Judicial Report of the District Judge, Negombo, for 1870.

I have the honor to annex Judicial Returns of the Negombo District for the year 1870, together with a Statement giving the average institutions and decisions since the year 1866, when extended jurisdiction was given to the several Courts.

### *District Court, (Civil.)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on first day of the year ... ... | 632 | | |
| Do. instituted during the year ... ... | 561 | | |
| | | 1193 | |
| Decisions on merits ... ... ... | 147 | | |
| Otherwise decided ... ... ... | 454 | | |
| | | 601 | |
| Number of cases pending on the 31st December, 1870 ... | | 592 | |
| Average number of institutions for three preceding years ... | | 623 | |
| Average number of cases decided on merits for three previous years | | 95 | |

### *District Court, (Criminal.)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on first day of the year ... ... | 1 | | |
| Do. instituted during the year ... ... | 22 | | |
| | | 23 | |
| Do. decided on evidence ... ... | 21 | | |
| Do. do. on plea of guilty ... ... | 1 | | |
| | | 22 | |
| Do. pending on 31st December, 1870... ... | | 1 | |
| Average institutions for three preceding years ... ... | | 17 | |
| Average decided in three preceding years on evidence ... | | 9 | |

### *Court of Requests.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on 1st January, 1870 ... ... | 596 | | |
| Do. instituted during the year ... ... | 1712 | | |
| | | 2308 | |
| Do. decided on evidence ... ... | 765 | | |
| Do. otherwise disposed of ... ... | 1628 | | |
| | | 1893 | |
| Do. pending on 31st December, 1870 ... | | 415 | |
| Average institutions for three preceding years ... ... | | 1945 | |
| Average decided on evidence for three preceding years ... | | 217 | |

### *Police Court.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on 1st January, 1870 ... ... | 493 | | |
| Do. instituted during the year .. ... | 2679 | | |
| | | 3172 | |
| Do. decided on evidence (plea not guilty) ... | 368 | | |
| Do. decided on plea of guilty ... ... | 52 | | |
| Do. otherwise disposed of ... ... | 2435 | | |
| | | 2855 | |
| Do. pending on 31st December, 1870 ... | | 317 | |
| Average institutions for three preceding years ... ... | | 2953 | |
| Average decided on evidence (three years, plea not guilty) ... | | 413 | |
| Average decided on plea of guilty for previous three years ... | | 125 | |

### *Justice of the Peace.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Justice of the Peace cases pending on 1st January, 1870 | 297 | | |
| Number of Criminal affidavits preferred during the year ... | 502 | | |
| | | 799 | |
| Dismissed by Justice of the Peace after preliminary enquiry .. | 103 | | |
| Struck off for non-appearance or otherwise ... ... | 606 | | |
| Committed for trial before Supreme Court ... 12 | 34 | | |
| Do. do. District Court ... 22 | | | |
| | | 743 | |
| Number of cases pending on 31st December, 1870 ... | | 56 | |

### *Coroner.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inquests held during the year { by Coroner 7 / by Deputy Coroners 43 } | ... | 50 | |
| Number of applications to register past births { entertained 2654 / rejected 59 } | ... | 2713 | |

The heading "otherwise decided" includes a number of cases struck off, no steps having been taken for a year and a day.

Of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court, three were for murder, one for manslaughter, four for highway robbery, one for theft, two for aggravated assault, and one for burglary. The number of accused persons included in the above was thirty-seven.

Of cases committed for trial before the District Court, one was for an attempt to commit burglary, thirteen were for cattle-stealing, seven for aggravated assault, and one for escape. Of the twenty-two cases tried in the District Court, the accused, numbering forty individuals, were convicted in fifteen, and in seven the accused were acquitted. In nearly all the cases of cattle-stealing inquired into, the animals had at once been slaughtered, occasionally on the very grounds of the owner, and the flesh divided and carried away before its loss had even been suspected. Nor were these acts of daring confined to the outlying portions of the District. In June last, a bullock was stolen in the town of Negombo, conveyed to the canal, and slaughtered in the water beneath one of the principal bridges of the town. A party of fishermen on their way to the lake surprised the thieves, two of whom were secured, and have since been convicted; the rest effected their escape.

Of the cases disposed of in the Police Court, the majority, as will be seen on reference to the Returns, never went to trial. The probable explanation is, that many of them were false, and were abandoned at the last moment for fear of the consequences. Numbers *on bond fide* cases, especially of theft, are however daily compounded; and it is this hope of a compromise, when matters have come to a crisis, which is the cause of most of the thefts in the Island. A complainant is often only too glad to resort to it, in order to get back his own, or even a portion thereof. Magistrates may refuse to permit such compromises; Queen's Advocates may insist that the cases go to trial: but the result is invariably the same,—the case breaks down, and the old adage, "You may take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink," verified.

So much has been written on the subject, with result so futile, that I should hesitate to swell the number of public officers who, from year to year, have unsuccessfully urged the imposition of costs in Police Court cases as a check on frivolous prosecutions, but for the fact that, when in 1859, Mr. Byerly Thomson, the then Queen's Advocate, propounded the scheme, and Government invited the opinion of the several Police Magistrates, I was one of those who strongly opposed it. Subsequent experience has however satisfied me that the views I then expressed were erroneous, and I cannot too emphatically now record a vote in its favour. If there be, in the opinion of the Executive, grounds for not imposing this tax on criminal justice, I trust some modification of the law as it at present stands will be made. Under the existing law, a Justice of the Peace has no power *summarily* to punish an individual who prefers a vexatious and frivolous charge before him; as a consequence, many Justice of the Peace charges are brought, which the complainant dare not take into the Police Court. Again, a Police Magistrate, although morally satisfied by contradictions in the evidence—by their unsatisfactory demeanour in the box—and even by direct testimony—that all the witnesses in a case have been guilty of prevarication; and though he may legally punish the complainant for preferring a false and frivolous charge, yet, unless a witness has been indiscreet enough to *contradict himself*, he may prevaricate with impunity. (See decision of Supreme Court quoted in the Appendix.) Now, taking into consideration the large responsibility already vested in a Police Magistrate—that his decision may effect a man's prospects for life, that he may even condemn him to the lash—it seems indeed straining at a gnat, &c., to prohibit him from inflicting summary punishment on the villain who attempts to mislead the Court.

Another suggestion I offer is in connection with that often justly abused, but withal useful, class of hangers-on about the Courts, the petition-drawers. Doubtless there are black sheep among them; but, as a body, they are productive of good, notably in bringing to the knowledge of the Judge abuses in his own Court, information which probably would never reach him otherwise. They also relieve the Court officers of much of their work. Speaking of my own Court, for instance, I can confidently assert, that the clerk would not get through a third of the business, did not suitors get their Police Court and Justice of the Peace plaints prepared outside.

I would therefore recommend that petition-drawers be compelled to take out an annual certificate from the Court, the sole qualification being good moral conduct, and a competent knowledge of English composition, with a fair handwriting. A uniform scale of charges, with power to the Judge to disallow these (where necessary), would also be desirable. At present, an ill-written, unintelligible affidavit, which has cost the complainant a shilling, is handed up to the Bench; the Judge informs the complainant he has wasted his money, and recommends him to apply for a refund. But can he compel it? No. I need hardly add, as an essential to the success of the foregoing scheme, that no documents save those written by the parties themselves, or their counsel, or by a licensed petition-drawer, should be received into any Court.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

NEGOMBO.

Report.

*Coroner.*

The number of inquests held by the Coroner during the year, was seven; the number of miles travelled 129; and the amount drawn as travelling allowance, @ 15s. per diem, six pounds. This gives an average of about 11*d.* a mile, including tolls—a rate totally inadequate.

I trust, as the question of travelling allowances is now under consideration, steps will be taken for allowing to Coroners, as is already done in the case of their Deputies, mileage, instead of a fixed daily rate; the time of these officers is often too valuable to permit them to linger on their way, while, to hurry, entails direct pecuniary loss. Recently, the Coroner having some urgent public business to transact at his station, travelled thirty-four miles in one day, besides holding the inquest, for which he drew, as travelling allowance, a sum of fifteen shillings!

A similar change from insufficient daily rates to mileage, ought to be made in favour of Justices of the Peace. Once impress on the inhabitants of a district that their Justice of the Peace is a locomotive; that on the first intimation of the commission of any serious crime, he is off to the spot, ready to make prompt local enquiry; and an amount of good is done in checking crime, which it is difficult to over-rate. But to enable him to do this, he should at least be secured from pecuniary loss.

*Notaries.*

The number of Notaries practising in the District is nineteen, and any augmentation thereof is undesirable. I took occasion to point out recently to the Government Agent (who has the nomination of these officers), that the effect of a redundancy of Notaries in any district is to facilitate the execution of fraudulent deeds—as witness, for instance, the Batticaloa District.

As far as the experience of eleven months qualifies me to speak, forged deeds are not so common in this District as in many others, and, under the registration scheme, must become more rare each year.

To the inhabitants of that portion of the District of Chilaw in 1866 transferred to Negombo, is the credit due for a species of rascality which I only furnish in detail, because it is still persistently practised. A being anxious to possess himself of an adjoining property belonging to his neighbour B, as a preliminary step, goes before a Notary Public, and, with all due formalities, executes a lease for the land in favour of an accomplice. Not unfrequently, this process is repeated at the expiration of the term of this so-called lease, possibly before a fresh Notary and fresh attesting witnesses. Years elapse, when unconscious B finds himself involved in the toils of a law-suit, brought by A to eject him from the land. A produces the leases, and the Notaries before whom they were executed; the deeds are proved to be genuine, and unless B can produce satisfactory evidence of possession, sufficient to rebut that already adduced by A, he becomes a victim to the conspiracy. Venial—as compared with the foregoing—is the conduct of another class of speculators in law-suits,—men who have taken long leases of cocoanut gardens, which the fall in the price of oil, consequent on the present European war, have rendered unremunerative. Here, too, the aid of a friend is invoked; the latter, on a pretended claim, ousts the lessee, who forthwith puts the lessor into Court, who often is only too glad to cancel the lease as the price of a compromise.

*Rural Police.*

There are three Police Stations in the District, and though I have no connection with the force, my position as Magistrate brings me into frequent contact with them, which entitles me to speak with some authority as to the general efficiency of the Rural Police. I am happy to be able to report favourably of them, and to assert that the station of Minuwangoda, so far from being the sink of iniquity described by an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, is a most orderly, well-regulated town. From the Sergeant, and Constables under him, I have received most valuable assistance in bringing to trial the offenders in two murders committed, not in the vicinity of the station, but at distances which would have exempted them from the charge of lukewarmness, had they been less zealous.

In 1869 an inefficient—not to say corrupt—Serjeant of Police, it is true, did permit gambling in the house of the Village Headman, which culminated in a murder; but this state of affairs has long since ceased to exist; and to make it the ground of a sweeping charge against the Police is manifestly unjust. Nor is it correct to assert that both Natives and Europeans are opposed to the establishment of local Police. At present there is before the Inspector-General a letter addressed to me by the Superintendent of Diklanda Estate, expressing his anxiety, and that of the inhabitants, for the establishment of a Police station in the neighbourhood; assigning, as a reason, the lawless condition of the place, and the inefficiency of the local Headmen.

In making these remarks, I hope I may not be understood as giving an unqualified expression of opinion in favour of the establishment of a universal Police Force, to the

exclusion of the system of Village Headmen. As far as my experience goes, the Police answer admirably where the petty officer in charge is himself under the direct or indirect supervision of a Magistrate, or officer of equal grade; but, in remote districts, the man who has a proprietary interest in the soil, and the position to maintain which a warrant as Peace Officer confers, is, for the present at any rate, the more reliable instrument of the two.

*Negombo Jail.*

In consequence, I believe, of representations by the Inspector-General of Prisons, instructions have issued to the Fiscal for the transfer to Colombo of all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for longer periods than fourteen days. This I conceive to be a mistake. The effect virtually has been to induce me to punish by fine numerous defendants convicted in the Police Court, whose case would best have been met by a month's imprisonment in the *Negombo Jail*, but hardly warranted the rigorous discipline of Welikada or Hulfsdorp.

As a simple lock-up for Police Court prisoners, the present jail answers every purpose. Arrangements should however be made for victualling the prisoners by contract, instead of carrying on the cooking on the premises.

*Fiscal's Department.*

If I touch but briefly on the unsatisfactory working of the Fiscal's Department, it is because satisfied that the fault lies in the system, rather than on the individual. What has a process server to look forward to at the close of a long and arduous public service? Possibly a charitable allowance, if he enlists the sympathy of the Government Agent. Yet he is expected to render honest and faithful service, amidst great temptation, on the wages of a cooly. Can it then be matter of surprise that he accepts bribes, and makes false returns? But give him, in addition to his twenty shillings a month, a commission, however small, on each *process he serves* (the schedule stamp would cover this), and one excuse for dishonesty is at any rate removed. If any danger exists of false returns of service for the sake of the fee, let the attendance in Court, in obedience to the summons or subpœna of the party named therein, be the test.

In conclusion, I would draw attention, when Judicial Returns are scrutinized, to the undue stress laid on the amount of work done in the District Court. The Queen's Advocate, in his Judicial Report for 1869, gives, in the first page, a tabular statement of decisions—on their merits—in the several District Courts in the Island; and disposes of Courts of Requests in a few lines. Now, as a matter of fact, Court of Requests cases, especially where title to land is involved, are often as complicated, and take fully as long in the hearing, as some of the heaviest District Court cases; while it cannot be denied, that to the poor man, whose little all is involved, the issue is infinitely more momentous than to his rich neighbour, one only of whose numerous properties is, possibly, the subject of a District Court suit. Again, until recently, a very obscure corner in the Criminal Returns was allotted to work done by the Justice of the Peace; no distinction, as I pointed out to the Queen's Advocate, being drawn between a simple affidavit and an enquiry lasting over two days.

In gauging therefore the business done in any particular Court, the *aggregate*, and not the work done in any particular branch, should, I submit, be the test.

C. LIESCHING,
Acting District Judge, &c.

Negombo, 4th February, 1871.

## APPENDIX.

Appendix.

The following is the decision of the Supreme Court in Negombo Police Court No. 21,589:—

"The proceedings in this case having been read, it is considered and adjudged, that the judgment of the Police Court of Negombo on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1870, be affirmed, as to the sentence on the complainant, but set aside in regard to the fine imposed on the witnesses.

"There was no such prevarication in their evidence as to constitute a contempt.

"See judgment of Supreme Court in Gampola P. C. 16,758, November 20th, 1866, L. M. No. 15, p. 85. The decision in the above case applies equally to Court of Requests cases.

"Witness the Honorable Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy, Knight, Chief Justice, at Colombo, the Fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy, and of Our Reign the Thirty-fourth."

The facts are briefly these.—Complainant having a grudge against defendant, owing to a disputed right of way, charged her in the Police Court with indecent exposure of person, in breach of clause 4 of the Vagrant Ordinance. No two witnesses agreed as to the nature of the indecent exposure, or even the locality where it took place. The Court found the charge false, frivolous, and vexatious, and fined both complainant and his witnesses.

C. LIESCHING.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

RATNAPURA.

Report.

## JUDICIAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, RATNAPURA, FOR 1870.

In forwarding the Judicial Statistics for last year, I have the honor to state, that having been in this District for part only of that year, I do not feel that I have sufficient experience of the District to speak confidently about it, or to make a full report.

There appears to be but a small amount of work done in 1870. This is owing to the Kraal in honor of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, in the early part of the year, and other causes which led to the absence of either the District Judge or the Assistant Agent frequently from this station, so that there was often only one officer to do the work of both.

*Civil business.*—In the District Court alone, the business is reduced, and more cases have been decided on evidence than in 1869. Many of the Court of Requests' cases are simply money cases that are settled without a contest on the day of trial.

*Criminal business.*—I have endeavoured to put down false cases since my arrival at this station, but the result of my exertions only appears in the present year.

In all cases where parties came before me to make affidavits, I made a careful inquiry before allowing process of Court to issue; and the consequence was, that there were very few warrants issued, and little hardship caused to any one, beyond what was unavoidable.

I do not think there is much cattle-stealing in this District, nor much crime of a serious nature, and I may observe that the people of the town of Ratnapura give the Magistrate very little trouble indeed.

It is almost impossible in this District to trace cases of murder successfully. Several murders have lately occurred, in none of which have the guilty parties been convicted, or even put upon their trial.

This arises, I think, principally from two causes:—(1.) The headmen do not properly exert themselves; (2.) The people are most unwilling to go to Colombo, to give evidence. They deny all knowledge of the matter in many cases, or else cunningly tell a little only of what they know, in order to avoid the trouble and expense of going to Colombo.

These are, I think, the principal causes of the failure of Justice in this District in serious cases, a state of affairs which is much to be regretted.

I have frequently fined parties for instituting false cases in the Police Court, and in no case did any of the parties so fined appeal to the Supreme Court; but latterly, as so much time is taken up in investigating such cases, and as after all the penalty is such a trifle, viz: a fine of one pound, that, excepting in very clear cases, and cases where innocent parties have been exposed to much hardship, I have seldom inflicted a fine on complainants.

R. REID,
Acting District Judge, &c.

District Court,
Ratnapura, 2nd June, 1871.

Appendix.

## APPENDIX.

RETURN shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| Name of Court. | No. of Cases disposed of, which had been on the roll less than 3 months. | Do. 3 months and less than 6 months. | Do. 6 and 9 months. | Do. 9 and 12 months. | Do. 12 and 18 months. | Do. 18 months and 2 years. | Do. 2 and 3 years. | Do. 3 and 4 years. | Do. 4 and 5 years. | Do. 5 and 10 years. | Total disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District Court.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 40 |
| Money | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 66 |
| *Court of Requests.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Money | 26 | 62 | 27 | 14 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 134 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 147 |

BUSINESS in the Court of Requests, Ratnapura, during the year ended 31st December, 1870, shewing also the result in the year 1869.

| | | 1869. | | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on the 1st January, 1870 | | 144 | ..... | 201 |
| Do. | instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 624 | ..... | 664 |
| Do. | decided on evidence or argument | 29 | ..... | 45 |
| Do. | otherwise disposed of | 508 | ..... | 552 |
| Do. | pending on the 31st December, 1870 | 201 | ..... | 268 |

CRIMINAL BUSINESS of the District Court of Ratnapura, during the year ended 31st December, 1870, shewing also the result in the year 1869.

| | 1869. | | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| Do. instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 9 | ..... | 16 |
| Do. decided on evidence | 7 | ..... | 11 |
| Do. decided on plea of guilty, or struck off | 2 | ..... | 5 |
| Do. pending on the 31st December, 1870 | 9 | ..... | 9 |

BUSINESS in the Police Court of Ratnapura, during the year ended 31st December, 1870, shewing also the result in the year 1869.

| | | 1869. | | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on the 1st January, 1870 | | 150 | ..... | 170 |
| Do. instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | | 1,450 | ..... | 1,287 |
| Do. decided on evidence | convicted on plea of guilty | 14 | ..... | 28 |
| | do. do. not guilty | 69 | ..... | 82 |
| | Acquittals | 124 | ..... | 104 |
| Do. dismissed | | 1,153 | ..... | 944 |
| Do. pending on the 31st December, 1870 | | 170 | ..... | 299 |
| Do. preliminary investigation as Justice of the Peace | | 214 | ..... | 201 |
| Do. as Coroner | | 1 | ..... | 1 |

CIVIL BUSINESS in the District Court of Ratnapura, during the year ended 31st December, 1870, shewing also the result in the year 1869.

| | 1869. | | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 246 | ..... | 196 |
| Do. instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 210 | ..... | 189 |
| Do. decided on evidence or argument | 58 | ..... | 66 |
| Do. otherwise disposed of | 222 | ..... | 218 |
| Do. pending on the 31st December, 1870 | 196 | ..... | 101 |

R. REID,
Acting District Judge, &c.

## JUDICIAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANGALLA, FOR 1870.



IT is with much gratification that I have to report a marked improvement in the state of the Tangalla District, as regards its criminal statistics, during the past year of 1870.

Not one true case of murder came under my investigation during that period, and there were but two cases, viz., one of manslaughter, and one of rape, which were considered sufficiently clear to justify their being sent before a higher Court for trial. In both, I am sorry to say, justice was defeated, as, in the former one, the principal witness, a little boy, after having given a succinct narration of the occurrence, as it came under his own eye, was tampered with by the relations of the accused, which led to his afterwards totally denying the truth of his former statement: hence, a postponement of the trial was considered necessary, and in the meantime the accused escaped from jail, and has not since been heard of. The case of rape was tried at Mátara during the Sessions of October last, and the accused, three in number, were acquitted by a so-called English jury, in the face of the clearest evidence of their guilt. In fact, the principal accused all but admitted the crime, pleading intoxication as having rendered him oblivious at the time it was proved to have been committed. The woman was of humble origin, and the jury were evidently influenced by that fact in returning their verdict, deeming it improbable that a person of such low social standing could be otherwise than fair game for the gratification of the passions of the evil disposed of higher rank than her own. Certain it is that the offence was clearly brought home to the accused, and their discharge will, I fear, operate rather as an incentive than otherwise to the repetition of such unlawful acts, and discourage poor women from seeking justice in future cases of the kind.

*Inquests.*—There were twenty-three inquests held by myself and my Deputy Coroners in this District during the year, detailed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed by wild beasts (alligators) | 3 |
| Snake-bites | 5 |
| By drowning | 2 |
| By falling from trees | 6 |
| From other causes | 6 |
| Murder (reduced to manslaughter) | 1 |

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

TANGALLA.

Report.

*Alligators.*—These reptiles are, I am told, exceedingly destructive about the tanks in the interior, where they burrow holes, and rear their young, to the destruction of the cattle which go to them to drink; and so bold have they become by their hitherto immunity from the rifle, that in one fatal case last year the reptile dragged its victim away whilst his friends were in sight, and trying to effect his rescue. Such animals are as useless as they are dangerous, and their destruction, if encouraged by a small premium in each case from Government, would operate as a great boon to the inhabitants.

*Pruning.*—The case under this head in Table II. was, on investigation, proved to be untrue. It appeared that some people became sick at a wedding house, and the marriage could not, in consequence, be proceeded with. This exasperated the bridegroom's party, who, out of spite, preferred the charge.

*Highway Robberies.*—There were thirteen cases against seven in 1869, under this head, during the year, not one of which was proved. As I had occasion to remark in former Reports, these charges have almost always their origin in road squabbles, and either end in reconciliation or reference to the Police Court for simple assault.

*Cattle-stealing.*—It will be seen that there is a great decrease in the institutions under this head during the last year, compared with 1869. In the latter mentioned year they numbered 236 cases, against 136 in 1870. This decrease commenced about the latter end of July, when I was favoured with a copy of the Queen's Advocate's remarks and valuable suggestions (No. 94) on my last Administration Report. Since that time, the complaints dwindled down from twenty-four in July to three in December, shewing the correctness of what I had reported last year, viz., "that not more than one case in seven or eight instituted of cattle-stealing, is genuine." I deemed it right, on receiving the Queen's Advocate's Report, to make that officer's instructions to me generally understood, and, at the same time, adopted the plan of cautioning beforehand parties applying for relief in this way, lest they should render themselves liable to punishment by preferring a vexatious charge. The consequence has been, that few cases, if any, now become the subject of inquiry which do not, in a greater or less degree, justify the complaint. As I have had occasion to observe in former Reports, cattle owners do not take that proper amount of care of their cattle which would justify the Court in awarding any severe punishment in cases of actual theft. Carelessness in the supervision of their live stock only enhances the temptation to steal on the part of those whose proclivities point in that direction.

The Queen's Advocate states that he believes there are far more false defences than false charges. I expressed the same opinion to the late Mr. Dyke in Jaffna, some years ago, and my extended experience as a Magistrate only helps to convince me of its truth. Hence I would observe, that although many of the cattle-stealing cases turned out, on being sifted, to be untrue, it did not necessarily follow that they were preferred in bad faith. The natives here, I take it, are as ignorant as in any other district in Ceylon; they prefer their charges without a proper comprehension of what legally makes up the crime of theft, or of the danger they incur in making a false affirmation. Thus they often subject their neighbour to the annoyance and risk attending a criminal prosecution, when, in reality, the issue between them is purely one of a civil character. In short, they appear to have hitherto considered the filing of an affidavit the only remedial course open to them in cases of the kind.

Cattle proprietors, especially those resident in outlying districts, are in the habit, if I may be pardoned the expression, of borrowing cattle from each other *without lease*, chiefly for tavalam and agricultural purposes, and their non-return properly, or in proper time, constitutes to their minds legitimate ground for initiating a criminal proceeding. I ought to add, that the punishment, on a plea of guilty, of three persons in three cases, under the 166th clause of the "Administration of Justice Ordinance," for giving false information in connection with this crime, during the year, has contributed in no mean degree to the reduction in the institutions which followed. I considered it better to charge them in this way than for perjury, which is a crime always difficult of proof. In these cases it appeared to me evident that the parties charged were innocent, and brought into Court solely with the view of gratifying personal animosity.

*Prisoners and Prison Labour.*—Since the receipt of the Fiscal's letter from Galle, dated 19th December, 1870, directing that all prisoners whose sentence extends over three months, should be sent away, I have had comparatively few here to place on several works of importance, where prison labour was peculiarly applicable. The breakwater in front of the Judge's residence, however, was fortunately all but completed before the order arrived, and by prison labour entirely; the costs under the sanctioned estimate of £20 odd, for its repair, being about £2 10*s.* cart hire, for bringing the necessary tools to the place, and keeping them in working order. This work has stood the test of the unusually stormy weather and high sea which immediately succeeded, and which washed away, in a number of places, the beach road leading to the bazaar, and which the prisoners are now employed in repairing under my superintendence. But the labour is now so scanty, that it will be some time before it is completed in such a manner as to preserve it from the action of the sea in future. The Jail of Tangalla is capable of containing comfortably about sixty-prisoners, and it is a matter of regret to me that the removal of the long-sentenced men

should have been decided on, for I found abundance of labour for them at all times here, and utilized it hitherto, I think, in a manner as profitably as it could have been done elsewhere. Besides, the jail itself, in a hygienic point of view, is admirably situated, and the health of the prisoners, carefully watched over, as it always is, by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon attached to the place, is generally very satisfactory. I myself (as Deputy Fiscal) examine their meals twice daily; and in thus seeing that they are wholesomely fed, and well worked, consider the removal of any prisoner sentenced by the District Court, to work in another District, a measure fraught with no advantage. Besides, there is another argument against it, viz., it meets the prisoner's own wish in a majority of cases, as he is thereby separated from the scene of his offence, and no longer subjected to the humiliation of being the eyesore of every eye that would triumph over his disgrace. I should be glad were a reconsideration of this matter to lead to the retention in the local jail of all prisoners sentenced by the District Court.

*Accident to a prisoner.*—One of the prisoners, whilst at work excavating stones from the hill, a short time back, was nearly killed. A large mass of earth fell on him, and it was some time before he was dug out by the other prisoners, who fortunately were working near him. There can be no doubt that he would have died from the effect of the accident, but for the prompt attendance on the spot of Dr. Attygalle, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and the administration by him of the proper remedies. This shews the necessity of having a proper medical man stationed here, although I believe it was only after repeated applications from the inhabitants for one, extending over a number of years, that the boon was granted.

*Jury list.*—A fresh jury list has just been prepared, comprising 115 names, and is about to be sent to the *Gazette* for publication.

*Jurisdiction of the Courts, extension of, recommended.*

I think it right to draw the attention of Government to the matter of the Court's jurisdiction at Tangalla, with a view, if possible, to its being extended in such a manner as will lead to a greater equalization of its labours with those of the neighbouring Courts at Mátara, which are well known to be very heavy. In the latter place there are two magisterial officers stationed, whose duties occupy them, I believe, the full complement of official hours daily; whereas, at Tangalla, although there is but one officer, he performs all the duties, and still has time to spare; and seeing that there are several portions of the Mátara District which lie nearer to Tangalla than that place, I think they might with advantage be transferred to this jurisdiction.

The other day I had to dismiss a complaint for want of jurisdiction, although the parties concerned in it resided several miles nearer to Tangalla than Mátara.

The District Court civil business here is very small, occupying but one day in the week; whereas, were the jurisdiction extended, it would naturally be increased, to the relief of the Mátara Bench, and the benefit of suitors and the public generally.

District Court,
Tangalla, 30th March, 1871.

F. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting District Judge, &c.

## APPENDIX.

RECORD of all Offences within the combined Magisterial and Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace of Tangalla, during the years 1869 and 1870.

| | RESULT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER OF CASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dismissed without trial by Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. | | Acquitted by Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. | | In which there was a conviction by Magistrate. | | Dismissed by Queen's Advocate. | | Acquitted in Higher Court. | | In which there was a conviction in Higher Court. | | Still pending on 31st December. | | Total Cases. | |
| | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. |
| Cases that came before Police Magistrate ... ... | 968 | 1278 | 78 | 117 | 117 | 139 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 116 | 60 | 1279 | 1594 |
| Justice of the Peace cases ... | 255 | 223 | 59 | 67 | 24 | 30 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 20 | 73 | 14 | 432 | 372 |
| Offences against the Person ... | 660 | 818 | 71 | 81 | 98 | 125 | — | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 12 | 95 | 44 | 926 | 1087 |
| Offences against Property, with violence ... ... | 45 | 162 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 9 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 8 | 58 | 193 |
| Offences against Property, without violence ... ... | 517 | 519 | 73 | 80 | 55 | 35 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 88 | 21 | 744 | 687 |
| Total Cases— | 1923 | 1499 | 146 | 184 | 141 | 169 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 20 | 189 | 74 | 1729 | 1969 |

DETAIL of all Offenders, and Offences, within the combined Magisterial and Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace of Taggalla, during the years 1869 and 1870.

| | Number of Cases. | | RESULT. Number of Accused Persons. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total of Columns under "Result." | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dismissed without trial by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. | | Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. | | Convicted by Magistrate. | | Dismissed by Queen's Advocate. | | Acquitted in Higher Court. | | Convicted in Higher Court. | | Still untried on 31st December. | | | |
| | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. |
| Murders | 1 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Manslaughters | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| Poisonings or Droggings for purposes of Robbery | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Robberies | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 |
| Robberies by Gangs of more than four persons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burglaries | 6 | 5 | ... | 10 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 15 |
| Highway Robberies, including Gang Robberies | 7 | 13 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 19 | 33 |
| Thefts | 315 | 284 | 715 | 480 | 53 | 79 | 52 | 28 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 39 | 22 | 859 | 612 |
| Thefts of Cattle | 236 | 126 | 480 | 219 | 43 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 37 | 24 | 13 | 54 | 25 | 624 | 364 |
| Incendiarisms | 5 | 2 | 11 | .. | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 22 | 15 |
| Rapes | 1 | 5 | .. | 2 | .... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 |
| Sodomites, and other unnatural offences | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cases of Conspiracy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Perjury | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| ,, Bribery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Misconduct by Public Officers | 13 | 8 | 7 | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 15 | 8 |
| Offences other than the above | 1121 | 1508 | 457 | 2026 | 202 | 306 | 136 | 226 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | .. | 16 | 356 | 113 | 2151 | 3297 |
| Total... | 1711 | 1969 | 2676 | 3365 | 302 | 490 | 193 | 258 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 43 | 26 | 30 | 448 | 165 | 4681 | 4369 |

Within the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace of Taggalla, during the year 1870.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of money and property alleged to have been criminally taken during the year | 864 | 11 | 0 |
| Amount which the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace believes may have been actually taken | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Approximation to the amount which the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace considers has been recovered of the above | 20 | 0 | 0 |

*Remark.*—It is impossible for the Magistrate to arrive at anything like a correct approximation of the amount of property criminally taken during the year.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS in the District Court of Taggalla.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Cases pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 8 |
| Do. instituted between 1st January, 1870, and 31st December, 1870 | 40 |
| Do. decided on evidence | 43 |
| Do. decided on plea of guilty, or struck off | 1 |
| Do. pending on 31st December, 1870 | 2 |

CIVIL BUSINESS in the District Court of Taggalla.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Cases pending on the 1st January, 1870 | 153 |
| Do. instituted between 1st January, 1870, and 31st December, 1870 | 90 |
| Do. decided on evidence or argument | 40 |
| Do. otherwise disposed of | 108 |
| Do. pending on 31st December 1870 (active) | 95 |

BUSINESS in the Court of Requests at Taggalla during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Cases pending on the 1st of January, 1870 | 179 |
| Do. instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 675 |
| Do. decided on evidence | 250 |
| Do. decided on admission, or dismissed, or withdrawn | 496 |
| Do. pending on 31st December, 1870 | 108 |

Business in the Police Court, Taupiri, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | pending on the 1st of January, 1870 | 181 |
| Do. | instituted between 1st January and 31st December, 1870 | 1594 |
| Do. | decided on evidence | 283 |
| Do. | dismissed | 1433 |
| Do. | pending on 31st December, 1870 (active) | 59 |
| Do. | preliminary investigation as Justice of the Peace | 375 |
| Do. | as Coroner | 1 |

Return shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of in the District Court, Taupiri, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | disposed of which had been on the roll less than | 3 | months | | | | | 27 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 | months | and less than | 6 | months | 16 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 6 | do. | do. | 9 | do. | 12 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 9 | do. | do. | 12 | do. | 10 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 12 | do. | do. | 18 | do. | 26 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 18 | do. | do. | 2 | years | 12 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 2 | years | do. | 3 | do. | 19 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | 11 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. | 5 | do. | 9 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 5 | do. | do. | 10 | do. | 5 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 10 | do. | do. | 15 | do. | 1 |
| | | | | | Total disposed of | | | 148 |

Average duration of Suits disposed of — 3 years.

Return shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of in the Court of Requests, Taupiri, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | disposed of which had been on the roll less than | 3 | months | | | | | 573 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 | months | and less than | 6 | months | 95 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 6 | do. | do. | 9 | do. | 36 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 9 | do. | do. | 12 | do. | 12 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 12 | do. | do. | 18 | do. | 11 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 18 | do. | do. | 2 | years | 10 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 2 | years | do. | 3 | do. | 5 |
| Do. | do. | do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | 4 |
| | | | | | Total disposed of | | | 746 |

Average duration of Suits disposed of — 4½ months.

F. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting District Judge, &c.

# PART IV.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

# SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION.

## Report of the Service Tenures Commissioner, for 1870.

SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION. — Report.

The Service Tenures Ordinance, No. 4 of 1870, having for its object the abolition of predial serfdom in the Kandyan Provinces, and the payment, in lieu of services, of an annual money rent, was brought into operation on the 1st of February, 1870, by Proclamation dated 21st January, 1870; and the Commissioners, whose names appear in the annexed extract from the *Gazette*, were then appointed. The month of February was employed by the Commissioners in preliminary arrangements, and in coming to an understanding as to the general principles to be adopted. The work of registration was not commenced until March, and April was a lost month, owing to the holidays at Easter and the Sinhalese new year, and to the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. There were thus only nine months in 1870 during which the work was carried on. In that time, the services in 761 villages were ascertained and registered. The following Table shews the number of cases decided in each District:—

| District. | Ninda Villages. | Wihára Villages. | Dewála Villages. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Province.* | | | | |
| Kandy | 9 | 98 | 12 | 119 |
| Badulla | 109 | 0 | 0 | 109 |
| Mátalé | 70 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | |
| Sabaragamuwa | 103 | 0 | 0 | 103 |
| Kégalla | 138 | 0 | 0 | 138 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Kurunégala | 5 | 40 | 8 | 53 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | |
| Nuwarakaláwiya | 144 | 8 | 5 | 157 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Tamankaduwa | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Kukulu Kóralé | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 578 | 153 | 30 | 761 |

The Ordinance requires the Commissioners to determine the following points:—

(1) The tenure of every service panguwa, whether it be Pravéni or Máruweña.
(2) The names, so far as can be ascertained, of the proprietors and holders of each pravéni panguwa.
(3) The nature and the extent of services due for each pravéni panguwa.
(4) The annual amount of money payment for which such services may be fairly commuted.

SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION.

Report.

A panguwa is a farm, allotment or holding; a pravéni panguwa is an hereditary holding; a máruwena panguwa is defined by the Ordinance to be an allotment "held by one or more tenants-at-will."

The determination of the Commissioners is final and conclusive on all points, except title to the village or holding, subject only to an appeal to the Governor in Council. The following Table shews the number of Appeals from the several Districts.

| District. | From Proprietors. | From Tenants. | Total. | Confirmed in Appeal. | Set aside or amended in Appeal. | Not settled. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | |
| Kandy | 0 | 0 | Nil | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Badulla | 0 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Mátalé | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 0 | 0 | Nil | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | |
| Saharagamuwa | 16 | 15 | 31 | 20 | 8 | 3 |
| Rágala | 7 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 0 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | |
| Kurunégala | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | |
| Nuwarakaláwiya | 0 | 0 | Nil | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | |
| Tamankaduwa | 0 | 0 | Nil | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | |
| Kukulu Kóralé | 0 | 0 | Nil | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 28 | 34 | 62 | 49 | 9 | 4 |

This Statement is deserving of attention. The total number of villages in which the services have been registered, is 761. In each village there are generally many holdings; in some, upwards of 150. The decision as to each holding may give rise to an appeal from either the proprietor or the tenant, or from both; and the total number of appeals has been only 62, leading to only nine reversals or amendments by the Governor in Council; and it is not unimportant to note that there has not yet been a single appeal from a Wihára or Dewále village—a result the more gratifying, when it is remembered that the large proprietors and the Buddhist priesthood were strongly opposed to the measure, before they had had experience of the manner in which it was to be worked. The utmost care has been taken to respect all existing rights, and to carry out the measure as solely designed to place the relations of landlord and tenant on a proper footing, based on conversion of the present services and dues into a fair money rent; and it is to the determination of the Commissioners to register the services, as far as possible, as they find them, and according to the customs of the country, and not to give play to individual views as to their expediency, that may be attributed the fortunate change which has taken place in the way in which those most interested in the Ordinance, its original opponents, now regard it.

The question of commutation, which, if not the most intricate, is undoubtedly the most important with which the Commissioners have to deal, is beset with so many difficulties, that it was at the outset considered advisable to postpone it until the greater part of the services had been registered. To fully explain this part of the subject it will be of assistance to briefly sketch the history of the peculiar system of service tenures now existing in Ceylon.

Here, as generally in oriental countries, the king was the lord paramount of the soil, which was possessed by hereditary holders, on the condition of doing service according to their caste. The liability to perform service was not a personal obligation, but attached to the land, and the maximum service due for a holding large enough to support an entire family, was generally the labour of one male for six months in a year.

Besides the land thus held by the ordinary peasant proprietors, there were the estates of the crown, of the church, and of the chiefs. These are known as Gabadágam, royal villages,—Wiháragam and Dewálagam, villages belonging to Buddhist monasteries and temples (Dewále),—and Nindagam, villages of large proprietors. These last either were the ancestral property of the chiefs (gewasingam), or were originally royal villages bestowed from time to time on favourites of the court. In these estates, certain portions, known as Mattutu or Bandara lands, were retained for the use of the palace, monastery, or manor-house, while the rest was given out in parcels to cultivators, followers, and dependents, on condition of cultivating the reserved lands, or performing various services

from the most menial to mere homage, or paying certain dues, &c. These followers or dependents had at first no hereditary title to the parcels of land thus allotted to them. These allotments, however, generally, passed from father to son, and in course of time hereditary title was in fact acquired. The real status of these followers was thus well described in 1824 by Mr. Wright, the Revenue Commissioner. Writing of the followers of a chief, he says:—

"They are in fact his servants by inheritance, whose wages are paid in land in lieu of money, and though he has the power of dismissing them and transferring their lands to others, if he pleases, this is seldom, or rarely ever exercised; they having in most instances acquired a kind of birth-right, by long residence and possession, living happily and contented, in performing all the customary services which by the tenure of these lands they are bound to perform to their chief."

There were thus two distinct sources whence the claim to service was derived. The right of the king as lord paramount of the soil, whence originated a strictly feudal system; and the right of the crown, the church, and the chiefs, as landlords, to services in lieu of rent—in other words, to a service rent instead of a money rent—a system closely resembling emphyteusis.* In a country where there was no trade, and but little money, the arrangement was the most convenient that could be adopted. The public burdens fell on those

* The following account of the emphyteutic tenure is extracted from a Report by Mr. Brackenbury on Land Tenure in Portugal, where the conditions and incidents of the different varieties of land tenure have recently been regulated by the Civil Code which came into operation on the 22nd March, 1868.

EMPHYTEUTAS.

*Tenure.*

This tenure resembles the copyhold of England, in that the rent is fixed and the tenant irremoveable. The rent and services which, by ancient customs, were varying and onerous, were reduced by law, in 1832, to a fixed rent, accompanied by a fine on sales; and the fine, as will appear hereafter, has been prohibited as to future contracts.

Emphyteuse is thus defined by the Civil Code:—"The contract of emphyteuse arises whenever the owner of any real property (prédio) transfers the dominum utile of such property to another person, who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent, called a "foro" or "canon." The landlord, who thus retains for himself only the dominum directum of the land, is called the Senhorio Senhorio; the tenant is called the emphyteuta, or, more commonly, the Foreiro. The history of the origin and mode of growth of this description of tenure, which has had a most important share, from the earliest times, in the agricultural and social development of Portugal, and which is ingrained in the habits and traditions of the people, is as follows:—

The Romans, it is well known, when they conquered a country, occasionally left the land in the possession of the inhabitants, and at other times divided it among settlers or the victorious soldiery. The occupiers, to whichever of these classes they belonged, paid an annual fixed rent to the republic, called vectigal. Squatting was also permitted on some of the uncultivated lands of the empire, the squatters being held to pay to that State a fixed proportion of the fruits of the soil, and a varying quota of the live stock. Another portion of the unreclaimed lands was reserved for the benefit of the State or of the Municipalities. The decurions, who were charged with the administration of these lands, let them on leases, some of which were originally terminable, but which all tended to become perpetual. These leases did not, however, convey any portion of the ownership, and the tenants were liable to have their rent increased, to be evicted whenever the State alienated the dominium, and thus to lose the benefit of any improvement effected by them. Such risks tended naturally to prevent the tenant from ameliorating his holding, and hence to defeat the object of the lease. By degrees, therefore, the improvements made by the tenant were secured to him; he was guaranteed from increase of rent and from eviction, the alienation of the property by the State being held thenceforth to affect the quit-rent only; and, finally, he obtained full power to dispose of the land, which nevertheless remained subject to the quit-rent, in whatever hands it might be. The tenant thus, in fact, acquired the dominium utile of the land.

Although this tenure must have been familiar to the Romans at a comparatively early period of their history, the epoch at which it was first legally defined, and its Greek name adopted into Roman jurisprudence, is unknown. In the early days of the Lower Empire, it was a fully recognised mode of contract, and a law of the Emperor Zeno fixed whatever had theretofore been uncertain in its nature and incidents, and decided that nothing but the total destruction or extinction of the holding should exempt the tenant from payment of the quit-rent. Long before this, however, the tenure had become general throughout the Roman Empire, and existed in Lusitania. The conquest of Portugal by the Visigoths, and subsequently by the Saracens, substituted new laws and new tenures for those of the Romans, and there is reason to believe that the institution of emphyteuse fell into complete disuse, and did not fully revive until the re-introduction of the civil law, which King Diniz ordered to be taught in his recently founded University of Coimbra, and which was firmly established throughout the Kingdom by Don João I., who caused a translation of Justinian's Codexto be executed.

The Portuguese Code, bearing the name of Alphonso V., embraced a system of emphyteutic laws, and from this time forward emphyteuse became one of the leading tenures of Portugal, and was applied to cultivated as well as to waste lands, though more commonly to the latter. The monarch, the great feudal lords, the churches, the monasteries, were all glad to alienate, in this form, waste or other lands which they could neither sell nor cultivate; but, whereas the rents exacted by the Romans had been for the most part moderate, they became, under the new system, in many cases exorbitant, the large and wretched class of non-proprietors being forced to accept, in return for land, any terms which its owners might choose to impose upon them. The rent, and other services thus exacted from the tenant, became, and still were up to a recent date, of so oppressive a kind, that only with the greatest difficulty that he was able, in many instances, to provide himself with the barest necessities of life. These "foros" were often not only exorbitant in amount, but most vexatious also in their variety, and in the difficulty with which the means of paying them were procurable,

SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION.

Report.

who held on the feudal tenure. They guarded the barriers and passes into the hills; they served as soldiers, cut timber for public purposes, and executed public works. To ensure the due performance of these services, a careful register was kept of every separate holding, and the holdings were placed under the several public departments, the heads of which were responsible to the king for the proper distribution of the labour available for carrying on the public service of the country.

The non-feudal tenant, or emphyteuta, if he may be so called, cultivated the land whence the palace, monastery, or manor-house was supplied with corn; he provided domestic officers and servants of every grade, from the seneschal of the palace to the cook-boy of the kitchen at the manor-house, and rendered personal service of every kind, for which he was paid wages in land.

There is clearly a broad distinction between the feudal and the emphyteutic service, and this distinction was recognized in the Order in Council of 12th April, 1832, by which claim to compulsory service on the ground that the king, that is, the Crown, has the paramount right in the soil, was given up absolutely, and for ever. When this claim was abandoned the rights of the superior landowners were thus guarded:—

"Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the services which the tenants of any lands in any royal villages in the said Kandyan Provinces of the said Island are bound to render to His Majesty, so long as they continue tenants of such lands upon

---

Among the payments stipulated with frequency by the ancient contracts of this nature, were such things as a quantity of incense, a certain number of poringers, iron tools, shoes, and sea-fish, where the holding was, perhaps, in the interior of a country possessing no roads. The usual services were no less oppressive, and would have been ridiculous but for the ruin in which they so often involved the tenant, who was compelled to kill for his landlord so many brace of partridges or so many couples of rabbits; to catch so many dozen trout; to furnish oxen or beasts of burden for a journey of a certain distance; to work for the landlord in the fields one day in the week; to break up a certain amount of land for him, &c.

The tenant had to bear, moreover, the full incidence of all casualties and natural deterioration, short of the total destruction of the holding; and the revived and frequent usage of sub-letting, or, as it was technically called, sub-emphyteuse, was obviously liable to many of the worst evils associated with collier tenancies. The lease again was not always perpetual, but might be limited to one, two, or three lives, with or without a renewal clause. The uncertainty of the charges and incidents of this tenure led to frequent litigation; and if the tenant, in despair of turning his holding to profitable account, or even of wringing a livelihood from it, determined to sell, he was bound to pay to the landlord (who had also a right of pre-emption), a fine called "laudemio," which varied in amount from a fortieth to a tenth, a fifth, and even a third, of the purchase-money.

The law of 1832, already referred to, put an end to the grosser and more harassing of these abuses, and the Civil Code has quite recently placed this tenure on a footing, as regards the future, still more favourable to the tenant.

The nature and mode of growth of the tenure of emphyteuse having been thus described, it remains to state briefly what are its leading incidents—(a) in regard to contracts entered into subsequently to the promulgation of the Civil Code; and (b) in regard to contracts already in existence when the Code came into operation.

(a) In regard to contracts under the new law:—The contract of emphyteuse is perpetual. Any contract entered into under this name, for a limited term, will be treated as an ordinary lease for years. Sub-emphyteuse is abolished for the future, as are also the fine on sales, above referred to, and all other occasional and casual charges other than the fixed quit-rent. The interest on the holding is hereditary, as in the case of freeholds, but the holding cannot be divided without the consent of the landlord; consequently, the heirs must arrange among themselves as to who is to retain the holding, which, failing such arrangement, must be put up to public auction. Where there are no heirs, the holding reverts to the landlord, instead of falling to the State.

(b) In regard to contracts already in existence before the promulgation of the Civil Code:—Such contracts will be upheld subject to the subsequent modifications. The tenant shall have the option of paying in money or kind, where there is no clause to the contrary, and he shall have the right to insist upon an uncertain being converted into a fixed rent. Where the amount of the fine upon sales is not expressed in the contract, it shall be presumed to be a fortieth of the selling price. The contract of sub-emphyteuse will be maintained, but the rights of pre-emption will belong, in the first instance, to the sub-emphyteuta or the Directo Senhor, respectively.

The contract of emphyteuse must be consigned to a public instrument, and must be registered in order to affect third persons.

The tenant may freely dispose of the tenement; but the landlord has a right of pre-emption, and the tenant is bound to give him thirty days' notice of the price offered. If, during that time, the landlord does not exercise his right, the sale may go on.

*Rent.*

The payment of the landlord may be either in money or kind, at the option of the parties.

The rent is regulated by competition, and is payable at such intervals as the parties to the contract may agree upon. In practice the rent is usually paid yearly.

The landlord cannot raise the rent, nor (even should he stipulate to the contrary) can he evict for non-payment of rent. But he can distrain for arrears of rent and interest, and he may evict where the tenant deteriorates the tenement to such an extent that its value becomes less than the value of the capitalized rent, plus one-fifth.

*Miscellaneous.*

There are scarcely any relations between landlord and tenant, the latter having no obligation except to pay his rent punctually, and not to ruin the land.

such tenures, or the services which the tenants of any lands in any temple villages in the said Kandyan Provinces of the said Island may be bound to render to any temple so long as they continue tenants of such lands, or the service which the tenants of lands in any other villages in the said Kandyan Provinces of the said Island may be bound to render to the proprietors of such villages so long as they continue tenants of such lands."

This proviso, so far as regards royal villages, was however practically nullified by orders from the Secretary of State to the local Government, to give up all claim to service from the tenants of the royal villages, and to recover from them for the Crown only the same share of the produce of their lands as was recovered from those who held under the feudal tenure.* This sacrifice of the property of the Crown was wholly without compensation, and it appears from the correspondence on the subject that, when the orders were issued, the fact that the land in the royal villages belonged to the Crown, and not to the tenants, was overlooked. Under the feudal tenure, the land was only by a fiction the property of the Crown: it was the ancestral property of the holders, and to give up their services, and receive from them instead a land-tax or ground-rent of one-tenth of the produce, was a just and judicious proceeding; but to place the emphyteutic tenants on the same footing, and to make over to them the Crown lands absolutely, without any equivalent, was an act of unparalleled liberality, calculated to cause trouble and difficulty, by creating discontent among the tenants of temples and of private proprietors who held on precisely the same tenure as the Crown tenants. This measure was intended as an example which the temples and large landowners might follow, but the large landowners had in most cases to pay the Government tythe or ground-rent on their tenants' lands as well as on their own (the Crown being paramount lord, and exacting services from the chiefs, for which they had to commute by payment of this tax), and they would therefore have been reduced to absolute beggary, if they had followed the example of splendid liberality set them by the Crown.

It is with these two classes of tenants—the tenants of the temples, and the tenants of private proprietors—that the present Ordinance has to deal; and the claim of the temples and proprietors to receive a fair equivalent in the shape of a money-rent in lieu of the services, is fully recognised.

These services are of every imaginable kind—some simply honorary, some of the most menial and laborious description, the lightest being usually paid most highly, while the heaviest are generally rewarded by enough land to afford only a bare subsistence, and precisely the same services are often paid in the same village at different rates: for instance, for sixty days' service in the kitchen, one man will hold an acre of land, another, two acres, and a third, only a few perches. In fact the services have become attached to the land in the course of many generations, according to the pleasure of many landlords, and to the varying necessities of many tenants. Large farms have been bestowed on younger branches of a house, on the condition of a mere nominal recognition of allegiance. A family of faithful servants has been liberally provided for by a grant of part of an estate, in full belief in the continued faithful performance of the customary service. In times of famine or scarcity, starving supplicants have with difficulty obtained from a landlord a small plot of land barely sufficient to maintain life, and, in return for it, have agreed to perform heavy and laborious services. Again, the tenant having originally no right in the soil, some landlords have in times past arbitrarily divided the original allotments into

---

The mode of cultivation is that adopted by small proprietors with whom the farmers are in almost all respects very much on a par.

The prevalent public opinion in Portugal as to the advantages of the system of emphyteuse, appears to be, that it is of most useful operation as an inducement to the cultivation of waste lands, and as facilitating the acquisition of a beneficial interest in the land by those who would be too poor to purchase the fee-simple. It has been seen how large a portion of the soil of this country is still unreclaimed; and it is believed, that there is no method by which the deficiency of capital to bring it under cultivation could be so efficiently supplemented as by this. The system has, moreover, long prescription and popular prejudice in its favour, and it meets with so little opposition in any quarter, that many landlords are still found willing to let their lands in this form on receiving a lump sum at the commencement of the perpetual lease, called luzas or gloves. The disadvantages formerly existing, and which have been enumerated above, have been removed by the Civil Code.

The only assistance the tenant receives by law, in endeavouring to become the proprietor of his own holding, is the power to enforce right of pre-emption whenever the landlord alienates the quit-rents. As to the frequency of such endeavours, or of the desire to make them, I cannot speak with certainty.—See P. P. 66 of 1870, Pt. I. pp. 176—179.

* The feudal services and dues were commuted for a land-tax or ground-rent by Proclamation of 21st November, 1818. The tax was generally fixed at one-tenth of the produce of rice-producing fields; but in certain royal districts it was reduced to one-fourteenth, while in disloyal districts it was fixed at one-fifth. But, though the feudal services were thus commuted in 1818, the Crown reserved to itself the right to call out labour for certain public purposes—on payment at certain rates fixed by the officers of Government, and not with the consent of the inhabitants—and for the making of roads. It was not until 1832 that the claim to compulsory service was fully abandoned by the Crown.

SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION.

Report.

two or, sometimes, four portions, requiring for each sub-division the whole service originally required for the entire allotment, thus raising the rents sometimes two-fold, sometimes four-fold. The result is, that there is no system whatever. The extent of the services has no necessary relation to the extent and value of the holding: in some cases the landowners have been careless and negligent of their interests, and receive less than a fair equivalent for the *dominium utile* of their land; in others, the services rendered exceed a fair rent for the land. It follows, that to assess the money value of the existing services would be to continue an arrangement which is unsystematic and opposed to the true interests of the people, being in some cases, as regards the interests of the landowner, wasteful and unprofitable, in others unduly heavy on the tenants; and it is to be remembered, that if a money-rent were fixed, based absolutely on the present money value of the services (if that could be ascertained), it would bring out with such distinctness and prominence the inequalities, irregularities and unprofitableness of the system which has grown up in the course of many generations, that, in a short time, it would be impossible to resist the inevitable demand for a revision of the money rent assessed in this unequal and unsystematic method. To illustrate this, one instance will be sufficient. In a village of eighteen allotments (pangu) the following Table shews the estimated annual value of the produce, and the probable money value of a year's dues and services.

| No. of Pangawa. | Annual Estimated Value of Produce. £ s. d. | Money Value of a Year's Services. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 ..... | 5 0 0 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 2 ..... | 1 10 0 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 3 ..... | 3 5 0 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 4 ..... | 1 5 0 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 5 ..... | 2 1 6 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 6 ..... | 3 10 0 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 7 ..... | 1 10 0 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 8 ..... | 3 10 0 | ..... 1 8 0 |
| 9 ..... | 15 9 9 | ..... 2 12 3 |
| 10 ..... | 1 9 6 | ..... 1 7 0 |
| 11 ..... | 0 6 0 | ..... 0 12 4 |
| 12 ..... | 2 1 0 | ..... 1 2 8 |
| 13 ..... | 0 10 0 | ..... 0 7 4 |
| 14 ..... | 3 6 0 | ..... 0 17 8 |
| 15 ..... | 3 1 0 | ..... 0 14 3 |
| 16 ..... | 0 19 0 | ..... 0 8 8 |
| 17 ..... | 0 8 0 | ..... 0 8 8 |
| 18 ..... | 1 16 8 | ..... 0 2 7 |

This, however, is not the only objection to attempting to fix the money-rent on the basis of a detailed assessment of the value of the services, many of which are of such a nature that any assessment of them must be arbitrary and fanciful. For example, on what principle can the money value be determined of honorary service rendered once a year by a chief of the second class to a chief of the first class? Of such value is the service in the eyes of the native chief, that it is rewarded by a large and valuable portion of the estate. It has however no material value, and if it is discontinued, the loss to the superior chief is in dignity and in general estimation, and not in money. The only way in which the value of this service can be estimated is, by looking to the price paid for it, that is, to the extent and value of the land given in return for it, and this leads to the conclusion at which the Commissioners have arrived, that it will be advisable to take a certain share of the produce of the lands as a fair equivalent for the loss of the services. There appears, however, to be no general desire to commute, and it is probable that, for some time to come, the tenants will go on performing their customary services; but when commutation becomes general, it will begin from below, and the labouring classes will pay a money-rent, while the class next above them, the overseers and superintendents, will continue to perform their service; that is, they will not elect to commute, but with the commutation of the labour, their occupation will be gone, and their service will be valueless. It is therefore a question, whether it would not be just to adopt the Russian rule, that, when four-fifths of the peasants of a commune (in Ceylon, a village) hold their lands at a money rent, the lord may insist on the remaining fifth paying such rent, in lieu of service.—(See Mr. Michell's Report on Land Tenures in Russia, P. P. 73 of 1870, Pt. II., p. 101.)

Before the Ordinance was passed, the tenant was always at liberty to give up his holding whenever he was unwilling to continue to perform the services which he rendered in lieu of paying a money rent. Under the Ordinance, he can still throw up his holding, or he can go on performing his service as heretofore, or he can retain the holding on payment of a money rent in lieu of the service. The proprietor has no voice in the matter. He cannot prevent his tenant from throwing up his holding, nor can he prevent him from commuting his services, nor has he any part in determining the amount of commutation, and so long as the service is duly rendered or the rent paid, the tenant cannot

be evicted. The whole responsibility of guarding the rights of the landowners, and of securing to them a fair rent for their lands, has consequently devolved on the Commissioners. The mode of commutation which would be best suited to the circumstances of the country, and be most in accord with the customs and practice of the people, would be to make the payment in commutation of services a certain fixed share of the produce of the land—in fact to adopt the metayer system, which is generally followed throughout the country. This system is not regarded with favour by the majority of English writers on political economy. There is however high authority for not condemning it indiscriminately. In Italy it produces most satisfactory results. In Lombardy most of the farms are occupied by metayers at half profit, and there the system of farming exhibits care, good order, and economy, in a high degree. Of Piedmont it is said by Châteauvieux, that "no country can bring so large a portion of its produce to market," and the account given by the same writer of the valley of the Arno, in its whole extent, both above and below Florence, effectually redeems metayer cultivation, *so* far as agriculture is concerned, from the reproaches of English writers.*

The testimony borne by Sismondi to the system as existing in Tuscany, is still more favourable, shewing that the metayer class is fully comparable, in general condition, to a large proportion of capitalist farmers in other countries. It is, however, in respect of agricultural improvements that the commutation of services for a share of the produce, instead of a fixed money-rent, would prove of the greatest advantage. In the Kandyan Provinces it is to the chiefs and other large landowners that we must look for years to come for any hope of bringing about an improved system of agriculture. Rotation of crops is unknown. Year after year rice is grown on the same field from seed the produce of the field the year before; the surface of the ground is barely scratched by a primeval plough—in some districts it is not ploughed at all, but only trampled by bullocks; manure is left to rot all around, and never applied to the fields, and the result even in a District so highly favoured as Uva as regards its water-supply, is, that the yield is often only four, five, and six-fold. If the interest of the only intelligent class in the country is destroyed, the prospect of improving the cultivation is indefinitely postponed. Adam Smith, after pointing out that metayers "have a plain interest that the whole produce should be as great as possible, in order that their own proportion may be so," continues, "it could never, however, be the interest of this species of cultivators to lay out, in the further improvement of the land, any part of the little stock which they might save from their own share of the produce, because the lord, who laid out nothing, was to get one-half of whatever it produced." He adds, "the tithe, which is but a tenth of the produce, is found to be a very great hindrance to improvement."† In this passage the great author of the "Wealth of Nations" supposes that the metayer would, if he paid a fixed money-rent, enter on that improvement of the land which, as a cultivator for a share of the produce, he does not attempt. But in the Kandyan Provinces of Ceylon we find that the peasant-proprietor cannot be brought to adopt improved methods of cultivation, and it is the Government alone, as having an interest in the increase of its tythe or tenth share of the produce, that has hitherto done anything for the improvement and extension of cultivation, by a wise and liberal expenditure on works of irrigation, and importation of cattle and seed-corn. The only class which shews any disposition to follow the example of the Government are the chiefs and large landowners, whose immediate interest in the improvement of the land this Ordinance most ultimately lessen to a serious extent. The following passage from Châteauvieux‡ shews how nearly the metayer system in Italy finds its parallel here.

"It occupies" (he says) "and constantly interests the proprietors, which is never the case with great proprietors who lease their estates at fixed rents. It establishes a community of interests, and relations of kindness between the proprietors and the metayers, a kindness which I have often witnessed, and from which result great advantages in the moral condition of society. The proprietor, under this system, always interested in the success of the crop, never refuses to make an advance upon it which the land promises to repay with interest. It is by these advances, and by the hope thus inspired, that the rich proprietors of land have gradually perfected the whole rural economy of Italy; and it is to them that it owes the numerous systems of irrigation which water its soil, as also the establishment of terrace cultivation on the hills—gradual but permanent improvements, which common peasants, for want of means, could never have effected, and which could never have been accomplished by the farmers, nor by the great proprietors who let their estates at fixed rents, because they are not sufficiently interested. Thus, the interested system forms of itself that alliance between the rich proprietor, whose means provide for the improvement of the culture, and the metayer, whose care and labour are directed by a common interest to make the most of those advances."

* See Mill's Political Economy, Bk. II., Chap. VIII., and Notes by Consul Colnaghi on Land Tenure in Lombardy, P. P. 75 of 1870, Part II., p. 379.

† "Wealth of Nations," Bk. III., chap. 2. ‡ "Letters from Italy" translated by Rigby, pp. 295—6.

SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION.

Report.

Testimony to the same effect, as regards Austria, is to be found in Mr. Lytton's Report on Land Tenure in that country (P. P. 75 of 1870, Part II., p. 20) He says:—

"There can be no doubt whatever that every impulse in the way of agricultural improvement has come, and continues to come, exclusively from the great landowners. It is to them alone that the introduction of improved machinery, manure, drainage, breeds, &c., is owing, even in cases where such improvements have been successfully adopted by the small proprietors. In this respect the peasantry have shewn no initiative. My personal impression is that the two classes have mutually benefited, and greatly benefited, by their co-existence and juxta-position, and that the total annihilation of either class would involve a material disadvantage to the remaining one. But it is a notorious and striking fact that, in this most agricultural empire, agriculture flourishes only in those provinces where great estates and great landowners prevail; and that in all those parts of the country where the peasant-proprietor predominates, the state of agriculture is singularly rude and primitive."

If this is true of Italy and Austria, still more is it true of the hill-country of Ceylon, where the evil effects of too great subdivision of the land would be counteracted by co-operation between the large landowners and the perpetual tenants in agricultural improvements, and by maintaining the direct interest of the former class in increasing the produce. The Ordinance however requires that the Commissioners shall fix the annual amount of money payment for which the services may fairly be commuted, and the Commissioners have therefore no alternative but to fix in money the payment to be made, taking a share of the produce as the basis of their calculation, and it is to be hoped that the motives to exertion on the part of the tenant, secured in the possession of his holding in perpetuity on payment of a money rent, may ultimately produce their legitimate fruit, and by securing to him the whole benefit of his own exertions, that we may induce him to adopt those agricultural improvements, without which the food supply of the country will never be permanently increased. The share which will be taken for the basis of this calculation, as the proprietor's portion, is 15 per cent. of the average annual produce, in addition to which from the tenant's portion will have to be deducted the Government ground-rent, making the annual rent in some cases 22 per cent., in others 25 per cent., of the average annual produce, leaving the tenant 75 or 78 per cent. as the remuneration for his labour and interest on his capital.*

On the estates of the chiefs and large landowners (Nindagam) the services, as already indicated, are of the greatest possible variety. Chiefs and Mudiyansélé perform various honorary services. Wellála tenants cultivate the home farm, accompany their lord on journeys, take their turn on duty at the manor-house. Duray tenants carry baggage and the lord's palanquin, while the Wahumpuray carry the palanquins of the ladies of the family, and also provide for the service of the kitchen; and though there is a complete absence of equality and system in the remuneration given for domestic services, all such services are provided for with the utmost care. A chief with several villages will draw his cook or his bath-boy for two or three months a year from one village, from another for four months, from a third for one month, &c., carefully arranging to have one on duty throughout the year. There are the potter to make tiles and supply earthenware; the smith to clean the brass vessels, and repair and make agricultural implements; the chunam-burner to supply lime; the dobi or washerman, the mat-weaver (Kinnarayá) and the outcast Rodiyá, who buries the carcasses of animals that die on the estate, and supplies ropes, &c., made of hide and fibres. Others supply pack-bullocks for the transport of the produce of the fields, and for bringing supplies of salt and cured fish from the towns on the coast.

The relations between the proprietor and tenants are generally of a friendly character, and when the connection has remained unbroken for many generations, a strong feeling of attachment exists, and it is to this that may be attributed the readiness with which the proprietors have assented to the adoption of the view propounded by the District

* Though the custom of giving out fields to be cultivated for share is general in Ceylon, the anda or share varies considerably in different parts of the country, but it is invariably fixed by custom, and not determined by competition.

In some exceptionally fertile parts the ground-share is two-thirds or three-fourths of the produce, but in most cases the produce is shared equally after the Government tythe has been set aside, half of the seed-padi being supplied by the owner of the soil, and the cattle, implements, and labour being found by the cultivator. In other cases the seed-padi is advanced by the landowner, the advance being repaid with 50 per cent. interest; in others the landowner finds the whole of the seed-padi. Occasionally the whole of the Government tythe is taken from the ground share. Sometimes the landowner provides cattle or clears the chena, or provides watchers, or undertakes some other portion of the work. In short, the customs vary in every possible way. In part of the Seven Korala a peculiar custom exists: the Government tythe is first set apart, and the remainder of the produce is then divided into four shares, pagoda or landowner's share, wel-anda or cattle-share, vi-anda or seed-share, and gevi-anda or cultivator's share. In some cases the cultivator has to give a small fee called maderan to the landowner, in addition to the ground-share.

Judge of Kandy (Mr. Berwick), that the mere fact of the present holder being a son or heir of the tenant who preceded him, and died in possession, raises a presumption of pravéni, *i. e.*, hereditary title, which presumption is directly opposed to Kandyan tradition. Nevertheless the chiefs and priests have been generally willing to waive all dispute as to the hereditary title, on being assured of the continuance of the customary services, or the payment, in lieu, of a fair rent. It may here not be out of place to correct a mistaken impression that several of the Kandyan estates, with their service tenants, have been sold to Court interpreters and Eurasian lawyers. In only a few cases have estates been sold away from the families of the local chiefs, and in these cases with the almost invariable result of the loss of all claim to service by disuse, the Kandyan tenant being peculiarly sensitive as to the social status of his lord. A few years ago one of the leading Advocates in Kandy acquired three estates, and after several years' litigation, he was compelled to get the original proprietor to take back the largest of the three, and the claim to services from the other two had to be abandoned. On the original proprietor resuming possession, the tenants returned to their allegiance.

The tenants on estates belonging to the Buddhist monasteries keep the buildings in repair, cultivate the reserved fields, prepare the daily offerings of rice, attend the priests on journeys, &c. A remarkable case of religious toleration, which has become known in the course of the Service Tenures enquiry is perhaps deserving of mention. The tenants in the village Rambukandana, belonging to the ancient monastery of Ridi Wiháre, are all Mohammadans. The service which they render to that establishment is confined to the payment of dues and the transport of produce, &c., and has no connection with the services of the Buddhist Wiháre, and their own lebbe or priest is supported by a farm set apart by the Buddhist landlords for that purpose. There are thus Mohammadan tenants performing without reluctance service to a Buddhist monastery, and that monastery freely supporting a priest for its Mohammadan tenants. The head of this monastery has, from its foundation, been a member of the Tibbotuwáwé family. This is the most important of the numerous private livings in Ceylon. When one of these becomes vacant, before one of the family to which it belongs has been ordained, here, as in England, a temporary incumbent is put in, who generally serves as tutor to the young heir.

On the Déwále lands, the service is most complicated and peculiar, the part which each tenant has to take in the annual processions being minutely defined; and it is to this that the popularity of the Déwále service is owing. These processions afford the ordinary villagers the only opportunities for a general gathering, and for taking part in a pageant and a show, and above all it is on these occasions that the social distinctions to which the Kandyans attach great importance, are publicly recognised.*

Before closing this Report, it may not be out of place to refer to some misconceptions to which the discussion of the question of Temple Service has given rise. Even Lord Grey has spoken of a Buddhist priest as "performing some of the obscene and odious practices which that superstition requires" (Despatch to Lord Torrington, No. 2, of 13th April, 1847—see Sessional Papers XVIII. of 1869, p. 11.) In the present state of knowledge respecting Buddhism, such a statement could not be made. It is a religion which enjoins celibacy on its ministers, and forbids the taking of life, and is one continued protest against everything that is cruel, obscene, and odious. Another writer (p. 13) speaks of the "Temple-ridden District of Sabaragamuwa." Sabaragamuwa is one of the largest Kandyan Districts; it has only 73 temple villages, the same number as in the small District of Nuwara Eliya; while in Kégalla there are 180, in Kandy proper 218, in Badulla 252, and in Seven Kórala (Kurunégala) 421. Another writer (p. 22) attributes to the assumed harshness and design of a proprietor, evils which are really attributable to the procedure in our Courts, which is dilatory, technical, and expensive, and to the application, "with Chinese exactness," of English maxims and practice to a complicated native system to which our laws are utterly inapplicable. It is remarkable that no writer on this subject has hit the great blot of the system, which is, that, when a perpetual tenant is evicted for non-performance of service, no account is taken of the value of his interest in the land. In Portugal, if such a tenant is evicted, his right in the land is sold by auction, and this rule is, in effect, adopted by the Ceylon Ordinance, which provides that, in the last resort, the proprietor may proceed to the sale of the panguwa or holding, subject to

* The most celebrated of these processions is the Peráhera, which takes place at Kandy in Esala (July—August), commencing with the new moon in that month, and continuing till the full moon. It is a Hindu festival in honour of the four deities, Natha, Vishnu, Kataragama (Kandaswámi), and Pattini, who are held in reverence by the Buddhists of Ceylon as devils who worshipped Gautama, and are seeking to attain Nirwána. In the reign of King Kirtisri (A. D. 1747—1780), a body of priests who came over from Siam, for the purpose of restoring the Upasampadá ordination, objected to the observance of this Hindu ceremony in a Buddhist country. To remove their scruples, the king ordered the Daladá relic of Buddha to be carried thenceforth in procession with the insignia of the four deities; nevertheless, the Peráhera is not regarded as a Buddhist ceremony.

SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION.

Report.

the performance of services, or payment of commuted dues; but he cannot now, as was formerly the case, evict the tenant without compensation, and resume possession of the holding. In the same selection of papers (p. 15) the following passage occurs:—

"It will naturally be surmised that the serf villages are in a more neglected and miserable condition than those of other classes, and such is the fact where the system prevails largely as in Sabaragamuwa. Its presence is seen in the miserable and squalid huts of the peasants, their neglected fields, the absence of children, and the degenerate appearance of the people—quite a contrast to the neat villages, careful cultivation, and superior appearance of the men in villages (for instance, Seven Kórala) equally favoured by position and climate."

The most careful enquiry and comparison have failed to establish any one of these statements. On the contrary, the condition of the people of Sabaragamuwa is far to be preferred to that of the inhabitants of Seven Kórala, and if a comparison be made between a service village and any adjoining village held by peasant-proprietors, and not liable to service, the result will be in favour of the former. This is admitted on all hands, and is attributable in a great measure to the greater security the service tenants possess from the settlement of the village boundaries in reference to the hêṭ (*vaṭṭa chenas*) or commons, which, though cultivated in the most rude and primitive way, are of the utmost value to the poorer classes. The system of hêṭ cultivation is to clear the woods by fire, and sow crops in the ashes, without any preliminary ploughing, and, after taking one crop, to abandon the land for seven, ten, fourteen, or even twenty years, till the wood has grown up again.*

There is one question connected with the Wihâre and Dêwale estates, which must before long force itself on the consideration of Government. There is no means of ensuring the due application of the rents from these estates to their legitimate purposes. The labour which should be employed on the repair of the ecclesiastical buildings, is frequently taken for the erection of private buildings of the priests and lay incumbents, and the dues are often not accounted for. The complaints of misappropriation of the temple property are frequent. Even the land is sometimes sold to ignorant purchasers, and when the services are commuted, this misappropriation, if not checked, will increase, to the serious demoralization of the priests and Basnáyakas. If the revenues are not devoted to their original purpose, they should be employed in education or otherwise, for the benefit of the people, and not be appropriated to the personal use of Buddhist priests and Basnáyakas. In a village near Badulla, nearly the whole of the land is in the hands of one family, which holds the office of Basnáyaka of the Dêwale to which the village is said to belong. But the Dêwale is in ruins, the processions are not conducted, and the Government gives up its tythe only to enrich a private family.

This Report cannot be brought to conclusion without acknowledgment of the benefit which the Commissioners have derived from a perusal of the Reports from Her Majesty's representatives, respecting the tenure of land in the several countries of Europe (laid before Parliament in connection with the Irish Land question), and especially from the lucid exposition by Mr. Harrise-Gastrell of the principles adopted in the Stein-Hardenberg legislation in Prussia.

Maha Eliya,
29th April, 1871.

JOHN F. DICKSON.
Service Tenures Commissioner.

* The hêna or chena question, as it is called, is one of very great importance. In the hill-country every field has its appurtenant hêna, and in some villages the peasants live entirely on the produce of their hêṭ: but it is often difficult to determine where the private hêṭ end and the Crown forests begin. The peasants constantly try to encroach on the Crown forests, while the Revenue officers, in their anxiety to preserve the Crown property, occasionally by stern to and stop the cultivation of private hêṭ. A permanent settlement of the boundaries of Crown forests and hêṭ is much required, and an intelligent system of licensing the cultivation of those Crown hêṭ which would not become valuable as forest land for many generations. To refuse to allow the cultivation of hêṭ altogether, is often to condemn a whole village or district to starvation, and yet this has been attempted at times, in complete ignorance of the real state of the case. On one occasion, the temporary administrator of the Government publicly told a deputation that the Government was determined to put down chena cultivation, as the chena plant was a most noxious weed, which exhausted the soil, &c.—Fortunately, the deputation did not understand English, and the interpreter failed to explain the reasons of the temporary head of the Government.

# APPENDIX.

THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners, for the Districts named below, for carrying into effect the provisions of "*The Service Tenures Ordinance*, 1870.

G. P. LEFEVRE, Esq., for Saburagamuwa, the Four and Three Kóralés, and Lower Bulatgama.
F. R. SAUNDERS, Esq., for Saburagamuwa.
L. P. LEE, Esq., for Four and Three Kóralés, and Lower Bulatgama.
H. S. O. RUSSELL, Esq., for the Revenue Districts of Kandy, Badulla, Mátalé, and Nuwara Eliya.
W. E. T. SHARPE, Esq., for the Revenue District of Badulla.
G. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., for the Revenue District of Mátalé.
F. C. FISHER, Esq., for the Revenue District of Nuwara Eliya.
H. HAY CAMERON, Esq., for the Revenue District of Kandy.
R. W. T. MORRIS, Esq., for the Seven Kóralés, and the Demala Pattu of Puttalam.
J. B. A. BAILEY, Esq., for the Demala Pattu of Puttalam.
J. W. GIBSON, Esq., for the Seven Kóralés.
J. W. BIRCH, Esq., for the Uda, Pallé, and Radda Palátas of Hiriyona; the Vannamar of *Nádér*, Nádukádu, and Akkarsippattu, the Sinhalese villages in the Divisions of Panawa and Tamankaduwa,—all in the Batticaloa District; the Sinhalese villages in the Kaddukulam Pattu in the District of Trincomalee.
R. W. D. MOIR, Esq., for the Uda, Pallé, and Radda Palátas of Hiriyona; the Vannamar of *Nádér*, Nádukádu, and Akkarsippattu; the Sinhalese villages in the Divisions of Panawa and Tamankaduwa,—in the Batticaloa District.
A. B. MASON, Esq., for the Sinhalese villages in the Kaddukulam Pattu in the District of Trincomalee.
F. B. TEMPLER, Esq., and P. W. COOGLEY, Esq., for Yakkawala in the Southern Province.
W. C. TWYNAM, Esq., and L. F. LESCHINO, Esq., for Nuwarakaláwiya in the Northern Province.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint MR. J. F. DICKSON to be a Commissioner for all the above Districts.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY T. IRVING,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Galle, 21st January, 1870.

Changes in the Revenue Department have caused corresponding changes in the above list—the Government Agents and the Assistant Agents being appointed Commissioners for their respective Provinces and Districts; and, in December, 1870, MR. F. R. SAUNDERS was relieved of his appointment for the District of Saburagamuwa.

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## Report of the Director of Public Instruction, for 1870.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report.

I have the honor to lay before His Excellency the Governor my Report upon the operations of this Department for the year 1870.

### 1.—Number of Schools and Pupils.

| | 1869 | 1870 |
|---|---|---|
| Schls. | 121 | 156 |
| Pupls. | 7,156 | 8,726 |
| Av. attend. | 5,781 | 6,925 |

The number of Government schools in operation at the close of the year was 156; the number of pupils on the list was 8,726; and the average daily attendance during the year was 6,925, shewing a nett increase during the year of 36 schools and 1,570 pupils. The corresponding figures for 1869 were as follows:—number of schools, 120; number of pupils, 7,156; average attendance, 5,781.

### 2.—Particulars relating to Expenditure.

#### a.—Increase of Expenditure over that of the previous year.

Expenditure, 1870, £20,554 14 10
Expenditure, 1869, £16,466 18 1
Increase, 1870, £ 4,087 16 9

The expenditure of this Department will, it is to be hoped, exhibit a steady and substantial increase from year to year; answering to an equivalent augmentation in the means of instruction brought within reach of the people. In 1869 the expenditure amounted to £16,466 18s. 1d.; during the year under consideration it was £20,554 14s. 10d.; shewing an increase of £4,087 16s. 9d.

The principal items by which this increase is accounted for are the following:—The number of schools in receipt of Grants rose during the year from 21 to 229, and the expenditure under this head, from £1,120 8s. 4d. to £3,435 10s. 0d.; a Normal School was established, with 30 students, the expenditure upon which in salaries, allowances and furniture, amounted to £763 11s. 6d.; two additional Sub-Inspectors were appointed for the examination of Grant Schools, at a cost in salaries and allowances of £314 0s. 5d.; and 39 new schools were added to the list of the Department, involving an additional expenditure during the year of about £375. I shall speak of each of these items presently in detail; that which I am concerned to shew here is, that the increase in the expenditure, considerable as it is, has been accompanied by a still more considerable increase in the results, which may be briefly summed up as follows:

Increased expenditure accounted for.
Increase in Grants £ 2,314 1 9
Expenditure upon Normal Schools.
Additional Inspection.
39 new schools.
Increase in expenditure attended by commensurate increase in results.

The total number of schools and school children participating directly or indirectly in the vote for education at the close of 1869, was, of schools 141, and of children 8,751, and there was not at that time any means of providing the Department with a supply of trained teachers. At the end of 1870, the numbers were 385 schools, and upwards of 18,000 children; and the Government now possesses a Normal School, which only requires time and adequate arrangements to render that deficiency of competent teachers, which has so long obstructed the real progress of education in this country, comparatively a thing of the past.

#### b.—Excess of Estimates over Expenditure.

Sum voted £23,934 0s. 0d.
Sum expended £20,554 14 10
Bal. £ 3,379 11 2

The gross amount voted for the service of the Department for the year was £23,934 0s. 0d. Of this amount as already stated the sum of £20,554 14s. 10d. was actually expended; shewing an excess of estimates over expenditure of £3,379 11s. 2d. A large portion of this excess occurs in the item of Grants-in-aid. When the estimates for the year were prepared, it was uncertain how much money would be required for this purpose under the new system of Grants; and the amount asked for, viz. £5,000, proved to be larger than the amount required by £1,564 9s. 8d. The rest of the unexpended balance, amounting to £1,815 1s. 6d., is accounted for as follows:—

Unexpended balance accounted for.
Over-estimate for grants £1,564 9 8
Undrawn salaries
Fixed £451 12 2
Prov'l. 804 17 6
Transport 310 3 3
Sundries 188 8 8
£ 3,379 11 2

£451 12s. 2d. remained unpaid in salaries on the Fixed Establishment, chiefly due to the Inspectorship of Schools having been vacant during the greater part of the year; £310 3s. 3d unexpended in "Transport," due likewise to the vacancy in the Inspectorship; £188 8s. 8d. in various small items; and £804 17s. 5d. in salaries on the "Provisional" list.

It will be seen from the above statement that the large disproportion which has always existed hitherto between the sums voted and the sums expended on account of education (averaging for the years 1865—1869 upwards of 18 per cent. upon the expenditure), and which is inconsistent with sound economy, need not occur in future; the only item in which any considerable discrepancy is unavoidable being in the sum provided for the salaries of the large and fluctuating body of teachers on the "Provisional" Establishment.

A large unexpended balance need not occur in future.

### c.—Receipts by Fees.

The receipts by fees during the year amounted to £2,548 8s. 3d.
The following Table shews the amounts received from the different classes of schools:—

| | Receipts by Fees. £ s. d. | No. of Children. |
|---|---|---|
| English schools, Male | 1,746 16 10½ | 1,175 |
| Do. Female | 194 1 3 | 281 |
| Anglo-Vernacular, Male | 408 15 11½ | 1,091 |
| Do Female | 35 5 9 | 155 |
| Vernacular, Male | 162 0 7½ | 5,139 |
| Do. Female | 1 7 9½ | 865 |
| Total .... | 2,548 8 3 | 8,726 |

The amount realized by the imposition of a fee of 1d. in the Vernacular schools is comparatively so insignificant, while this form of tax has so decided an effect in keeping children away from school, that I have no hesitation in recommending its abolition altogether.

Abolition of fees in Vernacular schools recommended.

The theoretical arguments against gratuitous instruction are deserving of all respect; but the primary object in establishing Vernacular schools is that the people may be taught; and if out of a hundred children within reach of a given school, forty are kept away by the penny fee, the system is a practical blunder, however excellent the arguments in its favour may be. And I think that, in remote villages, it would be rather under than over the mark to say that forty per cent. of the children who might attend a given school, are kept away on account of the fee. Nor is this to be wondered at when the circumstances of the people are taken into consideration. The inhabitants of a village in the interior have very little use for money, and seldom possess it. In order to obtain the necessary coin to pay the school fee, cocoanuts or other garden produce must be taken for sale to the nearest bazaar; and this entails a journey of several miles. Of course it is an admirable thing to find parents willing to undergo this exertion for the sake of having their children taught. But in the mean time a great many are *not* willing; and there is the school, and their children are *not* taught; a result by which the people and the Government are equally losers. Besides which, it is impossible to use any authority to compel parents to send their children to school so long as a fee is taken at the door. For these reasons, I would recommend that the payment of a money fee in Government Vernacular schools should be abolished; the people being required in every instance to provide and maintain a suitable school-house at their own expense, such schools to be termed Free schools, and means being taken to ensure the attendance, under proper regulations, of all the children in the community.

It should be noted, as a matter affecting the apparent accuracy of the figures in the above Table, that many of the Vernacular schools included in the Returns were not in operation for more than a small portion of the year; which accounts for the fact that 5,159 children paid only £162, instead of about £215, (which would be the amount due from that number paying 1d. a month each for ten months in the year.)

### 3.—Normal School.

Opened in March, 1870.

The Normal School was opened in March, 1870. The premises formerly occupied by the Industrial School in the Cinnamon Gardens have been prepared for the reception of two classes of Normal students, with practising schools; and a residence has been provided for an English master and a Vernacular master. Ten students were selected for the English class and twenty for the Vernacular class, by examination, from a large number of candidates. Each receives a monthly allowance of ten shillings, and security is given that the students will serve as teachers for a period of not less than five years after the close of their course of training. The results thus far are, I am happy to say, full of encouragement for the future. The students have proved themselves to be lads of more than average intelligence and ability, and they have applied themselves with considerable assiduity to the instruction provided for them in the institution. The want of sound early training however, especially in the English class, is such as to render the acquisition of accurate knowledge a very laborious and very slow process. Upon this subject the following remarks, taken from a Report written by Mr. Hill three months after the classes were opened, are deserving of attention:—

English class.

Remarks by Mr. Hill.

"Considering" (says Mr. Hill) "the age of these students of the English Normal class, the character of the schools from which they came, and the length of their attendance at them, and believing them, as I have since found them to be, youths of more than average intelligence and ability, I was completely taken aback by the discovery I very soon made, that scarcely one of them could frame a decent sentence in English, or write half-a-dozen lines to dictation from an ordinary Reading lesson without making as many mistakes in spelling."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report.

Further on, Mr. Hill finds something more encouraging to say:—

"I am glad" (he says in another portion of his Report) "to be able to report a very considerable improvement both in spelling and English composition. What is even more satisfactory is, that the students themselves find their own deficiency, and appear to be thoroughly in earnest in their endeavours to improve. I have seldom had a class of more attentive or better behaved pupils, or seen students so interested in their work."

These two paragraphs make up a picture the like of which I have so frequently had occasion to describe.—Willing, intelligent, teachable lads as one could desire, painfully hampered and thrown back for the want of that early discipline which none but teachers who have themselves been professionally trained are competent to supply.

Vernacular class.

The Vernacular class suffers in common with the Vernacular schools throughout the country from the want of accurate and suitable school books, which do not, as yet, exist in the language. The subject has been for some time under consideration by Government, and I trust that active measures will shortly be adopted to remedy this pressing want.

Examination of March, 1871, alluded to.

This being a Report upon the year 1870, it does not fall within the compass of it to notice the first annual examination of the Normal School, which took place in March, 1871; but I may remark by anticipation, that the results of that examination, while shewing that real and satisfactory progress has been made, fully corroborate the statements of Mr. Hill quoted above; and I have determined, in consequence, to give a further period without interruption to the exclusive drilling of the existing classes; and therefore no fresh admissions will be made for the present.

House accommodation for students indispensable.

The Normal Institution will not have been placed upon a satisfactory permanent footing until accommodation has been provided for boarding and lodging the students in the premises. This is too obvious to require any lengthened argument. It is sufficient to point to the fact that all the students have their homes in distant parts of the country, and are therefore entirely without control beyond the bounds of the institution. The most important opportunities for improving and influencing them are thus lost, and they are subjected besides to great discomfort and much unnecessary temptation. I venture respectfully to solicit the Government to take this matter into consideration as soon as possible.

### 4.—General Condition of Government Schools.

The following Table will shew the number of children and the attendance during the year, in the different classes of Government schools.—

| | No. of Schools. | No. of Pupils. | Average Daily Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Boys' schools | 14 | 1,175 | 1,025 |
| English Girls' schools | 4 | 281 | 226 |
| Anglo-Vernacular Boys' schools | 26 | 1,091 | 912 |
| Anglo-Vernacular Girls' schools | 7 | 155 | 130 |
| Vernacular Boys' schools | 83 | 5,139 | 3,942 |
| Vernacular Girls' schools | 20 | 865 | 590 |
| Total | 156 | 8,726 | 6,825 |

Compared with the numbers attending the same schools in 1869, these figures shew a falling off of 12 per cent. in the English Boys' schools, and of 13 per cent. in the Anglo-Vernacular Boys' schools. This decrease is doubtless owing to the step taken by Government in raising the fees charged in schools in which English is taught.

#### a.—Colombo Academy.

Retirement of Dr. Boake.

During the year under review the Colombo Academy has been deprived of the services of its zealous and energetic Principal, Dr. Boake, whose connection with that institution, extending over a period of twenty-eight years, was brought to a close by his retirement upon pension in September, 1870. It is matter of notoriety—and therefore should not escape a passing reference here—that since the time when the Academy was made the subject of public discussion and of definitive enactments by the Legislative Council, a difference of opinion had existed respecting the objects for which this institution should continue to be maintained;—a difference which was regretted by none more than by those whose official duty it became to carry out the views which it was necessary should prevail, and which were supposed not to be in accordance with the views entertained by Dr. Boake. The Academy has now been reorganized upon a plan in harmony with the avowed aims and intentions of the Legislature; and had Dr. Boake remained at its head, he would doubtless have continued to conduct it with that conspicuous energy and untiring zeal which characterized the whole of his long and useful career, and to which the records of the late Central School Commission have borne abundant testimony. Upon Dr. Boake's retirement, the appointment of Acting Principal was held by Mr. J. H. Marsh, until the arrival, early in 1871, of Mr. G. Todd, of Balliol College, Oxford, who has been selected by the Secretary of State to fill the vacant post.

Appointment of new Principal.

Under these circumstances it would as yet be premature to discuss the probable future of the Academy; but there seems to be no reason to apprehend that it will disappoint the expectations that have been formed of it.

Examination of Academy, July, 1870.

In connection with the reorganization of the Academy, an examination of the higher forms was held on behalf of this Department in July, 1870; the examiners being the Honorable G. Lawson, Junior Puisne Judge, Mr. Cayley, Deputy Queen's Advocate, Mr. G. T. O'Brien, C. C. S., and Mr. Hartshorne, C. C. S. These gentlemen communicated the result of their labours in a valuable Report, which will be found in the Appendix, and will be read with pleasure by all who feel an interest in the welfare of the Academy. (See Appendix B).

### b.—Central Schools.

Central Schools.

The Central School at Galle continues to make satisfactory progress under Mr. J. E. Anthonisz. The transfer of Mr. J. Hill to the English mastership of the Normal School left the head mastership of the Kandy Central School vacant at the beginning of the year, and the appointment was filled up by the promotion of Mr. W. F. VanCuylenberg, head master of the English school at Kalutara. Mr. VanCuylenberg's place at Kalutara was supplied by Mr. F. Grenier, who had served for several years with credit as master of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Badulla.

### c.—English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

English and Anglo-Vernacular schools.

The state of the English and Anglo-Vernacular schools during the year 1870 does not call for any special remark. The recent establishment of a large English Boys' school under the Catholic Mission at Negombo, which has been placed upon the list of Grant Schools, will probably render it desirable to close the Government school at that station. It may also be expected that the field of English instruction at Kurunegala will ere long be occupied by Missionary enterprise, stimulated by the Grant system. The English Girls' school at Jaffna, the mistress of which proceeded to England on leave during the year, has since been closed; the Government feeling that the cost of maintaining a school of this class was no longer justifiable in a place already so fully occupied by other agencies, all of which can now avail themselves of Government aid.

The subject of the Vernacular schools will be treated of in the next paragraph.

### 5.—Schools opened during the year.

New Village schools.

The work of extending Vernacular village schools has been pushed forward during the year with as much rapidity as the means at the disposal of the Department would permit. Thirty new Boys' schools and seven Girls' schools of this class have been opened. Six of the Boys' schools are in Tamil districts in the Eastern Province; the remaining Boys' schools and all the Girls' schools are in Sinhalese districts. Having myself visited all the latter in the course of the year, I am able to speak with confidence of their prospects of success. It is a work full of interest and of promise, and is capable of almost indefinite extension. The system pursued however, although it may suffice for the limited scale upon which the work is being carried on at present, is by no means commensurate with its importance or with the requirements of the country. The Department at present confines itself to receiving applications for new schools; which are investigated, and those are adopted which appear to be the most pressing. This is obviously a very imperfect arrangement, as it leaves the establishment of new schools in this or that locality dependent entirely upon the question, not whether a school is required, but whether there is any one whom either interest or exceptional energy may prompt to apply for one. Faulty as the system is, it gives the Department quite enough to do, the applications being always many times in excess of what can be immediately attended to. An adequate and effective measure should commence with the division of the whole country into school districts, according to the extent of the population; and should proceed with the annual establishment of a certain number of schools in each district, until the wants of the people were approximately supplied. Simple as it may look upon paper, we are very far indeed from any such organization as this; which would require the active co-operation of all local Government officials, as well as a considerable increase to the *personnel* of this Department; and probably nothing short of an Ordinance of the Legislative Council would supply the requisite powers and machinery for the thorough execution of the scheme. But, however willing the Government may be to take up this question in a liberal and thorough-going spirit, some considerable period must elapse before a steady supply of efficient teachers, without which the indefinite multiplication of schools would be productive of but little good, can be reckoned upon.

I have spoken elsewhere (see paragraph 2, **c**,) of the abolition of the penny fee, as being indispensable to the adequate extension of village schools. The preparation of suitable and accurate school-books in the vernacular is likewise a measure which is urgently required, and is receiving attention.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report.

Borella English school.

Thoppu Anglo-Vernacular school.

Kollupitiya Anglo-Vernacular school.

Besides the above mentioned Vernacular schools, an English school was opened at the beginning of the year at Borella, for the accommodation of those pupils whom the new arrangements compelled to withdraw from the Academy. This school was placed in charge of Mr. John Perera, one of the former Academy masters, and has proved successful under his management.

An Anglo-Vernacular Boys' school has also been opened at Thoppu, a populous village on the road to Chilaw from Negombo.

The Anglo-Vernacular Boys' school which was formerly kept up on the premises of the Wesleyan Mission-house in Kollupitiya, has been transferred as a Practising School to the Normal Institution, with satisfactory results.

Jaffna Girls' school.

Pánaduré Vernacular Girls' school No. 1.

Trincomalee Anglo-Vernacular Boys' school.

6.—SCHOOLS CLOSED DURING THE YEAR.

Besides the Jaffna Girls' school already alluded to, (see paragraph 4, c,) a Vernacular Girls' school at Pánaduré was closed during the year.

The Anglo-Vernacular Boys' school at Trincomalee has also been closed, there being two aided schools at that station in which English is taught, and a Vernacular Government school was opened at the same time.

7.—INSPECTION.

Long interruption in the routine of inspection.

New Inspector appointed.

The circumstances which, in the latter part of 1869, placed the whole work of the Directorship in my hands several months before my formal appointment to the office, unavoidably caused a long interruption to the usual routine of inspection, which was not regularly resumed until the Inspectorship, which became vacant in February, 1870, was filled up by the appointment of Mr. E. A. Helps, by the Secretary of State. Mr. Helps, who had been employed for three years in the Educational Department of the Privy Council, arrived in November, and entered at once upon the active discharge of his duties, having before the close of the year inspected the schools in Colombo and Kandy, and in other parts of the Central Province as far as Badulla, besides conducting the Local Examination. It will be my duty in future Reports to speak more at length upon this important branch of the work of the Department; but there is no reason why I should refrain here from expressing my confident opinion, that the interests of the Colony and of this Department have in this instance been consulted by a judicious and suitable selection, for an appointment which demands qualifications of a peculiar kind.

Change in the Sub-Inspectorship.

Two additional Sub-Inspectors appointed.

The subordinate inspecting staff of the Department has also undergone an entire change during the year. Mr. Garth, who for many years filled the office of Sub-Inspector, was in March, 1870, appointed to a post in the new Normal School; his place as Sub-Inspector being filled by Mr. Andriezen, formerly head-master of one of the English schools, who has entered with diligence upon the work of organizing and improving the Government Vernacular schools. An important increase has also been made to the Establishment, by the appointment of two additional Sub-Inspectors, chiefly for the work of examining Vernacular schools under the new system of grants. Mr. W. H. De Alwis, a Proctor of the Supreme Court, who received his education at the Colombo Academy, was selected from a large number of candidates to perform this duty in Sinhalese districts; and Mr. R. Breckenridge, who for many years conducted the High School at Batticotta, was appointed to the Tamil Sub-Inspectorship, the duties of which lie chiefly in the Peninsula of Jaffna. The task of examining children for grants under a system of payment by results, is a very responsible one, and one which requires a considerable degree of judgment and intelligence as well as patience and assiduity; and it gives me much satisfaction to be able to speak in terms of approbation of the manner in which this duty has been thus far performed both by Mr. De Alwis and Mr. Breckenridge.

The results of the inspection of Government schools during the year will be found in Appendix F.

8.—GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

English University Scholarship. First Scholar, Mr. J. Casie Chetty.

The first of the English University Scholarships that were established, in connection with the Colombo Academy, by the Legislative Council, in 1868, was awarded during the year under review to Mr. J. Casie Chetty, a former pupil in the Academy, and now an undergraduate of Exeter College, Oxford. This scholarship will in future be awarded at the June examination of the Sixth Form of the Academy.

Queen's Scholarships.

In lieu of the Senior Queen's Scholarship, which was formerly given in connection with the examinations of the Calcutta University, two scholarships of equal joint value have been attached to the Fifth Form of the Academy, to be competed for at the annual examination for promotion to the higher Forms.

The Junior Queen's Scholarship for 1870 was assigned to the Normal School.

9.—LOCAL EXAMINATION.

The Inspector's Report upon the ninth Local Examination, held in December, 1870, will be found in the Appendix. It does not call for any special remarks. (See Appendix A. 1.)

## 10.—Grants-in-Aid.



Having passed in review the chief topics of interest in connection with Government Schools, I proceed to the subject of Grants-in-Aid, now forming one of the most considerable items in the expenditure of the Department.

New Grant scheme.

The scheme of Grants which I had the honor of submitting to Government at the end of 1869 has now been twelve months in operation. Before I take notice of its practical working, I will state in detail what are its general features. It is exclusively a system of payments for results, and it takes account of secular instruction only. All schools under responsible management whether of Missionary bodies or of private individuals, are equally entitled to participate. To prevent, however, the establishment of schools as a mere temporary speculation for the purpose of obtaining a Grant, security is taken, in the case of schools under private individuals, for their maintenance for a period of not less than three years. In order to ensure that the recipients of the Grant shall be none other than those who have actually earned it, it is provided that no child shall be eligible for examination in a given school who has not been a bonâ fide pupil in that school for the twelve months preceding the examination. And in order further to protect the interests of managers, it is provided that if any pupil, from caprice or indifference, absents himself from the grant examinations of his school, he shall forfeit the privilege of being presented again either in that or in any other school. This regulation will effectually check the abuse pointed at, (the danger of which, especially in Tamil Schools, became apparent at the very first examinations); scholars who stay away from the examination from a wanton desire to injure a school, finding themselves excluded altogether for the future.

Its general features.

Registration of (A) and (B) schools.

Although the Grant is computed according to the ascertained results of instruction only, its actual amount is not determined wholly by this consideration. A system of registration has been adopted by which a school that is provided with buildings, furniture, books, maps, &c., of a certain degree of excellence, will have its Grant computed upon a scale somewhat higher than schools which are deficient in accommodation, or in the requisite appliances for teaching. These are distinguished as (A) schools and (B) schools; and the experience of the past year testifies to the salutary effect of this system of registration. In the majority of cases, the improvements necessary to secure registration in class (A) were either effected at once, or a promise was given (which for the first examination was accepted as equivalent) that a portion of the Grant should be devoted to that object.

Method of computing the Grant.

The mode in which the Grants are computed presents some peculiarities which it may be desirable to explain. The usual arrangement being adopted of Standards divided into several Heads of Examination, a certain subject is fixed upon as the *Unit of instruction*. This is taken to be the ability to form letters and figures upon a slate or black-board, and is the writing of the First Standard. A "pass" in every other head of examination, in each of the Standards, has a certain numerical value given to it, which expresses its relation to this Unit. For example, the reading of the First Standard is 2, the writing of the Third Standard is 3, the arithmetic of the Fourth Standard is 5, and so on. These numerical values are of course assigned arbitrarily, and are supposed to represent, in a rough kind of way, the amount of instruction necessary to enable a child to pass in that particular subject. The total number of passes achieved in a school will thus be represented by a certain number, signifying *so many Units of instruction*. A money value being assigned to the Unit, the amount of the Grant is at once determined. By this means the total aggregate of Grants can at all times be adjusted with the utmost precision, by an alteration in the value of the Unit, without disturbing the relative values of the different Standards and subjects of instruction. Moreover by assigning a different numerical value to any given subject, its "telling" effect upon the examination can be enhanced or diminished at pleasure. Additional subjects can also be introduced without any sacrifice of uniformity; and the difference between a (B) school and an (A) school is exhibited in a practical form as the difference between ten pence and one shilling. A higher value is assigned to the Unit in "English-teaching" schools than in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools, for the reason that the instruction given in the first class of schools usually represents a much larger outlay in cost of teachers, buildings, and general equipment, than in either of the other two. Where however schools belonging either to the Vernacular or the Anglo-Vernacular class are provided (as is the case with certain female boarding schools under several of the Missionary societies) with European instruction, and with teaching appliances in all respects equal to what is usually found in English schools, the Grants for such schools are calculated upon the English scale.

Grants offered for elementary instruction only.

When the Grant scheme was first made public, considerable disappointment was expressed by the Managers of schools of the higher grades, at finding that Grants were offered for none but the most elementary subjects. The Sixth Standard in English schools, which is the highest Standard set forth in the scheme, comprises nothing beyond reading, writing, the commercial rules of arithmetic, grammar, geography, and a little history. It was thought from this that the Government intended to set its face against the introduction of those more ambitious subjects, to the teaching of which these schools owe much of their attraction in the eyes of Natives. But, as I have endeavoured to explain to those Managers who have communicated with me upon the matter, there is no intention to discourage the teaching of any branch of instruction that it may be wished

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Report.

to introduce; the object of the Grant scheme being simply to ensure, if possible, that pupils who are being taught Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry and Latin, shall also be able to read English with propriety, to write an ordinary sentence grammatically, to spell decently, and to work a sum in the Rule of Three accurately. With this object it was considered desirable, at all events for the present, to offer the Grant exclusively for proficiency in these rudiments; not at all to the prejudice of the higher branches of instruction, but on the contrary, it is believed, very much to their advantage. At the same time it is obvious that a student may be occupied with the higher subjects for a considerable period of time after a fair proficiency in the lower ones has been attained; and in order that this period of his education may not cease to be a source of profit to the school, so long as the elementary subjects continue to receive due attention, it is provided that the higher Standards may be passed several times by the same pupil.

General results obtained.

That in its general principles this scheme is calculated to effect its professed object, namely, a uniform and impartial distribution of public funds for the assistance and improvement of popular instruction, may be inferred from the fact, that nearly all the Mission and private schools in the country have already been admitted to a participation in it. The Church of England Missionaries, whom the latest previous settlement of the Grant question had compelled to relinquish the aid they formerly enjoyed, have again come forward, and will it is to be hoped throw themselves more energetically than ever into the work of education. The schools under the American Missionaries, which were excluded under the former system from a share in the aid offered by Government, have benefited largely during the past year; while the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions which formerly received special grants for a few schools only, are now receiving assistance for a large number of schools in all parts of the Island. The following figures will give a rough summary of the above results. The representatives of the Wesleyan Missions in various parts of the country received during the year about £850 on account of 58 schools; the Roman Catholic Missions about £750, for 31 schools; the Church of England Missions (including that in connection with Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) about £850, on account of 82 schools; the American Mission, £550, for 41 schools; and a sum of £250 was awarded to 11 schools under private management.

Number of children examined for Grants.

The total number of children actually examined in all the above schools amounted to 7,221. This would represent an average attendance of nearly 10,000. (The returns shewing the exact numbers in attendance have not yet been procured.) Of the number examined, 4,925 were in Vernacular schools, 908 in Anglo-Vernacular, and 1,388 in English-teaching schools.

Per-centage of Passes obtained.

The following Table shews the Per-centage of Passes obtained in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in each of the three classes of schools.

| | Reading. | | | Writing. | | | Arithmetic. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Examined. | No. Passed. | Per-centage of Passes. | No. Examined. | No. Passed. | Per-centage of Passes. | No. Examined. | No. Passed. | Per-centage of Passes. |
| English-teaching schools ..... | 1,388 | 1,201 | 86·5 | 1,388 | 1,113 | 80 | 1,388 | 1,161 | 83·6 |
| Anglo-Vernacular schools ..... | 908 | 843* | 93 | 908 | 795* | 87 | 908 | 677 | 74 |
| Vernacular schools ..... ..... | 4,925 | 4,497 | 91 | 4,925 | 4,182 | 84 | 4,925 | 3,356 | 68 |
| Total..... | 7,221 | 6,543 | 90 | 7,221 | 6,090 | 84 | 7,221 | 5,194 | 71 |

* These figures refer to Vernacular reading and writing only.

The Rules and Regulations for Grants-in-aid, together with Tabulated Reports upon all the schools examined for a Grant during the year will be found in Appendix E.

The usual statistical information respecting the details of attendance and expenditure in Government schools, together with a Nominal Return of Teachers employed in the Department, will be found in Appendices C. and D.

WALTER J. SENDALL,
Director.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, May 1, 1871.

## APPENDIX A.

I.—Report upon the Local Examination, December, 1870.

II.—Subjects of Examination for the Mathematical Prize, July, 1872.

III.—Regulations for the Local Examination of Ceylon Students, 1871.

IV.—Nominal List of the Successful Candidates for the Mathematical and Turnour Prize, from 1846 to 1870.

V.—Nominal List of Senior and Junior Queen's Scholars, from 1862 to 1870.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—I.

## APPENDIX A.—I.

REPORT of E. A. HELPS, Esq., Inspector of Schools, *upon the Local Examination*, 1870.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit to you my Report upon, and the subjoined particulars relating to, the ninth Local Examination, held in December, 1870.

Five schools only have competed, entering seventeen candidates. Of this number, one was withdrawn, two were absent from the Examination, and two failed to pass in the trial paper in Arithmetic.

Of the twelve remaining candidates, none succeeded in gaining a 1st class Certificate, but two were placed in the 2nd Division, and two in the 3rd Division.

The working of the sums in the Arithmetic papers was, in many instances, very slovenly, especially in Vulgar Fractions; and nine out of the fourteen candidates failed to work a multiplication (by two figures) of miles, furlongs, poles, and yards, correctly. It would also be well if Schoolmasters would bear in mind that marks are *not* given in a direct ratio to the absence of all the "working" of a sum. Several candidates have lost marks by giving the answer, without shewing any of the work.

The History papers were very fair, but did not evince much depth of knowledge, though the paper embraced a very short period in English History. Many of the candidates who evaded all of the more difficult questions, expatiated at length upon, and were quite at home with, any character, or event, partaking of the nature of semi-historical semi-nursery, anecdote. Some of the answers were very original, as for example, the quarrel between Richard Cœur-de-Leon and the Duke of Austria in the Holy Land, being attributed to the fact that "Richard want to make Leopold da cooly work."

I cannot help noticing the marked difference that existed between the spelling in the Composition, and that in the piece given for Dictation. Even if allowance is made for indistinct reading on the part of the Examiner, it will hardly account for such a difference; but perhaps it may be due to nervousness on the part of the candidate.

I would mention that the Kalutara School sent up five boys, all of whom did very fairly throughout the Examination, though they failed to obtain certificates, owing to their not being sufficiently advanced in their studies. Should, however, these boys not be prevented by age from coming up to the next Examination, I think they would have a fair chance of obtaining certificates. They might almost be "bracketed," which shews, what I suspect is not always the case, that no one boy had been selected, and prepared at the expense of the rest.

It appears to me to argue a want of discernment, or knowledge of his pupils, worthy of remark, on the part of that Master who sent up the two candidates (Nos. 9 and 12), each of whom failed to make one-fifth of the marks allotted to the Trial Arithmetic paper.

I subjoin a list in which the candidates are placed in order of merit, and the marks assigned to each candidate in each subject are given. Those who failed to gain a certificate are denoted by numbers only.

I have, &c.,
E. HELPS,
Examiner.

The Director of
Public Instruction.

---

A.

(Passed for a Certificate.)

IN 1ST DIVISION.

None.

IN 2ND DIVISION.

*(In order of Merit).*

| *No.* | *Name.* | *School.* | *Schoolmaster.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Arthur Joseph | Galle Central (Govt.) School | J. E. Anthonisz, Esq. |
| 1 | V. Seevacoore | Jaffna Boy's Seminary (Aided) | Rev. G. Salatin |

IN 3RD DIVISION.

*(In order of Merit).*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | E. A. Senlweratna | Kandy Central (Govt.) School | W. F. VanCuylenberg, Esq. |
| 6 | W. D. Silva Moonsinghe | Do. | do. |

*Withdrawn.*

2 P. A. Strantenberg.

*Absent.*

5 R. J. Shaw.
8 Joseph Watkins.

Those candidates (ten in number) whose names do not appear in any of the above lists, have failed.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 12th January, 1871.

EDMUND HELPS,
Examiner.

| Number. | NAMES. | Arithmetic Trial Paper. | English Grammar. | Geography. | History. | Composition. | Dictation. | Reading. | English Literature. | Arithmetic and Algebra. | Euclid and Trigonometry. | Mechanics and Mensuration. | Tamil. | Sinhalese. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FULL MARKS. | 150 | 125 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 25 | 25 | 130 | 150 | 260 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 1485 |
| 3 | Arthur Joseph | 106 | 96 | 88 | 59½ | 100 | 18 | 17 | 106 | 68 | 107 | 28 | — | — | 799½ |
| 1 | V. Seevacoore | — | 94 | 78½ | 50½ | 75 | 18 | 15 | 69½ | 62 | 91 | 10 | 50 | — | 663½ |
| 4 | E. A. Senewiratna | 72½ | 87½ | 78 | 62½ | 75 | 25 | 20 | 44½ | 6 | 17 | 3 | — | — | 491 |
| 6 | W. De Silva Moonesinghe | 81 | 79 | 89 | 49½ | 50 | 12 | 14 | 49 | 18 | 20 | 4 | — | — | 465½ |
| 14 | ..... | 94 | 78 | 74½ | 36½ | 50 | 12 | 12 | 38 | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | 50 | 445 |
| 13 | ..... | 80 | 80½ | 63½ | 37 | 50 | 25 | 12 | 46½ | 6 | 0 | — | — | 39 | 439½ |
| 15 | ..... | 78 | 64 | 66 | 57 | 50 | 6 | 12 | 50 | 11 | 0 | — | — | 16 | 410 |
| 16 | ..... | 64 | 71½ | 73½ | 53 | 75 | 12 | 5 | 29 | 8 | 0 | — | — | 8 | 399 |
| 17 | ..... | 75 | 72½ | 72½ | 43½ | 50 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 23 | 0 | — | — | 32 | 392½ |
| 7 | ..... | 99½ | 60½ | 48 | 29 | 50 | 6 | 9 | 32 | 15 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 345 |
| 11 | ..... | 81 | 55 | 67 | 34½ | 25 | 0 | 9 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 44 | 319½ |
| 10 | ..... | 60 | 54 | 64 | 25½ | 25 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 3 | — | — | 15 | — | 282½ |

No. 2 was withdrawn from the Examination.

Nos. 5 and 8 were absent from the Examination.

Nos. 9 and 12 having failed to work the required proportion of sums in the Trial Paper, were, according to the conditions attached to the Arithmetic paper, excluded from the remainder of the Examination.

## LOCAL EXAMINATION.—1870.

### TIME TABLE.

| MONDAY. *December* . | TUESDAY. *December* . | WEDNESDAY. *December* . | THURSDAY. *December* . | FRIDAY. *December* . | SATURDAY. *December* . |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arithmetic, Trial paper. (3 hours) 10 to 1. | Euclid and Trigonometry. (4 hours) 10 to 2. | Grammar. (3 hours) 10 to 1. | Arithmetic and Algebra. (4 hours) 10 to 2. | English Literature (Trench) (3 hours) 10 to 1. | Extra Language. (3 hours) |
| History. (2 hours) 2 to 4. | — | Dictation (½ hour) and Composition (2 hours) 2 to 4½. | — | Geography (2 hours) 2 to 4. | Mechanics. (2 hours) |

N.B.—Students will be called upon to *read aloud* during the mornings of Monday and Tuesday, as the Superintendent shall find convenient.

## DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

I. Look carefully at the Time Table, in which the hours are fixed for the subjects of Examination on each day, and always *be at your seat in the Examination Room five minutes before the time.*

II. When the questions are given to you, read them over carefully, *and mark those which you think you can answer best; and do them first.* If, after that, you still have time to spare, try some of the others.

III. Before you begin to write your answers, insert in the blank spaces at the top of your paper—

No.—1. The *number* placed in the margin hereof, and *not* your name.

2. The *subject* in which the questions are set which you are about to answer.

IV. In writing your answers,

1. Write only on one side of the paper.
2. Put in the margin *the number of the question* before each answer.
3. Leave a blank space *after* each answer.
4. *Number your pages* as you go on.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—I.

V. If you want anything in the course of the Examination, do not leave your seat; but *call out your number*, and some one will attend to you.

VI. As soon as notice is given, (which will be five minutes before the end of the time,) finish your papers, see that they are numbered rightly and in their proper order, and take them, *folded once lengthwise from left to right*, to the Examiner.

## CAUTIONS.

Candidates are strictly forbidden to communicate in any way with each other while under Examination.

Any Candidate detected in taking unfair advantages, such as getting others to help him in answering his questions, or bringing to the Examination Room any book or written paper for such a purpose, will be turned out with disgrace; and any Candidate detected in helping another will be subject to the same penalty.

No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work, will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted, without the consent of the Superintendent.

No Candidate is permitted to have in his possession, while he is in the Examination Room, any Book, Memorandum or Pocket-Book, Notes or Papers whatsoever, except the Questions set by the Examiners. In case he may have brought any such Book or Papers with him to the Examination Room, he must deliver them up to the Examiner before the Examination commences: he will otherwise render himself liable to the same penalty with those who may be detected in taking unfair advantages.

Stationery will be provided, but Candidates are recommended to bring their own pens.

## ARITHMETIC.

(Trial Paper.)

*Three hours allowed for this Paper.*

(1.) *(a)* Write down in figures—Seventy-one million, ninety-three thousand and eight.

*(b)* Write down in words—201006000.

(2.) *(a)* Add together 213, 70009, 110801, 73859648.

*(b)* Also £293 8*s.* 9½*d.*, £87 3*s.* 0½*d.*, £7,041 19*s.* 2¾*d.*

(3.) *(a)* Multiply—Nine million, four hundred and seventy thousand, one hundred and eighty-three, by seven thousand, nine hundred and five.

*(b)* And 17 miles, 7 furlongs, 29 poles, 3 yards, by 27.

(4.) *(a)* Divide 645082 1060 by 731.

*(b)* And divide 7 tons, 2 cwts., 18 lbs., 12 oz., by 45.

(5.) What is the value of 51 tons, 7 cwts., 93 lbs., of sugar, at 5*d.* per lb?

(6.) How many tiles, each 7 inches square, will be required to cover a floor that is 19 feet, 3 inches, long, by 13 feet, 5 inches, broad?

(7.) *(a)* Define an Improper Fraction.

*(b)* Add together $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{8}{60}$, and subtract their sum from 1.

*(c)* Simplify the expression:—$\frac{35}{111}$ of 3 of 5$\frac{1}{2}$ of 2$\frac{11}{65}$ of $\frac{1}{1000}$.

(8.) Find by Practice the value of 3 tons, 2 cwts., 7 lbs., 9 oz., at £3 12*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.

(9.) Make out a Bill for the following articles:—15½ lbs. of Cheese at 7½*d.* per lb., 4 lbs. of Currants at 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb., 10 ozs. of Cayenne Pepper at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., 3¾ yards of Matting at 11½*d.* per yard, and 3 boxes of Soap, each containing 3½ lbs. of Soap, at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

(10.) If 2 tons of Salt cost £5 7*s.* 6*d.*, what will the price be for a pound of Salt?

(11.) If 12 Tailors in 7 days can finish 13 suits of clothes, how many Tailors in 19 days can make sufficient clothes for 494 men?

(12.) Find the Simple and Compound Interest on £112 10*s.* for 3 years, at 3½ per cent. per annum.

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

*(Two hours.)*

*Note.*—More credit will be given for two or three questions *thoroughly* answered, than for a greater number imperfectly attempted.—Give dates wherever you can.

(1.) *(a)* What was the condition of the inhabitants of Great Britain previous to the Roman invasion.

*(b)* By whom were the Britons subdued after the Romans left Britain, and briefly relate their history till the date of the Norman Conquest.

*(c)* Describe the Anglo-Saxon form of Government.

(2.) How many sons had William the Conqueror? Give some account of their lives.

(3.) What great enterprise did Richard-Cœur-de-Leon undertake? By whom was he joined in the enterprise? What was its object? And were they successful in attaining that object?

(4.) Mention what King assumed the title of King of France, and the subsequent periods when England had to relinquish those acquisitions he had made during his reign.

(5.) Give your opinion of the circumstances that brought about the revolution in Charles I.'s reign, and give some account of the two factions into which the kingdom was divided.

(6.) Mention any decisive battles which occurred from the accession of the House of Plantagenet to that of the House of Stuart.

(7.) During what Queen's reign did a great foreign invasion of England take place, and was it successful?

(8.) Relate anything you know concerning any of the following personages:—Caractacus, Cæsar, Joan of Arc, Augustine, Chaucer, Caxton, Bruce, Thomas à Becket, Sebastian Cabot, Cromwell, Prince Rupert, Columbus, Shakespeare, Canute, Cardinal Wolsey.

(9.) Who discovered the continent of America? Also who first sailed round the world?

(10.) When is Christianity first supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain, and by whom? What is meant by the *Reformation*? During what Queen's reign did the Christians undergo great persecution, and by what name were those individuals who preferred suffering a horrible death to renouncing their religion, called?

## EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

*(4 hours.)*

### EUCLID.

#### Section I.

1.) If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle which is contained by the two sides equal to them of the other.

2.) If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles, and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.

3.) Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4.) If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line, and of the square of the line between the points of section.

#### Section II.

1.) If two circles touch each other externally, the straight line which joins their centres shall pass through the point of contact.

2.) Draw a straight line from a given point without the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

3.) The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure described in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

4.) Describe a circle about a given triangle.

5.) Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

6.) Give Euclid's definition of duplicate ratio, and prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

### PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

1.) Express the sine of an angle in terms (1) of the Cosine (2) of the Tangent and (3) of the Secant.

2.) Prove that $\text{Tan}\,(A + B) = \frac{\text{Tan}\,A + \text{Tan}\,B}{1 - \text{Tan}\,A\,\text{Tan}\,B}$, and thence deduce an expression for $\text{Tan}\,(A + B + C)$; and prove that if A, B, & C are the angles of a triangle, $\tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2} + \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} + \tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} = 1$.

3.) Prove that $\sin\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)\,(s-c)}{b\,c}}$ and $\cos\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s\,(s-a)}{b\,c}}$ where A is an angle of a triangle, $a\ b\ c$ the sides, and $s$ the semiperimeter.

4.) State the ambiguous case in the solution of oblique-angled triangles, and shew by a figure that there are two triangles which satisfy the conditions of the problem.

5.) Two points, A and B, subtend an angle of 60° at a point; the distances AC, BC, are 72 and 64 feet, respectively; find the area of the $\Delta$ A B C, having given

log 2 = ·3010300
log 3 = ·4771213
log 19·95 = 1·2999429
log 19·96 = 1·3001605

6.) An object was seen from a ship in a direction due North. The ship then sailed 6 miles N. N. W. (*i. e.*, in a direction making an angle of 22° 30′ with the meridian) and the same object was seen in a direction making an angle of 16° 52′ to the East of the meridian. Find the distance of the object from the ship at the first observation, having given

log $\sqrt{2}$ = ·7781513
L. sin 39° 22′ = 9·8022816
L. sin 16° 52′ = 9·4626158
log 1·314 = ·1189934
log 1·315 = ·1189238

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—1.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

*(Three hours.)*

(1.) Correct the mistakes in spelling in the following passage :—

"Although it was attended with grate cruelty and oppression to the old Saxon population who where reduced by the Normans to the condition of serfs, still the Conquest highley contributted to advance the arts and sciences.

(2.) What is an Adjective? Into how many classes are adjectives divided? And give some examples of the different classes.

(3.) Give the Plural forms of the following nouns—child, tooth, army, cargo, tree, woman, ox, church, knife, hero.

(4.) Explain the difference between a Personal pronoun, and a Relative pronoun, and give examples of each kind of pronoun.

(5.) What do you mean by the Mood of a verb? Give the different moods of the verb to love; and explain the difference between a transitive, and an intransitive verb.

(6.) What is the difference between an Active verb and a Passive verb.

(7.) Give the second person singular of the Past tense of the following verbs—beseech, forsake, bear, tear, seek, run, draw, write.

(8.) What is meant by the Objective case? Explain its use in the following sentences :—

It was told him. Give her the book. He ran ten miles. He lived many years after that.

(9.) Parse the marked words in following sentence :—

The *Ganges takes its rise in* the snow *of* the Himalayas, *and* flows *across* the *vast* low *plains* of Bengal.

(10.) What is a Sentence? Give an example also of a Compound sentence; and state the various kinds of stops used in writing, and their several uses.

(11.) Compose, write down, and punctuate, a sentence of not less than 30 words.

(12.) Correct the Grammar of the follow sentences :—

He never had no education. Rewards is due to the meritorious. I says to her, I thankfully accepts the kindness of your offer. It should be to promote the happiness of his kingdom his study.

## WRITING FROM DICTATION.

The Examiner is requested

*First*, to read the following passage to the Students, in order that they may catch its general import.

*Then*, to dictate it very slowly, giving them ample time to write it down, and telling them where the full stops occur.

*Lastly*, to read it over a third time, that they may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what they have written.

He is also requested to warn the Candidates to be careful to put in all the stops.

But the stake was but one of many forms of judicial murder. The following story indicates with some detail both the careless audacity of the English, and the treatment to which they were exposed :—During the war between England and France, on the 15th of November, 1563, a fleet of eight merchantmen, homeward bound from the Levant, were lying in the harbour at Gibraltar, when a French privateer, full of men and heavily armed, came in and anchored within speaking distance of them. The sailors on both sides were amusing themselves with exchanging the usual discourtesies in word and gesture, when the Vicar of the Holy Office, with a boat-load of priests, came off to the Frenchman; and whether it was that the presence of their natural foe excited the English, or that they did not know what those black figures were, and intended merely to make a prize of an enemy's vessel, three or four of the ships shipped their cables, opened fire, and attempted to run the Frenchman down.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on any one of the four following subjects:—

(1.) Ambition.
(2.) The horrors of war.
(3.) Any great event in History (ancient or modern) with which you are acquainted.
(4.) Any animal, and its habits; or any vegetable or mineral product.

## QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*(4 hours.)*

(1.) Give the rule for the addition of vulgar fractions, and add together the following :—

$$\frac{1}{2},\quad \frac{4}{15},\quad 1\frac{5}{8},\quad 3\frac{1}{2},\quad \frac{1}{120}.$$

(2.) Multiply 235·68 by ·056. Divide ·5 by ·0625, and reduce to a vulgar fraction the recurring decimal ·279279.

(3.) A merchant enters into a contract for the purchase of plumbago, to be sifted and divided into Lump, Chips, and Dust, and paid for at rates per ton in the following proportions: that is

taking the price of Lump at 1, the prices of the other two qualities are to be as ·6111 and ·3777 respectively. The whole amount delivered is 60 tons and 3 cwts., and the sums payable for the three different qualities are the same; how much of each quality was delivered?

(4.) A promissory note for £650 15s. falls due on the 30th August; how much should be paid for it on the 24th of June, interest being reckoned at 12½ per cent. per annum.

(5.) Simplify the expression

$$a + (a-1)(b+1) - (a+1)(b-1) + \left\{\frac{a-1}{b} - \frac{b-1}{a}\right\} + \frac{1}{a-b}$$
$$-\left(\frac{a+1}{b} - \frac{b+1}{a}\right)\frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{2}{ab}$$

(6.) Divide

$$y^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 2yx^{-1} - 2xy^{-1} \text{ by } y^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(7.) Solve the following equations:—

(1.) $(x+1)(x-1) + 3(x+4) = (x+2)^2 - 3(x-2) + 7$.

(2.) $3x^2 - 20x = 63$.

(3.) $x^4 - 7x^2 = 6x$.

(4.) $\dfrac{x+1}{x+y} + \dfrac{1}{x-y} = \dfrac{y-x}{2}$.

$7y + \dfrac{x}{3} = 9x + 1$.

(8.) Find the square root of

$$x^3 + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3xy + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^2$$

(9.) A sum of £650 is lent at 5 per cent. simple interest; and after three quarters have expired, a sum of £175 is paid on account of principal and interest due to that date. What sum must be paid at the end of the year to discharge the debt?

(10.) Two men, A and B, start from the same station, and at the same time, for the same destination; but take different roads. A taking the easier and more circuitous road, travels at a uniform rate of 3½ miles an hour, and arrives two hours before B. On B's arrival it is found that his average rate has been just half that of A. On the return journey, they start again at the same time, and each takes the same road as before, but A now travels at the rate of 4½ and B at the rate of 4 miles an hour; and B now arrives 35 minutes before A. Find the distance between the two places by each road.

(11.) Insert five Arithmetic and three Geometric means between 2 and 32.

(12.) If $(a)$ be the first term and $(r)$ the common ratio of a Geometric series, shew, that if $S$ be the sum of $(n)$ terms of the series—

$$S = \frac{ar^n - a}{r - 1}.$$

If $r$ is a fraction and $n$ infinite, what does this sum become?

Find the sum of the series

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} + \text{&c. to infinity.}$$

---

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"TRENCH ON THE STUDY OF WORDS."

*(Three hours.)*

(1.) How do you account for the origin of language? Have we knowledge of any race of men that do not carry on their intercourse with one another by means of language?

(2.) Give some explanation of the words Poetry, Metaphor, Synonym, Poetical license. Is it possible that a single word can embody or represent passion or imagination as fully as a poem would depict it? If so, give an example of any word with which you are acquainted, which does so.

(3.) *(a)* Give examples of words which have changed in their significance, or which have deteriorated, and are now used in a bad, instead of a good sense.

*(b)* Also of words which have become ennobled and applied to a higher use.

*(c)* What do you mean by misapplication of words, and give an instance of misapplication?

(4.) Are the words kind, akin, kindred, kin, kinsman, in any way connected or derived from a common source? Also give the meaning of each word, in connection with its derivation.

(5.) *(a)* Explain the difference between the origin, and the derivation, of a word.

*(b)* Give the origin, or derivation, in each case of the following words:—Smith, left hand, share, Heaven, guinea, Saviour, calico, monk, damask, sun, Christian, candidate, bayonet, pain, calculation, lunacy, fancy, surname.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—1

(6.) How do you account for there being so many duplicate words in the English Language? Explain the relation, if there be any, between:—

(1.) Astronomy and astrology.
(2.) Invent and discover.
(3.) Compulsion and obligation.
(4.) Attentive and assiduous.
giving the meaning of each word.

(7.) What do you mean by a comprehensive word? Give some instances; and explain what is meant by the "imposture" of words, giving an example.

(8.) *(a)* What do you mean by a composite language? Is English a composite language? If so, give the elements which enter into its composition.

*(b)* Are the following words composite, or are they taken from some ancient or modern language? Classify them, mentioning under which head you think they should be put. Artifice, enriched, finesse, devices.

(9.) Explain what is meant by the Phonetic system of spelling, and state the arguments against its adoption.

(10.) Explain how it is possible for a word to have two existences.

---

## GEOGRAPHY.

*(2 hours.)*

(1.) *(a)* Explain the terms, *Peninsula, Ocean, River, Isthmus, Volcano, Desert, Chain of Mountains, Gulf, Group-of-Islands, Archipelago, Lake:* and give an example of each of these terms, stating where, or in what country, it is situated.

*(b)* Explain also the terms, *Eastern and Western Hemispheres, Zone, Equator, Tide, Current, Latitude, Longitude.*

(2.) What is a Continent? How many Continents are there in the Eastern Hemisphere, and how many in the Western? Also mention what countries lie to the North of the Equator.

(3.) Draw a Map of Ceylon, dividing it into provinces, and inserting its chief Rivers, Towns, and Mountains; state also its natural productions, and any animals which are to be found in it.

(4.) Mention where the following Countries, Rivers, Mountains, Islands, and Seas are situated, classifying each under one of the heads I have mentioned:—

*The Holy Land, Danube, Australia, Japan, Nile, Mediterranean, Burmese Empire, Italy, Himalayas, Caspian, Ireland, Andes, Canada, Norway.*

(5.) What is a *Colony?* Mention all the English Colonies you know of; and explain, giving examples, what is meant by the *Government* and the *Religion* of a country.

(6.) *(a)* What do you mean by the *climate* of a country, and what causes determine the climate of a country: also what is meant by the *vegetation* of a country?

*(b)* What is meant by the term *Commerce*, and what natural features in a country would be favourable to its Commerce? Explain also the difference between *natural productions*, and *manufactured productions*, giving instances: also the difference between the *Exports*, and *Imports*, of a country.

---

## MECHANICS AND MENSURATION.

*(2 hours.)*

---

### MECHANICS.

(1.) How is a force measured in statics? Shew that a force may be properly represented in magnitude and direction by a straight line.

(2.) Enunciate the principle known as the Parallelogram of forces, and assuming it to be true for commensurable forces, prove that it is true also for incommensurable forces.

(3.) Any number of forces act at the same point, their directions all lying in the same plane; find the magnitude and direction of their resultant.

(4.) Two equal forces act at a point, and make angles of 60° and 120° with a straight line passing through that point; find the magnitude and direction of their resultant.

(5.) Describe the three different kinds of lever which are distinguished by the relative positions of the weight, power, and fulcrum, and give examples of each.

(6.) A given weight, when placed at one extremity of a lever whose length is $2a$, balances a weight of 9 lbs., and when placed at the opposite extremity, balances only 4 lbs.; find the distance of the fulcrum from the centre of the lever.

(7.) Describe the wheel and axle, and find the ratio of the power to the weight, when there is equilibrium.

(8.) Find the ratio of the power to the weight in that system of pullies in which the rope passes round all the pullies.

(9.) Define the centre of gravity of a body or system of bodies, and shew that every system has such a point.

(10.) Find the centre of gravity of a triangle.

## MENSURATION.

(1.) A rectangular piece of ground, 100 feet long by 60 broad, contains four circular flower beds, each of 4 feet radius; how many sods of grass, of 18 inches by 8, will it require to lay down the rest of the ground in grass.

(2.) A square tower, whose side measures two chains in length, stands within a circular moat, the centre of the circle formed by the inner margin of the moat being coincident with the intersection of the diagonals of the base of the tower, and the shortest distance from each corner of this tower to the moat being 141·42 links. Find the area of the ground between the moat and the tower.

N.B.—1·4142 = $\sqrt{2}$ nearly, and with sufficient accuracy for the problem.

## READING.

The Examiner is requested to call up the Candidates one by one, to read the following passages, on the morning of the 1st or 2nd day of the Examination; and care must be taken that the reader may not be overheard by the rest of the Candidates.

After each Candidate has read the allotted passages, the Examiner should at once record his opinion of the performance by attaching to his name one of the following letters:—

E if Excellent
G „ Good
F „ Fair
I „ Imperfect
B „ Bad

Allowance must be made for any physical defect, such as stammering, &c.

The Government of Henry the Seventh, of his son, and of his grandchildren was, on the whole, more arbitrary than that of the Plantagenets. Personal character may in some degree explain the difference; for courage and force of will were common to all the men and women of the House of Tudor. They exercised their power during a period of a hundred and twenty years, always with vigour, often with violence, sometimes with cruelty. They, in imitation of the dynasty which had preceded them, occasionally invaded the rights of the subject, occasionally exacted taxes under the name of loans and gifts, and occasionally dispensed with penal statutes; nay, though they never presumed to enact any permanent law by their own authority, they occasionally took upon themselves, when Parliament was not sitting, to meet temporary exigencies by temporary edicts. It was, however, impossible for the Tudors to carry oppression beyond a certain point: for they had no armed force, and they were surrounded by an armed people. The palace was guarded by a few domestics whom the array of a single shire, or of a single ward of London, could with ease have overpowered. These haughty princes were therefore under a restraint stronger than any which mere laws can impose, under a restraint which did not, indeed, prevent them from sometimes treating an individual in an arbitrary and even in a barbarous manner, but which effectually secured the nation against general and long-continued oppression. They might safely be tyrants within the precinct of the court: but it was necessary for them to watch with constant anxiety the temper of the country.

Ant: O mighty Cæsar! Dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?—Fare thee well—
I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
Who else must be let blood, who else is rank:
If I myself, there is no hour so fit
As Cæsar's death's hour; nor no instrument
Of half that worth as those your swords, made rich
With the most noble blood of all this world.
I do beseech ye, if you bear me hard,
Now, whilst your purpled hands do reek and smoke,
Fulfil your pleasure. Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so apt to die:
No place will please me so, no mean of death,
As here by Cæsar, and by you cut off,
The choice and master spirits of this age.

Bru: O Antony! beg not your death of us.
Though now we must appear bloody and cruel,
As, by our hands, and this our present act,
You see we do; yet see you but our hands,
And this the bleeding business they have done:
Our hearts you see not, they are pitiful;
And pity to the general wrong of Rome
(As fire drives out fire, so pity, pity,)
Hath done this deed on Cæsar. For your part,
To you our swords have leaden points, Mark Antony:
Our arms, in strength of malice, and our hearts,
Of brothers' temper, do receive you in
With all kind love, good thoughts, and reverence.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—1.

## SINHALESE.

1.—Translate into English the following :—

"මහාමහල් විජයබාහුවිසින් උදහසින් ආත්මාරක්ෂාව පිණිස් විජිතිවරින සත්‌වෙනි දින මහාසිහළ ආඛ්‍ය මහාසිංහාසන පුරේ විජයතුංගරාජයන් රජකළ උපරි සත්‌වයෙක් පෙරදිග් විජිතිවර ගැබ්බිලුහු ඉවත් ය. සහ ඉක්බිතිහාත් පාඩි සමාගම් කරගෙන දුම්බිර මලබාර් ලාංකාවන් ගත්තාහුය. සහ ඉක්බිතිහාත් ලන්දේසියන් ගත්තාහුය. සහ ඉක්බිතිහාත් ඉංග්‍රීසියන් ගත්තාහුය. සහ ඉක්බිතිහාත් ඉංග්‍රීසියන් මේ ලාංකාව

still after all these ages, there are deep mines of truth in it which have never been explored, harvests of spiritual food still to be reaped by coming generations, and healing medicines for countless evils that are still concealed in the depths of future time."—*(Noble and Modern Thought.)*

* 11.—Construe into Singhalese prose the following lines, adding an appropriate note to any peculiarity, Grammatical, Poetical, Idiomatical or otherwise. And translate the sense into English as literally as perspicuity will allow :—

1. මිනස් හංසෝත්‍ර ස
   කොකෙලිලු සිදු රම්‍යරූප ස
   මිනස් පුව් ඉඳුරු ස
   උඩහ පොවා දමාගේ ගුවිති ස

2. රත්දම් ගුබ තම
   පොහොත් මෙරේ පුත්‍රය ම
   ඉක අමරාවත් ගු ම
   උදම්කාල් හිමහුත් පොමිම ම

3. වඳන් අමරල ස
   ඉඹුමිනි සිතුසෙරලි ස
   මෙගෙරට දිය ස
   ඵැත්ම ඔබුහ : අමරල කොහොස ස

4. හංසිකර අවුසි ඉඳි ම
   මිහිත් මහ අඳුනසේ ඉ ම
   කලුවිද සැරලසි සි ම
   එසිරුවිහෙළි කොඳ අමරස්සි ම (කුෂ්ඨගෙන්)

* 12.—In the 2nd and 3rd verses, distinguish between the ඵ්‍රවිති & ඵ්‍රවිති (ඵ්‍රවිත ඵ්‍රහේතිය) writing them in two opposite columns with their respective accidents. And distinguish between the ඵ්‍රවිති here adopted and that adopted in the 4th verse.

---

## TAMIL.

*Saturday*, 10*th December*, 1870, 3 *hours.*

2.—Translate, as literally as the idioms of the two languages will permit, the following passage into English :—

ஒரு மரத்தினமேற் கூடைட்டியதில் வாழ்ந்துகொண்டிருந்தபோ வீரண்டு குருக்களும் குருவி ஆலங்கட்டிபாடனே கூடப்பொருமையு பொய்களாற் குளிரிலுஞ் சுவிரடிந்துப் பலமுங்கிட்ட கடுங்கோன் டொருமரத்தடியி லொதுங்கியிருக்கு வருத்தமு வாளாக் கைகளை நெருக்கு காலைகளிருந்துங் குளிர்காற்று முகியிருதுகைத்தை வையோ நீயெனதுபயங்கினமுய நீயென் மிகைட்டிக்கொள்ளவில்லையென் றிரக்கத்தாற்சொல்ல வினைக் கேட்டத் துட்டக்குரகு ணன்றாற்றிருப்பா நிலவலனுக்குப் புத்திசொல்லுகிறபோ லெனக்கு மிகைட்டுஞ் சந்நிலியையாகு மதைப்பரிந்திறந்திற சாமர்த்தியமுண்டிதோபா ரென் றவன்கூடையைப் பிற்றெறிந்து ஆதராற்யினரெனிட்ட குபரிதிக்கலாகாதெனை— முதில் யான்சேன் காஞ்சுரவரியெனபதுமெய்யே ஆனு நுன்பையை நிசைவதுவா நுன்னகைகேட்டிறேனென், யானாம் கூம்பேபோய்ப் பிணையாளியோடு போர்செய்து மடித்தற் சொர்கமடையாவென்றல மீட்டைத்து கழறுவாய்,—ஆ! ஞன் முன்னெ ரு புத்திரன் யுத்தமுறைகும் பிருந்தருளுக்கும் பேதமும் காரியகாரணத்தை தாமுரி டானவனுக்குத் தண்டமுஞ் செய்தாற்போலச செய்யவேண்டுமென முதிய யதிகளான மெனக் கழுகன் சொல்லுறதது.

Point out some of the more important Orthographical changes, which occur in the preceding passage, giving the rules under which such changes take place.

3.—Analyse and explain the terms :—

(க) ஓசுகையருருவி, (உ) ஆலங்கட்டி, (ங) பெய்வை, (ச) யானசம், (ஜ) மனி ழுருந்தூடை, (ஞ) உபதேசிக்கல், (ட) பலகையாளி, (ஷ) புத்திசாலி, (ண) ஈடானமை, (ற) எளிவரவு.

4.—Parse the following sentence, employing Tamil and English Grammatical terms to designate the Parts of Speech, and the inflections which they severally undergo.

நீயென் மிகைட்டிக்கொள்ளவில்லையென் றிரக்கத்தாற்சொல்ல வினைக்கேட்டத் துட்டகுரகுக்கு மனிமுருஞ்சிபுட நிலவலனுக்குப் புத்திசொல்லுகிறபோ லெனக்கு மி கைட்டுஞ் சந்நிலியையாகு மதைப்பரிந்திறந்திற சாமர்த்தியமுண்டி.

5.—What is the difference between எனல் and மெனல்? What may the former be regarded as? and why? What are the several forms of the latter, and how are they obtained? How would you explain the use of the infinitives சொல்ல and என in the passage above given; and what analogy do you notice in this respect between the Tamil and Latin languages?

---

* This question need not be answered by the Candidates for the "Local Examinations."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—I.

6.—Give an analytical interpretation of the two following stanzas, avoiding as much as possible the use of words in the text:—

(a.)—எண்ணெண்ணத்தறியாமையே கருவாயுங்
தன்னைத்தானறிந்தானையே - பின்னத்திற்
கெண்ணாயாயையே யுருவாகவிடுத்தில
வீரோதய முதலானதே.

(b.)—உளவொருநாள் முகங்கண்டபுலவோ
டொளவாளுங்கையுமாய் - தெளிதமிழ்த
ரெங்கிருந்துவரவுடை - சொல்லுதலுங்கருத
ரெம்பிறந்தோருரைக்கின்றனர்.

7.—Translate these stanzas into English, adhering as closely as possible to the grammatical construction of the original.

8.—What are the events in Hindoo Mythology to which allusions are made in the first of these stanzas? Do any of them form the subjects of any Poems among the Hindoos?—if so, state what these Poems are, and give some account of them.

9.—Who is meant by அருவன் ; by what other names is he known ; what is his office, and to whom does he correspond among the Greeks? What is meant by a ஆயை? How many such were there, and to what do they correspond among the Greeks and Romans? State what the ideas of the Hindoos are in reference to them, and point out their method of computing them.

10.—Who is meant, in the second of the above stanzas, by ஒளவாளுங்கையுமாய் ; and why is he so called? State what you know of his history, distinguishing what is historical from what is purely mythical. Explain the term முச்சி, and the reason of its use among the Tamils.

11.—Translate the two following passages into Tamil, expressing yourself as idiomatically as the sense will permit:—

(1.) My grandfather could give particulars of the lives of his ancestors for six generations of the family before him; and the only point of the tradition I feel proud of is this. One of these poor hardy Islanders was renowned in the district for great wisdom and prudence; and it is related that, when he was on his deathbed, he called all his children around him, and said, "Now, in my lifetime I have searched most carefully through all the traditions I could find of our family, and I never could discover that there was a dishonest man among our forefathers. If therefore any of you, or any of your children, should take to dishonest ways, it will not be because it runs in our blood; it does not belong to you. I leave this precept with you—Be honest."—*Livingstone.*

(2.) "Since the close of the year 1818, no active resistance or opposition has been made by the Kandyans to the British Government. At this time this rich and beautiful Island, the outwork and bulwark of our Empire in India, appears to be tranquil and prosperous. Fine roads have been opened through the wilderness, and other and numerous important improvements have been planned and executed. During the Government of the late Sir Edward Barnes (a name held in affectionate reverence by the natives), a splendid road was constructed from Colombo to Kandy, and from that up to Nuwara Eliya. The whole length of this fine carriageable road exceeds 200 miles."—*MacFarlane.*

12.—State some of the general principles on which sentences in Tamil are constructed, shewing here in what respects the order and arrangement of words in Tamil differ from their order and arrangement in English.

---

Appendix A.—II.

## APPENDIX A.—II.

### Mathematical Prize, 1871.

An Examination for the above prize will be held on the 2nd July, 1872, and following days, open to *bonâ fide* pupils of any School in Ceylon, who shall send in their names to this Office on or before the 30th June, 1871, together with certificates of character, and of attendance for six months previous to date, from the Master of the School to which they belong, and proof of their age not exceeding 20 years. The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Geometry:—Euclid, Books I. to VI.; XI., XII.

Plane Trigonometry.

Mechanics:—Composition and Resolution of Forces; the Mechanical powers; the Centre of Gravity; the General Laws of Motion; the Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Candidates will have an opportunity of shewing their knowledge of Land Surveying, and of the use of Surveying Instruments.

The Director, in specifying the above subjects, whereby the limit of the Examination is indicated, desires it to be understood, that it is his wish to encourage, not so much a widely extended, as a thorough and accurate, knowledge of Mathematical subjects; and therefore a special excellence will have more weight than a general mediocrity.

Whose persons, not resident in Colombo or its neighbourhood, offer themselves as candidates for the above prize, arrangements will be made, when practicable, for holding the Examination at a Central Town, near the residences of such candidates, simultaneously with that in Colombo.

N. B.—No Examination will be held, unless at least three candidates offer themselves.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 1st June, 1871.

W. J. Sendall,
Director.

## APPENDIX A.—III.



## REGULATIONS for the LOCAL EXAMINATION OF CEYLON STUDENTS.—1871.

EXAMINATIONS will be held in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient.

The Examination will commence on the morning of Monday, the 4th December, 1871.

After the Examination, the names of the Students who pass with credit will be placed alphabetically in three Honor Classes, and the names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners, yet not so as to deserve honors, will be placed alphabetically in a separate class. Marks of distinction will be attached to the name of any Candidate who may specially distinguish himself in particular parts of the Examination. After the name of every Student will be added his age, his place of residence, the School (if any) from which he comes to attend the Examination, and the name of his Schoolmaster.

In determining the Classes, account will be taken of every part of the Examination, but no credit will be given for knowledge of any section, unless the Student shew enough to satisfy the Examiners in that section. Regard will be paid to the handwriting and spelling throughout the Examination.

The Students who pass with credit, or satisfy the Examiners, will also be entitled to receive certificates to that effect. Every certificate will specify the subjects in which the Student has passed with credit, or satisfied the Examiners, and the class in which his name is placed.

Every one admitted to examination will be required to pay a fee of Five shillings.

Students must be under seventeen years of age on the day when the Examination begins.

The names of Students desirous of being examined, must be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Colombo, on or before November 16th, 1871, together with

(1) Certificates of age.
(2) Certificates of good moral character, from their respective Schoolmasters; or, in the case of Students privately educated, from a Clergyman or Justice of the Peace.
(3) Statement of the subject in which they will offer themselves for examination.
(4) Their fees.

The fees for all Students must be paid on or before November 16th, 1871. Fees from persons resident at outstations will be remitted by Government Drafts, on application at the local Kachcheries.

---

### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiner in

(1) Reading aloud a passage from some standard English Prose author.
(2) Writing from Dictation.
(3) The Rudiments of English Grammar, including the analysis of sentences.
(4) The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, Vulgar Fractions, Practice, and Simple Proportion. *No candidate will be permitted to pass the Examination who fails to satisfy the Examiner in this paper.*
(5) Geography. Every Student will be required to answer questions on the subject, and to fill up one of the outline Maps in the following list, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief towns, and the chief rivers:—

Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, India.

(6) The outlines of English History since the Conquest, that is, the succession of Sovereigns, and the chief events in each reign.

---

### PART II.

The Examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following seven sections; and every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in two of those sections at least; but no one will be examined in more than four. Section I. must be taken by every Student.

#### I.—ENGLISH.

Every Student will be required to write an original composition.

He will also be examined in

Two special subjects, notice of which will be given beforehand.

The subjects for 1871 will be Milton, Paradise Lost, Books 1 and 2; and Trench on the Study of Words.

II.—Latin.

Passages will be given from Cicero de Senectute for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on Grammar and Parsing:
Also an easy passage for translation from some other Latin author:
And a passage of English, with Latin words supplied, for translation into Latin.

III.—Greek.

Passages will be given from Xenophon's Memorabilia, Book I., for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on Grammar and Parsing:
Also an easy passage for translation from some other Greek author.

IV.—Sinhalese.

Passages will be given from Ummagujjātaka, for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on Grammar and Parsing:
Also a passage from some other Sinhalese author, for translation into English:
And easy English sentences, for translation into Sinhalese.

V.—Tamil.

Passages will be given from the Panchatantra, for translation into English, with questions on grammar and parsing:
Also a passage from some other Tamil author, for translation into English:
And easy English sentences, for translation into Tamil.

VI.—Pure Mathematics.

Every Student, who is examined in this section, will be required to satisfy the Examiners in Euclid, Books I. and II., Arithmetic, and Algebra to Simple Equations, inclusive.
Credit will be given for knowledge of Book-keeping.
Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books III., IV., and VI., in Quadratic Equations, Progressions, Proportion, Plane Trigonometry, not beyond the solution of Triangles, the use of Logarithms, and Mensuration.

VII.—The Elementary Principles of Mechanics.

Questions will be set, embracing the proofs of the leading Propositions.
They will not extend beyond the Parallelogram of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

PART III.

Students may also offer themselves for examination in

1. Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, and Linear Perspective.
2. Drawing from the Flat, from Models, or from Memory.

---

Notice.

It being found that, under the Regulation which allows an interval of twelve months to elapse between the passing of the First and Second Parts of the Local Examination, a considerable number of candidates present themselves for the First Part who do not afterwards proceed to the Second,—that arrangement will in future be discontinued; and the original plan of these Examinations will be reverted to, by which candidates will be required to pass the whole Examination at once.

## APPENDIX A.—IV.



NOMINAL LIST of the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES for the MATHEMATICAL and TURNOUR PRIZES, from 1846 to 1870.

| | MATHEMATICAL PRIZE. | TURNOUR PRIZE. |
|---|---|---|
| 1846 ..... | Henry Ball, Francis Alwis } Æq. | G. F. Nell<br>C. A. Lorenz* |
| 1847 ..... | N. Goonetilleke, R. Janez } Æq. | |
| 1848 ..... | ..... | 1. John Siebel<br>2. W. VanDort<br>3. A. De Livera |
| 1849 ..... | James Pieris | |
| 1850 ..... | C. Wickremesekera | James Pieris<br>Adrian De Zoyza† |
| 1851 ..... | F. Loos | Coomaraswamy |
| ..... | F. Dias (Proxime accessit.) | |
| 1852 ..... | W. Goonetilleke | W. H. P. De Saram |
| 1853 ..... | Chas. A. Alvis | |
| 1854 ..... | ..... | W. Goonetilleke |
| 1855 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1856 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1857 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1858 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1859 ..... | ..... | George VanDort |
| 1860 ..... | George Vanderstraaten | C. Brito<br>T. E. Beven‡ |
| 1861 ..... | C. Brito | T. J. De Alvis |
| 1862 ..... | S. Nevins | ..... |
| 1863 ..... | S. Tamlyah | W. G. Keith |
| 1864 ..... | Annamaly | F. Beven |
| 1865 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1866 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1867 ..... | ..... | A. De Silva |
| 1868 ..... | J. Casie Chetty | P. Arnmealem |
| 1869 ..... | E. R. Anthonisz | E. R. Anthonisz§ |
| 1870 ..... | ..... | S. Allegakoon |

## APPENDIX A.—V.



NOMINAL LIST of Senior and Junior Queen's Scholars, from 1862 to 1870.

| | SENIOR QUEEN'S SCHOLARS. | JUNIOR QUEEN'S SCHOLARS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1862 ..... | ..... | Francis Beven |
| 1863 ..... | W. G. Keith | E. S. Jayasinghe |
| ..... | A. P. Obeyesekera | ..... |
| 1864 ..... | Francis Beven | A. De Silva |
| 1865 ..... | J. J. Thiedeman | Alfred Grenier |
| 1866 ..... | ..... | E. R. Anthonisz |
| 1867 ..... | J. C. Weerasooria | ..... |
| 1868 ..... | P. Arnmealem | J. H. Ernst |
| 1869 ..... | ..... | R. G. Anthonisz |
| 1870 ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Additional Prize. † One-third of a Prize. ‡ Additional Prize. § Additional Prize.

# APPENDIX B.

Report upon the Examination of the Colombo Academy.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

APPENDIX B.

Colombo,
2nd September, 1870.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit herewith our Report upon the Examination of the Students of the Colombo Academy, undertaken by us in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 23rd June last, No. 1,134.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE LAWSON,
RICHARD CAYLEY,
GEO. T. M. O'RIEN,
BERTRAM FULKE HARTSHORNE.

The Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo.

REPORT on the Examination of the Students of the Colombo Academy, held in July, 1870.

In compliance with the request of the Director of Public Instruction, we have examined the Sixth Form, the Upper and Under Removes, and the Fifth Form of the Colombo Academy. This Examination occupied six days, and comprised the following subjects:—

FOR THE SIXTH FORM:

*Latin*.....Cicero in Catilinam, Orat. III. and IV.
Horace, Odes, Book I. (with the metres.)
Virgil, Æneid, Book. III.
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition,
Ex. 1—50.
Ex. 77 (the Roman Calendar.)
Ex. 79 (on the Roman way of reckoning money.)
Ex. 80 (on the Division of the *As*, etc.)
Subsidia Primaria, P. II. 3rd Course, pp. 20—53.
*Greek*.....Xenophon, Anab., Book I.
*English*.....Thomson's Laws of Thought, to page 143 (omitting the Introduction.)
English Grammar and Composition.
*Mathematics*..Algebra to Quadratic Equations.
Todhunter's Trigonometry, Chs. 1—6.

FOR THE UPPER REMOVE:

*Latin*.....Virgil, Æneid, Book III.
Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition, to end of 51st Ex.
*Greek*.....Inflexions of Nouns and Verbs.
Major's First Greek Reader, pp. 1—5.
*English*.....Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
English Grammar and Composition.
History of India (Marshman to 1799, Murray to 1830.)
*Mathematics*..Euclid, Books I.—IV., with Deductions.
Mechanics.—Parallelogram of Forces.

FOR THE UNDER REMOVE:

*Latin*.....Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I., ex. 1—39.
Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition to end of 25th Ex.
*Greek*.....Inflexions of Nouns and Verbs.
Major's First Greek Reader, pp. 1—23.
*English*.....History of India (Marshman, ex. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.)
Cowper's Task.
*Mathematics*..Algebra, Fractions, and Simple Equations.
Euclid, Books I. and II., with Deductions.

FOR THE FIFTH FORM:

*Latin*.....Sallust's Jugurtha.
*English*.....History of England, from William I. to Henry IV.; with notes in Hume's Student's History.
"The Deserted Village," 1—230.
*Mathematics*..Euclid, Book I.
Algebra.—Elementary Rules and Simple Equations.
Arithmetic.—Interest, Discount, Double Rule of Three.
Mensuration.—Rectangles.

The following Tables shew the number and proportion of marks obtained by the students, respectively, in the different subjects, together with the aggregate totals. The first column denotes the order in which the students stood at the commencement of the Examination, and the last column the order in which they now stand, according to the aggregate number of marks obtained by each.

| Sixth Form. (Original Order.) | Virgil. | Cicero. | Latin Composition. | Latin, *viva voce*. | Horace. | Greek, *viva voce*. | English Grammar and Composition. | Trigonometry. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Thomson's Laws of Thought. | Total. | Final Order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Marks ... | 150 | 150 | 95 | 100 | 150 | 80 | 150 | 75 | 150 | 125 | 80 | 1225 | |
| P. Arumasalem ... | 77 | 101 | 12 | 77 | 121 | 78 | 103 | 53 | 121 | 88 | 34 | 864 | P. Arumasalem. |
| P. Ramanaden ... | 66 | 69 | 5 | 62 | 93 | 40 | 72 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 18 | 541 | P. Ramanaden. |

| Upper Remove. (Original Order.) | Virgil. | Latin Composition. | Latin, *viva voce*. | Greek, *viva voce*. | English Grammar and Composition. | History of India. | Mechanics. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Merchant of Venice. | Total. | Final Order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Marks | 150 | 95 | 75 | 60 | 150 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 980 | |
| Murugiyah | 22 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 72 | 28 | 27 | 81 | 66 | 40 | 361 | J. Blazé. |
| Suppiyah | 20 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 46 | 16 | 9 | 47 | 31 | 34 | 218 | C. Vangeyzel. |
| C. Vangeyzel | 33 | 11 | 13 | 54 | 74 | 24 | 30 | 72 | 33 | 80 | 426 | A. Louis. |
| A. Louis | 48 | 0 | 16 | 21 | 94 | 25 | 28 | 45 | 39 | 82 | 394 | Murugiyah. |
| E. Kretzer | 28 | 10 | 20 | 33 | 58 | 11 | 24 | 47 | 30 | 56 | 319 | W. Solomons. |
| G. Casie Chetty | 12 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 86 | 40 | 0 | 52 | 55 | 65 | 350 | G. Casie Chetty. |
| J. Blazé | 80 | 14 | 30 | 46 | 97 | 28 | 22 | 57 | 16 | 87 | 477 | E. Kretzer. |
| W. Solomons | 24 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 87 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 23 | 78 | 355 | Suppiyah. |
| E. De Livera | 13 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 49 | 11 | 25 | 51 | 11 | 43 | 214 | E. De Livera. |

| Under Remove. (Original Order.) | Cæsar. | Latin Composition. | Latin, *viva voce*. | Greek, *viva voce*. | English Grammar and Composition. | History of India. | Cheyne's Task. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Total. | Final Order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Marks— | 100 | 25 | 60 | 40 | 150 | 60 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 710 | |
| B. Christoffelsz | 34 | 11 | 15 | 30 | 56 | 20 | 17 | 52 | 29 | 224 | S. Silva. |
| C. Fernando | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | W. Brittain. |
| W. Beven | 42 | 0 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 26 | 13 | 30 | 24 | 251 | C. Nicholas. |
| A. Ferera | 47 | 0 | 23 | 13 | 49 | 26 | 27 | 12 | 20 | 223 | E. Mack. |
| R. Pieris | 15 | 2 | 0 | a | 41 | 22 | 21 | 33 | 41 | 175 | E. Ondaatje. |
| W. Brittain | 56 | 3 | 23 | 30 | 83 | 30 | 46 | 29 | 36 | 336 | R. Pereira. |
| E. Ondaatje | 41 | 14 | 25 | 25 | 64 | 24 | 47 | 23 | 42 | 305 | W. Beven. |
| E. Thomasz | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | B. Christoffelsz. |
| S. Silva | 59 | 13 | 36 | 28 | 60 | 28 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 363 | A. Ferera. |
| R. Pereira | 41 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 47 | 24 | 25 | 53 | 64 | 289 | R. Pieris. |
| E. Mack | 51 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 64 | 26 | 33 | 29 | 48 | 308 | W.H. Lourenz. |
| C. Nicholas | 51 | 3 | 27 | 28 | 69 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 325 | C. Fernando } Absent. |
| W.H. Lourenz | 24 | 7 | a | 19 | 44 | 6 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 116 | E. Thomasz } |

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

| Fifth Form. (Original Order.) | Sallust. | Desired Village. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Arithmetic. | History. | Total. | Final Order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Marks— | 60 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 460 | |
| W. Hall | 50 | 42 | 27 | 47 | 47 | 14 | 227 | F. Lemphers. |
| S. Senewaratne | 25 | 50 | 34 | 55 | 54 | 14 | 212 | P. De Jong. |
| F. Marshall | 30 | 45 | 20 | 28 | 55 | 12 | 190 | W. Hall. |
| J. Brittain | 15 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 41 | 18 | 181 | F. De Silva. |
| F. Lemphers | 20 | 63 | 37 | 57 | 82 | 23 | 263 | S. Senewaratne. |
| A. Silva | 25 | 41 | 16 | 64 | 27 | 5 | 178 | F. Marshall. |
| J. Silva | 25 | 40 | 33 | 28 | 5 | 12 | 143 | J. Wickremasekara. |
| L. Ephraims | 15 | 46 | 29 | 28 | 36 | 17 | 171 | J. Brittain. |
| E. Classen | 12 | 28 | 22 | 26 | 32 | 5 | 135 | A. Silva. |
| A. Thomasz | 28 | 20 | 14 | 23 | 44 | 15 | 144 | L. Ephraims. |
| J. Wickremasekara | 32 | 47 | 28 | 24 | 36 | 21 | 188 | S. Silva. |
| L. Perera | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | A. Thomasz. |
| J. Kaux | 5 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 64 | J. Silva. |
| P. De Jong | 25 | 41 | 30 | 52 | 94 | 17 | 259 | E. Classen. |
| H. Silva | 15 | 21 | 29 | 14 | 36 | 34 | 149 | J. Kaux. |
| F. Silva | 32 | 24 | 32 | 36 | 76 | 24 | 224 | L. Perera—Absent. |

The Examination papers are annexed to this Report, and bear the names of the different Examiners by whom they were set respectively.

In addition to the subjects comprised in the Examination papers, the students were examined in Greek *viva voce* by Mr. Cayley, and in Latin Composition and Latin *viva voce* by Mr. Hartshorne. The Examiners were indebted to Mr. MacCarthy for his assistance in setting the papers on Indian History.

It will be observed that the Upper and Under Removes had the same paper with the Sixth Form in English Grammar and Composition, and that the Upper Remove had the same papers with the Sixth Form in Algebra and Virgil.

We now come to consider the two questions which the Director of Public Instruction has, in his Memorandum of the 23rd June, 1870, submitted for our opinion, with reference to the construction of the Upper School. The first of these questions is:—

> Are there any pupils in the Upper Remove, who, as compared with the two in the Sixth Form, are sufficiently advanced to be placed in the same class with them without detriment to the general interests of the School?

Secondly:—

> If so, will it be better to promote to the Sixth the best of the pupils in the Upper Remove, supplying their places in turn by promotion from below; or, to construct a highest class out of the best of the students—but, instead of ranking this class as a Sixth Form, to rank it as an Upper Remove only, and to postpone the formation of a Sixth Form, until the required standard is more nearly attained?

It will be convenient, we think, to consider these two questions together; for, irrespective of all personal considerations, as affecting particular pupils, we are decidedly of opinion that the maintenance of the Sixth Form is in itself desirable, and that the highest class in the school, whether treated as a Sixth Form or as an Upper Remove, should, unless it is absolutely impossible, always contain a larger number than two pupils, its present strength. A Sixth Form is a useful institution on many accounts; it is valuable for purposes of discipline, and for the responsibilities which it entails both upon the pupils, who compose it, and the teachers, who instruct it. It gives a tone to the rest of the Establishment, and promotion into its ranks will always be a serviceable object of ambition to the students of the lower Forms. We also think that the urgent necessity for the attainment in the school of the required Sixth Form Standard will be more impressed both upon teachers and students, if an existing Sixth Form is found to be beneath it, than if the Sixth Form is to be altogether abolished for the present, and its restoration be made contingent upon the attainment of certain qualifications at some future and indefinite time.

With regard to the present state of the Sixth Form, we are of opinion that P. Arunasalem, the present senior student of the Academy, is fully competent to enter upon the course of study prescribed in the Director-General's Memorandum, as the future standard for this class; and that it would be very undesirable, if not unfair, to reduce this student to a lower position than that which he has proved himself entitled to occupy.

The second student, P. Ramanaden, is, as will be seen from the Tables of Marks, in every subject inferior to Arunasalem; but several of his papers were creditably done, and we see no reason why he should not in all the subjects, except Greek, commence the prosecution of the new course prescribed by the Memorandum.

We have already stated our opinion, and it must be obvious to every one, that it is very undesirable that the highest, or indeed any Form, should consist of two students only. The teaching of so small a Sixth Form is never likely to be spirited, and is in danger of degenerating into mere private tuition, for the passing of some particular Examination or the attainment of some particular prize, to which one or other of the students may aspire; and we agree with the Director in thinking that a Sixth Form, pursuing a particular course of study for merely temporary objects of this kind, would be based upon an unsound principle, and would operate prejudicially upon the general interests of the Academy.

We accordingly think, that the present Sixth Form should be enlarged by the promotion of some of the students *from* the Upper Remove. It will be remembered that the Sixth Form and Upper Remove have already been studying the same book of Virgil, and were examined by the same papers in Virgil and Algebra; and it will be observed from the Tables of Marks that some of the students in the Upper Remove obtained in these subjects a creditable number of marks, as compared with those obtained by the pupils of the Sixth Form. We are of opinion, moreover, that the Æneid of Virgil is quite as difficult a subject as the Odes of Horace, and a more difficult subject than most of the Orations of Cicero.

With regard to promotions from the Upper Remove into the Sixth Form, Greek is the subject which presents the principal difficulty. Mr. Cayley, who conducted this part of the Examination, is of opinion, that none of the students, except Arunasalem, are at present sufficiently advanced in Greek, to undertake the course of study prescribed in the Memorandum; and that Arunasalem is no superior to any student in the Upper Remove in this subject, that his advancement would be retarded by being associated with pupils taken from the Upper Remove. We think, however, that Arunasalem's proficiency in Greek accidence is so remarkable for one whose reading has not extended beyond the First Book of Xenophon's Anabasis, that we are entitled to treat his case as exceptional; and, without interfering with our proposed reconstruction of the Sixth Form, we would suggest that he be encouraged to pursue his studies in Greek privately, in addition to any class attendance in this subject that his instructors may deem profitable for him.

With regard then to the main question propounded by the Director in his Memorandum, we have come to the following conclusions:—

(1.) That a Sixth Form should be retained;

(2.) That the present Sixth Form should be increased by the promotion from the Upper Remove of the following students:—J. Blasé, C. Vangeyzel, and A. Loos;

3. That S. Silva, W. Brittain, C. Nicholas, and E. Mark, should be promoted from the Lower to the Upper Remove;

4. That F. Lemphers, P. De Jong, and W. Hall, should be promoted from the Fifth Form to the Under Remove; their places in the Fifth Form being supplied by such promotions from below as the Masters may deem advisable.

Before concluding our Report, we have to add a few observations which have occurred to us during the progress of the Examination, and which the Director has invited us to communicate, in the last paragraph of his letter to us of the 23rd June last.

In the first place, we desire to express our satisfaction with the general proficiency of the students in the subjects of the Examination. Most of the papers sent in gave indications of considerable industry and careful teaching, and some of the students manifested marked excellence in particular subjects.

Mr. Lawson, who conducted the Mathematical part of the Examination, considered Arunasalem's general proficiency in this branch of study highly creditable; but remarked that in Algebra his attainments were scarcely commensurate with those in the other Mathematical subjects. Mr. Lawson also desires to state that Ramanadin's failure in Euclid was in a great measure due to his spending a large portion of his time in an unsuccessful attempt to prove a Proposition in Euclid by a different method from that adopted by the author, an attempt for which he got no marks at all, and omitted an important step in the proof. Moorgyah's papers in Mathematics were good, and he would have retained his place at the head of his class, had Mathematics been the only subject. Vangeyzel's paper in Euclid, in which he got full marks *minus* one for his book work, was remarkable for its accuracy. De Jong's paper in Arithmetic was excellent. He obtained nearly full marks, and would have obtained full marks, had he not taken down one of the questions incorrectly. This question was, however, correctly solved by him.

It will be observed that the Sixth Form had been reading Trigonometry, and not Mechanics, while the Upper Remove had been reading Mechanics, and not Trigonometry. Mr. Lawson would suggest that the study of Mechanics should not be commenced, until some progress has been made in Trigonometry.

With regard to Thomson's Laws of Thought, Mr. Lawson has to observe that Arunasalem's answers were lucidly and concisely expressed, and showed that he thoroughly understood his subject.

With regard to Greek, Mr. Cayley's opinion of Arunasalem's proficiency has been already recorded. This student's knowledge of the Greek accidence is extensive and accurate, and evinces great industry and very careful tuition, and Mr. Cayley thinks him quite competent to enter upon a more extended course of Greek reading.

In English, it will be seen from the tables that many of the papers were very creditable. Mr. O'Brien was much pleased with Arunasalem's essay on "Ambition." The paucity of marks obtained by the Under Remove in Cowper's "Task," was mainly due to the mistake of the Examiner, who set questions from the entire subject, instead of from "The Sofa" only, which was the portion taken up by the class. Notwithstanding this, two students, W. Brittain and E. Ondaatje, sent in highly creditable papers.

In the Fifth Form, A. Silva obtained very high marks for Analysis and Parsing in English; but the spelling and grammar of his answers were bad. He should be reminded that his theoretical knowledge of the language will be of little use to him, unless he can make a practical use of what he has learned.

In Latin, Mr. Hartshorne considers Arunasalem's paper in Cicero very creditable. His work in this branch of study was generally good, but his Latin Composition below the standard of his other subjects. Blasé also is generally deserving of commendation. It will be observed from the Table of Marks that his paper in Virgil was the best of all sent in.

Mr. Hartshorne, who conducted the principal part of the Examination in Latin, observed generally a certain lack of originality in the answers given to the questions set, whilst the style of translation was familiar and commonplace; the majority of the pupils rendering Virgil into English which resembled the style of a newspaper rather than that of Dryden.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

He also noticed a want of critical accuracy and discernment with regard to the technical and grammatical distinctions, which should have been observed in several instances.

He would recommend the entire discontinuance of such unsafe guides as Anthon's Horace and Virgil, the use of which was apparent in the viva voce answers, and in the paper work of nearly all the pupils; and he would suggest for Text-Books, the Public Schools' Latin Primer, and the volumes of the Catena Classicorum, which are edited, with a few necessary notes, by the most able scholars of the present day, for the express use of schools, and possess the further merit of being inexpensive, while they contain much that is not to be found in more costly editions.

(Signed) George Lawson,
Richard Catley,
Geo. T. M. O'Brien,
Bertram Fulke Hartshorne.

---

EUCLID. [Mr. Lawson.

Fifth Form..... .....Questions 1—4, one hour.
Under Remove..... .....Questions 1—7, two hours.
Upper Remove.....Questions 1—12, three hours.
Sixth Form.....Whole Paper, four hours.

---

1. Define a plane angle, an acute angle, an isosceles triangle, and a circle; and write out the postulates.

2. From a given point draw a straight line equal to a given straight line.

3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each; and have likewise the bases contained by those sides equal to each other; then the two triangles shall be equal. Prove this, pointing out clearly the axioms and definitions on which the proof depends.

4. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the sum of the two interior opposite angles. And prove that all the exterior angles of any rectilinear figure made by producing the sides successively in the same direction are together equal to four right angles.

---

5. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.

6. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. Construct a rectangle that shall be equal to a given square, and the difference of whose adjacent sides shall be equal to a given line.

7. Define the complements of a parallelogram. If the parallelogram is equilateral, shew that the sides of one complement are equal to those of the other, each to each.

---

8. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. Prove this, and shew that if a quadrilateral circumscribes a circle, the sums of its opposite sides are equal.

9. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base.

10. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle; also describe a circle passing through two points and touching a given straight line.

11. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

12. Define the sector of a circle, an angle in a segment, and the angle of a segment.

---

13. If a straight line be drawn parallel to the base of a triangle, it shall cut the sides, or the sides produced, proportionally.

14. Equal parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

15. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square of the straight line bisecting the angle.

---

FIFTH FORM. [Mr. Catley.

The Deserted Village.—2½ hours.

1. Analyse the following passage:—

Unskilful he to fawn or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learnt to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train;
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain.

2. Parse each word in the first three lines of the above passage, taking care to shew the grammatical construction, as well as the parts of speech, &c.

3. What is a noun? Enumerate the various kinds of nouns; and instance objects to which they may be severally applied.

4. How is the past participle formed? Illustrate your explanation by reference to the following forms:—received, cloven, fled, brought, flung, laden, shorn, put.

5. What do you mean by gender? What are the feminine forms of "actor," "executor," "hero," and "lad"?

6. Give a brief account of the subject of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and explain the following expressions quoting (if you can) the context:—

*a.* Laboured mole.
*b.* Mantling bliss.
*c.* Unprofitably gay.
*d.* Impotence of dress.
*e.* Bay'd the whispering wind.
*f.* Wild Altama.
*g.* Matted woods.
*h.* Life's taper.

---

## UPPER REMOVE. [Mr. O'Brien.

### Merchant of Venice.—3 *hours.*

1. Detail the plot of the Merchant of Venice. Is the story in its main features older than Shakespeare? Which, if any, of the dramatic unities is preserved in the play?

2. Quote any passages that you consider preeminently to be (1) impassioned, (2) sublime, (3) melodious. If unable to quote, describe them as well as you can.

3. What do you understand by a "mixed metaphor"? Instance from this play, and from elsewhere.

4. Give examples of verbs usually transitive used in this play with a transitive signification; of the converse; and of inanimate objects referred to as if they were of the feminine gender.

5. Explain—"Valour's excrement," "imagined speed," "married to a sponge," "fulsome ewes," "God's sonties," "cater cousins," "fill horse," "Posy."

6. Derive—Patines, tranect, vailing, ratified, merchant, secure, prest, predicament, impugn, presage, argosy, rheum, tragedy, comedy.

7. "Therefore, the poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods."
Why?

8. "All things, that are,
Are with more spirit chased, than enjoy'd."
"he makes a swanlike end,
Fading in musick."
"It is no mean happiness, therefore, to be seated in the mean."
Illustrate from other poets.—Parse the words underlined.

9. "And see my wealthy Andrew, dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high-top lower than her ribs
To kiss her burial."
"Signior Antonio many a time and oft
In the Rialto have you rated me
About my monies and my usances
Still have I borne it with a patient shrug
For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe
You call me misbeliever cut-throat dog
And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine
And all for use of that which is my own
Well then it now appears you need my help
Go to then you come to me and you say
Shylock we would have monies you say so
"You" that did void your rheum upon my beard
And foot me as you spurn a "stranger" cur
Over your threshold monies "is" your suit.

Punctuate and paraphrase the above passages. Explain the words underlined, and parse those between inverted commas.

"Monies is your suit." Is this construction correct?

Do you remember any similar occurring in Shakespeare or other standard authors?

10. Give, as accurately as you can, Portia's sketches of Monsieur Le Bon, Falconbridge, and the Scottish lord.

11. Explain the following phrases:—

Superfluity comes sooner by grey hairs.
You stand within his danger.
Beshrew your eyes, they have o'erlooked me.
The lovely garnish of a boy.
Let us make incision for your love.
Is he possessed of what you would?

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

## FIFTH FORM AND UNDER REMOVE. [Mr. Lawson.

ALGEBRA.—3 *hours*.

1. Add together $5x - 3a + 5y$, $4y - 4x + 6a$, $5a - 5y + 7x$, and $x - 3a - y$.
2. Find the value of

$$4 - \sqrt{x+2} + \frac{x^3 - x - 2}{8}, \text{ when } x = 7, \text{ when } x = 2, \text{ and when } x = -2.$$

3. Multiply together $2x^2 + ax + a^2$, $2x - a$, and $x + a$.
4. Simplify the following expressions :—

(1.) $5x - [a - \{x + 2a - (3x - 7a)\}]$.

(2.) $\frac{x}{5} - \frac{4x}{7} + \frac{2x}{3}$.

(3.) $\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2+4x-2x^2}{8-2x^3}$.

5. Prove the truth of the following statement :—Take any number, double it, and add 12, then double again and add 12 again. Now take one-fourth of the result, and from this subtract the original number, and the remainder will *always* be 9.
6. Find the Greatest Common Measure of

$$2x^5 - 3ax^3 - 7a^2x^2 + 4a^5 \text{ and } 6x^4 - 7ax^3 - 4a^2x^2 + 3a^3.$$

7. Solve the following equations :—

(1.) $\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x+1}{4} = \frac{x-1}{3} - x - 8$.

(2.) $a(y + x) = 3 + \frac{a}{2}$.

(3.) $\begin{cases} y - x = -\frac{1}{3}(y + x) + 2, \\ 3x - y = \frac{1}{11}(2y + x) - 3. \end{cases}$

8. Twenty-eight tons of goods are to be carried in carts and waggons, and it is found that this will require 12 carts and 12 waggons, or else 24 carts and 8 waggons. How much can each cart and each waggon carry?
9. At one o'clock the minute-hand is five minutes behind the hour hand; in how many minutes will it be the same distance in front?

---

## UPPER REMOVE AND SIXTH FORM. [Mr. Lawson.

ALGEBRA.—3 *hours*.

1. Multiply $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ by $xy^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and divide $a - b$ $x$ by $c - d$ $x$ to four terms in the quotient. Write down the co-efficient of $x^n$ in the same quotient.
2. Find the G. C. M. of $2x^5 + x^3 - 2x - 6$ and $6x^4 - x^3 - 14x + 3$; also the L. C. M. of $x^3 - 12x + 35$, $x^3 - 10x + 21$, $x^2 - 8x + 15$.
3. Reduce the following expressions to their simplest forms :—

(1.) $1 + \frac{3x}{2y} - \frac{6x}{2y + 3x} + \frac{9x^2}{2y(4y^2 - 9x^2)}(3x - 2y)$

(2.) $\frac{\left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^m \left(1 - \frac{y}{x}\right)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right)^m}$

and rationalize the denominator of

$$\frac{x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}}.$$

4. Extract the square roots of

(1.) $x^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x^2} + 3$.

(2.) $79 + 30\sqrt{6}$.

7. Solve the equations :—

(1.) $\frac{5x-7}{12} + \frac{5x+7}{36} = x - \frac{7}{2}$.

(2.) $\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{3}, \\ \frac{y+1}{6} = \frac{x-3}{2}, \end{cases}$

(3.) $6x^2 - 17x - 14 = 0$.

(4.) $\begin{cases} x - 2y = 1 \\ x^2 - 8y^2 = 61. \end{cases}$

6. A and B run a race. A runs slower than B by one mile an hour, and starts first by 14 minutes. They both arrive at the 7th mile-stone together. Determine their rates of running.

7. Solve the equations :—

(1.) $\frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}}{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}}} = a + \sqrt{a^2-1}$

(2.) $x + \sqrt{x^2\sqrt{3x+4}} = \frac{x^2}{2} \times 2$

8. If $a : b :: c : d :: e : f$, shew that

$a : b :: a + c + e : b + d + f$.

9. There are two numbers whose product is 135, and *the difference of their squares* is to *the square of their difference* :: 4 : 1. What are the numbers ?

---

## FIFTH FORM. [Mr. Lawson.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—2 *hours.*

1. Give the date of the invasion of Britain by Cæsar—of its final evacuation by the Romans, and of the Saxon invasion under Hengist and Horsa.
2. Give a brief history of the reign of Alfred the Great.
3. Give short accounts of the following battles, viz., (1) Hastings, (2) Evesham, (3) Bannockburn, and (4) Crecy, stating the dates, the geographical positions of the places where they occurred, the names of the contending parties, and of the rival generals, and the result of each action.
4. What were the subjects of the controversies between Henry II. and Thomas à Beckett ?
5. State some of the principal provisions of Magna Charta. By what king was it first granted, and what subsequent confirmations of it were granted ?
6. State some of the principal events of the reign of Richard II. What eminent reformer flourished in this and in the preceding reign ?

---

## UPPER REMOVE.

HISTORY OF INDIA.—2 *hours.* [Mr. MacCarthy.

1. Up to about what date is the early history of India uncertain ?
2. Describe shortly some of the myths relating to this period.
3. What foreign powers have successively established themselves in India ? State the period of supremacy of each, and the extent of country they each subjected to their rule. Give the seat of Government of each.
4. What prominent religions have influenced the destinies of the nations of Hindostan ?
5. Mention any fixed customs, any systems of law, or remarkable institutions, consequent on the establishment of the civil and religious powers referred to in the two preceding questions, remaining in active force at the present time.
6. Give the dates and names of all battles you deem to have been decisive of empire. State between whom they were fought.
7. Give a sketch of the life of Sevajee.
8. Give a sketch of the life of Noor Jehan. What poet of modern times has made her the subject of his verse ?
9. Describe the origin of the British dominion in India.
10. What causes do you assign for the growth and consolidation of the present vast empire of British India ?
11. Give short accounts of the administrations of Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, and Lord William Bentinck.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

UNDER REMOVE. [Mr. MacCarthy.

HISTORY OF INDIA.—2 *hours.*

1. Up to about what date is the early history of India uncertain?
2. Describe shortly some of the myths relating to this period.
3. What foreign powers have successively established themselves in India? State the period of supremacy of each, and the extent of country they each subjected to their rule. Give the seat of Government of each.
4. What prominent religions have influenced the destinies of the nations of Hindostan?
5. Give the dates and names of all battles you deem to have been decisive of empire. State between whom they were fought.
6. Describe the origin of the British dominion in India.

---

SIXTH FORM. [Mr. Cayley.

HORACE: ODES, BOOK I.—2½ *hours.*

1. Translate:—

O Navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus. O quid agis? Fortiter occupa
Portum. Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus

Et malus celeri saucius Africo
Antemnæque gemant ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinæ
Possint imperiosius
Æquor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile.
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,
Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
Interfusa nitentes
Vites æquora Cycladas.

Point out the allegorical interpretation of the above Ode.
What is the name of the metre in which it is written?

Scan the first stanza.

*Sine funibus vix durare æquor*; illustrate this by a passage from the account of St. Paul's shipwreck in the Acts of the Apostles.
*Nuper sollicitum mihi tædium*; to what does this refer?
Where are the *Cycladæ*?

2. Translate:—

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis? Præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget! cui Pudor et Justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.
Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
Poscis Quintilium deos.

Quod si Threïcio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,
Quam virga semel horrida,

Non leris precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
Durum: sed levius fit patientia,
Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

Scan the first stanza of the above Ode.

What is known of the Quintilius mentioned in this Ode?

*Quem virga semel horrida.....*
*Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi;*

Illustrate this by a passage from the Ode addressed to Mercury.

3. Give a short sketch of the life of Horace.
4. Explain briefly the following expressions and passages:—
   (1.) *Attalica conditione.*
   (2.) *Audax Iapeti genus*
   *Ignem fraudi mala gentibus intulit.*
   (3.) *Ledia sacrare plectro.*
   (4.) *Solitarius*
   *Ornare pulvinar deorum*
   ..... *dapibus.*

And translate and explain briefly:—

Fertur Prometheus addere principi
Limo coactus particulam undique
Desectam.

And,

Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum
Discernunt avidi.

What is the distinction between *fas* and *jus*.

6. Decline *domus, nemo,* and *Iupiter.*

Give the first person of the perfect and future tenses, active and passive, of the verbs *cogo, desero, imprimo,* and *disserno.*

7. Analyse the sentence:—

Licebit
Injecto ter pulvere curras.

8. Give a specimen, marking the scansion, of the Sapphic and Alcaic stanza.

Scan the line,

Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas,

What is the metre of this line called?

---

## FIFTH FORM.

### ARITHMETIC.—3 *hours.*

[Mr. Lawson.

(Note.—The working of all sums must be sent up in full).

1. What should be the rent of a farm of 280 acres, worth £52 an acre, that the landlord may receive 3 per cent. per annum on the value of the farm?
2. If 1 buy land and give for it a sum equal to 28 times the annual rent, what rate of interest per cent. per annum do I get for my money?
3. Required the interest on 500 guineas for 5 years, 9 months, and 27 days, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
4. What sum of money will amount to £350 19*s.* 4½*d.*, in 6½ years, at 4½ per cent. per annum, simple interest?
5. What is the discount of £143,000 for 57 days, at 5 per cent. per annum?
6. Find the present value of £324. 6*s.* 1½*d.* due 2 years and 9 months hence, at 3½ per cent. per annum.
7. If 12 Tailors in 7 days can finish 13 suits of clothes, how many Tailors in 19 days can make clothes for a regiment of 494 men?
8. If 356 men, in 5 days of 10 hours each, dig a trench of 5 degrees of hardness, 70 yards long, 3 wide and 2 deep; what length of trench of 6 degrees of hardness, 5 yards wide, and 3 deep, may be dug by 240 men in 9 days of 12 hours each?
9. A Tank is 30 feet 9 inches long, 16 feet 7 inches wide, and 6 feet 4 inches deep; find how much water it will hold in cubic feet and inches.
10. Find the length of the side of a square field of 27 acres, 1½ poles, 1 yard.

---

## UNDER REMOVE.

[Mr. Cayley.

### Cowper's Task.—2 *hours.*

1. Give the date of Cowper's birth and of his death; and mention the names of some of his most distinguished contemporaries in literature.
2. Punctuate and analyse the following passage:—

"But there is yet a liberty unsung
By poets and by senators unprais'd
Which monarchs cannot grant nor all the pow'rs
Of earth and hell confed'rate take away
A liberty which persecution, fraud,
Oppression, prisons, have no pow'r to bind;
Which whose tastes can be enslaved no more."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

3. What is a *Case* in Grammar? How many *Cases* are there in English? Give examples illustrating their use respectively.

4. Explain the meaning and derivation of the following words:—

*Authentic; vermicular; undulate; desultory; pensive; peculiar; lewd; panoply.*

5. Paraphrase into prose and explain the following passage:—

"Books are not seldom talismans and spells,
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.
Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment, hood-wink'd. Some the style
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds
Of error leads them by a tune entranc'd.

6. Explain the meaning and point out the allusions contained in the following passages:—

(1.) "And though himself so polish'd, still reprieves
The obsolete prolixity of shade."

(2.) "They have fall'n,
Each in his field of glory; one in arms,
And one in council."

(3.) "Nurtur'd in the shade
Of Academus."

(4.) "The Mantuan bard."

(5.) "Ten thousand casks,
Touch'd by the Midas finger of the State,
Bleed gold."

(6.) "Imperial Mistress of the [illegible] Russ,
The most ma[illegible] mighty freak."

7. Quote [illegible] passage from this poem, not exceeding 10 lines, that you can remember.

8. "Some evening once again, season of peace," &c.

Quote any parallel passages that you can remember from other poets in praise or descriptive of evening.

---

## UNDER REMOVE. [Mr. Cayley.

### Cæsar de Bello Gall.: Lib. I. cc. 1—39.

2½ *hours.*

1. Draw the outline of a Map of Gallia, denoting its boundaries, as it existed in the time of Cæsar, and also the course of the rivers Rhodanus, Rhenus, Liger and Arar.

What are the modern names of these rivers respectively?

2. Translate, adding a note of explanation where necessary:—

Hoc prælio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id quod ipsi diebus viginti ægerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum uno die fecisse intelligerent, legatos ad eum mittunt, cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita sum Cæsare egit: Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset: sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinæ virtutis Helvetiorum. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, quum hi qui flumen transissent suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suæ magno opere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret; se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent aut insidiis niterentur.

Explain the different meanings of the word *pagus*. What English and French words are derived from *pagus*?

Parce *adortus*.

Explain the use of the subjunctive *reminisceretur* in the above passage.

3. Translate:—

Hæc quum pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare peteret, Cæsar ejus dextram prendit; consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat; tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit uti et rei publicæ injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat, fratrem adhibet; quæ in eo reprehendat ostendit, quæ ipse intelligat, quæ civitas queratur, proponit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; præterita se Divitiano fratri condonare dicit.

4. Translate and explain:—

Is dies erat a. d. v. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone, A. Gabinio Cos.

5. Explain the expressions:—

(1.) Sementes facere.
(2.) De tertia vigilia.
(3.) Destrictis gladiis.

6. Decline the words *plus* and *senex*.

6. Give the perfect and past participle (if any) of the verbs, *quæro, querar, sancio, conscisco*, and the first person of all the active tenses of *capio*.

7. Explain the difference between *suadeo* and *persuadeo*.

How may the latter be used *passively?*

8. Parse and give the meaning of the words:—*reliqui: reliqui: molitus; molitus; profectus; reversus.*

9. Translate:

Unum se esse dixit ex omni civitate Æduorum qui adduci non potuerit ut juraret aut liberos suos obsides daret.

Explain the use of the subjunctives *potuerit* and *juraret* in the above passage; and transpose the sentence from the *oratio obliqua* into the *oratio recta*.

---

## UPPER REMOVE AND SIXTH FORM. [Mr. Hartshorne.

### VIRGIL.—3 *hours.*

Translate into English prose:—

Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repenta
Liminaque laurusque dei; totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures;
Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos à stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto
Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris,
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.
Hæc Phœbus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
Lætitia; et cuncti, quæ sint ea mœnia, quærunt,
Quo Phœbus vocet errantes, jubeatque reverti.
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
Audite, O proceres, ait, et spes discite vestras.

2. Involvere diem nimbi et nox humida cœlum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cœlo,
Nec meminisse viæ mediâ Palinurus in undâ.
Tres adeo incertos cæcâ caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt; remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautæ
Adnixi torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt.

3. Huc ubi delatus Cymæam accesseris urbem,
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem aspicies, quæ rupe sub imâ
Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
Quæcunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo;
Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit.
Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.
Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
Impulit, et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
Nunquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs, aut jungere carmina curat.
Inconsulti abeunt sedemque odere Sibyllæ.
Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti,
Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet, possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas;
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.

4. ..... Ipse arduus altaque pulsat
Sidera (Di talem terris avertite pestem!)
Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro
Prensa manu magnâ medio resupinus in antro
Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque expersa natarent
Limina; vidi atro quum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud impune quidem! nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus,
Cervicem inflexam posuit, jamque per antrum
Immensum, saniem eructans ac frusta cruenta
Per somnum commixta mero: nos, magna precati
Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum
Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto
Ingens, quod torvâ solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clypei aut Phœbeæ lampadis instar.

5. Translate and explain:—

*a.* Cognatas urbes olim, populosque propinquos
Epiro, Hesperiâ, quibus idem Dardanus auctor,
Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
Trojam animis.

*b.* Contra jussa monent Heleni Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,
Ni teneant cursus; certum est dare lintea retro.

*c.* ..... Fatis nunquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina.

*d.* ..... reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.

*e.* ..... quo se
Plena per insertas fundebat Luna fenestras.

*f.* ..... inhorruit unda tenebris.

*g.* ..... imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus.

*h.* ..... ubi ... sinistrâ
... dextra affectare potestas.

*i.* ..... arma velatarum obvertimus antennarum.

*j.* ..... nec cedit honori.

*k.* ..... huic me, quæcunque fuisset,
addixi.

6. Explain clearly and give instances of Virgil's use of the words:—lentus, honor, intemperæ, operta, minores, ultro, sollemnis.

7. Explain and give instances of the use of qui with the subjunctive mood, and also of the use of quippe, quin, quominus, quamquam, and quamvis.

8. What is meant by the objective genitive, the Dativus Ethicus, the limiting accusative, the prolepsis use of the adjective, and apostopesis? Give an instance of each from Virgil.

9. Mention the Roman poets who had written hexameters before Virgil; to whom of his predecessors was he indebted for any ideas or phraseology? and to what extent did he observe stricter rules in respect of the structure of his verse than the poets who had preceded him?

10. Give an outline of the argument of the third Æneid, distinguishing such parts of it as are borrowed from Homer, or the Cyclic poets, from such as are the original invention of Virgil. Who was the Homeric prototype of Æneas?

---

## UPPER REMOVE, [Mr. Lawson.

MECHANICS.—2½ hours.

1. Define a force, and state how force is measured statically.
2. Show that forces may be properly represented, in magnitude, and direction, by straight lines.
3. Explain the terms "composition" and "resolution" of forces.
4. Enunciate and prove the theorem known as the parallelogram of forces.

Example 1.—Two forces whose magnitudes are respectively 2 and $2\sqrt{3}$ are applied at the same point, and their directions make with one another an angle whose cosine is $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$. Find the magnitude of their resultant.

Example 2.—Two forces act at two of the angular points of a triangle, and their directions produced bisect the opposite sides.—Prove that if these forces are represented in magnitude respectively by the straight lines joining the intersection of their directions with their points of application, then that their resultant will be represented in magnitude and direction by the straight line joining that point of intersection with the remaining angle of the triangle.

5. Any number of forces act at the same point, their directions all lying in the same plane; find the direction and magnitude of their resultant.

6. If any number of forces acting in one plane produce equilibrium, the sum of the forces resolved in any two directions perpendicular to each other must vanish.

## SIXTH FORM

[Mr. Lawson.



LAWS OF THOUGHT.—2½ hours.

1. Give a definition of Logic, and of the two branches of pure and applied logic into which it is divided.
State the reasons given by our author for treating logic rather as a science than as an art.
2. Explain the terms "extention" and "intention," as applied to a conception of the mind.
Also explain the meaning of the maxims,

"Infima species" is never a genus.
"Summum genus" is never a species.

3. Define a judgment, and a proposition, and explain the distinction between "categoric" "hypothetical" and "disjunctive" propositions, giving examples of each.
4. Propositions have usually been divided into four classes, viz.:—
(a) "Universal affirmative." (e) "Universal negative."
(i) "Particular affirmative." (o) "Particular negative."
What are the four classes which have been added to these by Sir William Hamilton, and which of these has our author adopted? Also give his reasons for rejecting the others.
5. Explain the terms "contradictory," "contrary," "sub-contrary," and "subalternate," as applied to propositions having the same subject and predicate.
6. What is the meaning of the term "conversion"? Give a rule for making a true conversion.
In the following examples of conversion, state which is a "true conversion," and give your reasons :—
(1) All triangles are rectilinear figures. Therefore all rectilinear figures are triangular.
(2) All men are mortal. Therefore some mortals are men.
7. Define a syllogism.
The rules for forming true syllogisms have been shortly embodied for the purpose of assisting the memory, in the following lines:—

"Distribuas medium, nec quartus terminus adsit,
Utraque nec præmissa negans, nec particularis,
Sectetur partem conclusio deteriorem,
Et non distribuat, nisi cum præmissa, negativa."

Give, in full, each of the rules referred to in these lines.
8. State which of the following syllogisms are good, and which bad, and in the latter cases state the Rule of Logic which has been violated.
(1) All persons born in Ceylon are Asiatics.
Some parts of Asia are in the temperate zone.
Therefore some persons born in Ceylon are born within the temperate zone, or some part of Ceylon lies in that zone.
(2) All virtuous acts deserve commendation;
The act of Brutus in condemning his son to death was virtuous;
Therefore to put a son to death is an act deserving of commendation.
(3) All forms of Government may be classed under the heads of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.
There is no Government in England which can be classed under any one of these heads.
Therefore there is no Government in England at all.
(4) Increased demand for any article of commerce tends to increase its price.
There has been an increased demand for plumbago recently in Ceylon.
Therefore the price of plumbago must have risen in Ceylon.
9. Mention the three different classes into which syllogisms have been divided, according to the position of the middle term as subject or predicate in each of the premises.
10. Define a disjunctive syllogism, a sorites, and a dilemma, and give examples of each.
11. "What is the principle of the excluded middle"?

---

## SIXTH FORM, AND UPPER AND UNDER REMOVES.

[Mr. Cayley.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.—3 hours.

1. What is a *Sentence*?
Explain the terms, *subject*; *predicate*; and *copula* of a sentence.
Distinguish between an *epithet* and a *predicate*.
Analyse the sentences:—
(1.) "He sweeps well."
(2.) "He sweeps the road clean."
(3.) "It rains."
2. Compose and punctuate a *compound* sentence containing not less than 30 and not more than 50 words.
3. Explain the *terms verb*; *mood*; *tense*; and point out the difference, (1) between the *subject* and the *object* of a verb, (2) between the *direct* and the *indirect* object of a verb.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

4. Give the perfect indicative and past participles of the verbs:—*to lie; to lay; to rise; to raise; to bid; to hold; to help; to slide.*

5. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of nouns substantive?
Mention some of the exceptions to this rule.
Give some examples (other than proper names) of English nouns substantive, (1) which are not found in the singular, (2) which are not found in the plural.

6. What is meant by *accent?*
Give some examples of words the meaning of which is dependent upon the accent.

7. What is a *synonym?*
Give some synonyms of the words:—*hate; interfere; despair; grief;* and point out the distinctions in meaning that may be drawn between each synonyms respectively.

8. Explain the difference in use between the words *shall* and *will;* and between *spent, say,* and *tell.*

9. Correct the Spelling and Grammar of the following passage:—

"The ships were laying near the shore in three seperate squadirons; their frosted rigging glistering in the rays of the setting sun. The few sailors, who the unparalelled rigour of the winter had spared, remained faithfull to their poste, though allthogether bereft of the hope of safety."

---

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. [MR. O'BRIEN.

Write an essay on one of the four following subjects:—

1. The happiest day you have ever spent.
2. The unhappiest.
3. Ambition.
4. The view from the Railway incline.

N.B.—You are not to write more than one of the above four subjects.

---

SIXTH FORM. [MR. LAWSON.

TRIGONOMETRY.—2½ *hours.*

1. Into how many degrees is a right angle divided? and what subdivisions are made of a degree?
There are thirty-two points of the compass; how many degrees and minutes does each point contain.

2. Explain what is meant by the circular measure of an angle. Express in degrees, minutes and seconds, and decimals of a second, the angle whose circular measure is unity, and find the circular measure of an angle of 60°.

3. Define the sine, cosine, and tangent of an angle, and trace the changes of sign and magnitude in tan A as A changes from 0 to 360°. If an angle is greater than a right angle, and its tangent is positive, shew that it must be between 180° and 270°.

4. Prove the following relations between the sine, cosine, and tangent of an angle.

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \qquad \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$$

$$\sin A = \frac{\tan A}{\sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 A)}} \qquad \cos A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 A)}}$$

If the sine of an angle equals $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, shew from some of the above equations that its tangent is unity.

5. Give the definitions of the sine, cosine, tangent, and secant, according to the old system, in which they represented straight lines and not ratios, and shew how to connect the old and new values of the secant.

6. Find the value of sin (A + B) in terms of the sines and cosines of A and B, and thence deduce the value of sin 2A in terms of sine A and cos A.

7. Prove the following formulæ:—

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \cos A + 1$$

$$2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 - \cos A.$$

$$\text{Tan } 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

$$\text{Tan } A + \cot A = \frac{2}{\sin 2A}.$$

8. Define a logarithm, and prove that

(1) $\log_a (mn) = \log_a m + \log_a n$, (2) $\log_a \frac{m}{n} = \log_a m - \log_a n$, (3) $\log_a (m^r) = r \log_a m$.

Examples:

(1) $\log_{10} 2 = .301030$; find the logarithm of 16 to base 10.

(2) $\log_{10} 3 = .47712$ and $\log_{10} 7 = .84510$, find log 63.

(3) $\log_{10} 121 = 2.08279$, find $\log_{10} 11$.

9. Shew how to solve a right-angled triangle (1) having given one side and one of the acute angles, and (2) having given two of the sides.

If the two sides containing the right ∠ are 24 and 39 feet in length respectively, find the angle which subtends the lesser of these two sides, having given

Log 24 — 1·38021 — Tab log tan 32° 16′ — 9·80028
Log 38 — 1·57978 — Tab log tan 32° 17′ — 9·80056.
(The answer to be determined correctly to quarter of minute.)

10. Shew how to solve a triangle, having given two sides and the included angle.

If the sides be 18 and 26 feet respectively, and the included ∠ 25° 18′, find the remain angles, having given

Log 2 — ·30103
Log 11 — 1·04139
Tab log tan 77° 21′ — 10·64889
Tab log tan 39° — 9·90857
Tab log tan 39° 1′ — 9·90883

## SIXTH FORM.

CICERO.—3 *hours.* [Mr. HARTSHORNE.

Translate into English Prose:—

Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, quas a quoque dictas esse sciebamus. Primum ostendimus Cethego signum: cognovit. Nec ille inficiandum putavit. Legimus. Erat scripta ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, esse quæ eorum legatis confirmasset, esse facturum; nihil, ut item illi facerent, quæ sibi legati eorum recepissent. Tum Cethegus, qui paullo ante aliquid [illegible] de gladiis ne sicis, quæ erant apud ipsum deprehensæ, respondisset dixisseque, se semper honorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abjectus, consentientia convictus, repente conticuit. Introductus est Statilius: cognovit ei signum esse manum suam. Recitatæ sunt tabellæ in eandem fere sententiam: confessus est. Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quæsivi cognoscerétne signum. Annuit. Est vero, inquam, signum notum, imago avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui unice unus patriam et cives suos; quæ quidem ut a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit.

2. Nam, ut illa omittam, visas nocturno tempore ab occidente faces arderéque cœli, ut fulminum jactus, ut terræ motus ceteraque, quæ tam multa, nobis consulibus, facta sunt, ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, eadem dii immortales videréntur; hoc certe, Quirites, quod sum dicturus, neque prætermittendum, neque relinquendum est. Nam profecto memoriâ tenetis, Cotta et Torquate consulibus, complures in Capitolio res de cœlo esse percussas: quum et simulacra deorum immortalium depulsa sunt, et statuæ veterum hominum dejectæ, et legum æra liquefacta, tactus est etiam ille, qui hanc urbem condidit, Romulus; quum inauratum in Capitolio parvum atque lactentem, uberibus lupinis lubantem, fulsse meministis.

3. Ego sum ille consul, patres conscripti, cui non forum, in quo omnis æquitas continetur, non campus, consularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium, non domus commune perfugium, non lectus, ad quietem datus, non denique hæc sedes honoris, sella curulis, unquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multis tacui, multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi. Nunc, si hoc exitum consulatus mei dii immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos, patres conscripti, populumque Romanum ex cæde miserrimâ, conjuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestales ex acerbissimâ vexatione, templa atque delubra, hanc pulcherrimam patriam omnium nostrum ex fœdissimâ flammâ, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eripérem; quæcunque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur.

4. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem et prodigum, non putat, quum de perniciè populi Romani et exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitavit, appellari posse popularem. Itaque bono mitissimoque atque lenissimo suo duhitat P. Lentulum æternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, et sancit in posterum, ne quis hujus supplicio levando se jactare et in perniciè populi Romani perditæ popularis esse possit. Adjungit etiam publicationem bonorum, ut omnes animi cruciatus et corporis etiam egestas ac mendicitas consequatur.

5. Translate and explain the allusions in the following passages:—

*a.* Supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria.
*b.* Soperavit postea Cinna cum Mario.
*c.* C. Gracchus qui agrarios conciture conatus est.
*d.* Casteris semper bene gestæ, mihi uni conservatæ, reipublicæ gratulationem decrevistis.—To whom does the word "ceteris" refer?

6. Explain and give the derivation of the words:—Saturnalia, togatus, nudiustertius, haruspex.

7. Who were the chief officers of the State at Rome in the time of Cicero, and what functions did they respectively discharge?

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.

8. In what place, and in what way, was a law proposed and passed at Rome? Mention any technical words occurring in the Catiline orations, having reference to the method of proposing, deliberating upon, and passing a law.

9. Give instances of inceptive, desiderative, and frequentative verbs in Latin. What is the respective force of adjectives ending in, "ax," "aus," "ilis" and "ceus"? Mention any substantives which have no singular number, and others which have no plural in Latin; and explain the word "mea," as it stands in the sentence, "Mea video quid interest."

10. To what extent does the Latin language suffer from the want of (1) a definite article, (2) an aorist tense, (3) a past participle in the active voice?

Frame sentences showing the way in which these wants are felt, and the means by which they are supplied.

11. Turn the following sentence into the oratio obliqua, understanding it to be introduced by the word 'Dicebat':—"Qui sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces. Cura ut vir sis, et quem in locum sis progressus cogita, et vide, quid jam tibi sit necesse. Cura, ut omnium tibi auxilia adjungas, etiam infimorum."

## APPENDIX C.

I.—Statement shewing the Number of Pupils on the Rolls of the Government Schools on the 31st December, 1870, the Average Daily Attendance during the year 1870, the Nations to which the Pupils belong, and the Religions which they profess.

II.—Summary of Statement shewing the Number of Pupils on the Rolls of the Government Schools on the 31st December, 1870, the Average Daily Attendance during the year 1870, the Nations to which the Pupils belong, and the Religions which they profess.

III.—Statement shewing the Annual Expenditure incurred under the head "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, &c., from the year 1851 to the year 1870.

IV.—Statement shewing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1851 to the year 1870.

V.—Statement shewing the Expenditure incurred in each Province during 1870, under the head "Education."

VI.—Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Pupils on the Rolls of the Government Schools on the 31st December, 1870, [illegible] Daily Attendance during the year 1870, the Nations to which the Pupils belong, and the Religions which they profess.

| DISTRICT. | NAME OF SCHOOL. | When established. | No. on the List on the 31st Dec., 1870. | Average Daily Attendance through-out the year. | NATION | | | | | | | | | | RELIGION | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Sinhalese. | | Malabar. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | English. | European Descendants. | Low Country. | Kandyan. | Natives of Ceylon. | Immigrants. | Malay. | Moors. | Others. | | Church of England. | Presbyterians. | Wesleyans. | Roman Catholics. | Christians of various denominations. | Mohamedans. | Hindus. | Buddhists. | Others. |
| | *English Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo - - | Normal Institution - - - | 1870 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 8 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. |
| Do. - - | Colombo Academy - - - | 1835 | 149 | 123 | 4 | 67 | 63 | 1 | 12 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 60 | 36 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 10 | .. |
| Kandy - - | Kandy Central School - - | 1844 | 120 | 101 | 2 | 54 | 45 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 51 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 7 | 7 | .. | 10 | .. |
| Galle - - | Galle Central School - - | 1857 | 91 | 82 | 1 | 25 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 15 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 49 | .. |
| Do. - - | Do. Lower School - - | 1867 | 135 | 131 | .. | 43 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | 20 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 13 | .. | 70 | 1 |
| Colombo - - | Borella Boys' School - - | 1870 | 88 | 89 | 3 | 20 | 50 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 4 | .. | 23 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 4 | .. | 38 | .. |
| Do. - - | St. Thomas' do. - - - | 1843 | 96 | 86 | .. | 43 | 46 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 15 | 22 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 6 | .. | 12 | .. |
| Do. - - | Colombo do. - - - | 1853 | 73 | 70 | .. | 19 | 48 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 3 | .. | 28 | .. |
| Kalutara - - | Kalutara do. - - - | 1836 | 86 | 80 | .. | 15 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 15 | 14 | .. | 1 | .. | 56 | .. |
| Do. - - | Pinadure do. - - - | 1835 | 104 | 95 | .. | 1 | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 12 | 8 | .. | 3 | .. | 64 | .. |
| Negombo - - | Negombo do. - - - | 1857 | 37 | 30 | .. | 6 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 16 | .. |
| Colombo - - | Colombo do. - - - | 1850 | 73 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 65 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 17 | 13 | 4 | .. | .. | 29 | .. |
| Kornegala - - | Kornegala do. - - - | 1859 | 45 | 36 | .. | 12 | 16 | 11 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 19 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | 11 | .. |
| Matara - - | Matara do. - - - | 1868 | 68 | 56 | .. | 13 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 51 | .. |
| | *Anglo-Vernacular Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo - - | Mawatura School - - - | 1844 | 83 | 67 | .. | 1 | 80 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 2 | .. | 39 | .. |
| Do. - - | Panadure do. - - - | 1870 | 62 | 54 | .. | 2 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 8 | 21 | 2 | .. | 24 | .. |
| Alutgira Kaule | Kandiana do. - - - | 1852 | 20 | 16 | .. | 2 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 18 | .. |
| Bahiragamuwa | Ratnapura do. - - - | 1857 | 64 | 53 | .. | 10 | 34 | 13 | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 3 | 13 | .. | 7 | .. | 24 | .. |
| Kalutara - - | Maggona do. - - - | 1863 | 68 | 53 | .. | .. | 67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 33 | .. | 1 | .. | 32 | .. |
| Wadawatta - - | Midigriya do. - - - | 1859 | 43 | 34 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. |
| Kegalla - - | Kegalla do. - - - | 1853 | 14 | 11 | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| Puttalam - - | Puttalam do. - - - | 1868 | 79 | 23 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 16 | .. | 3 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Chilaw - - | Mulleage do. - - - | 1860 | 24 | 18 | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 11 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Galle - - | Bentota do. - - - | 1837 | 75 | 60 | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 71 | .. |
| Do. - - | Hikkaduwa do. - - - | 1870 | 29 | 20 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 24 | .. |
| Do. - - | Kalawella do. - - - | 1859 | 67 | 57 | .. | 5 | 53 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | .. | 7 | 1 | 47 | .. |
| Matara - - | Weligama do. - - - | 1845 | 26 | 23 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. |
| Hambantota - - | Hambantota do. - - - | 1868 | 28 | 10 | .. | 10 | 17 | .. | 2 | .. | 11 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 14 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Mullaitivu - - | Mullaitivu do. - - - | 1847 | 37 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| Kandy - - | Kandy do. - - - | 1844 | 117 | 106 | .. | 1 | 55 | 35 | 12 | .. | 8 | 6 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | 23 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 59 | .. |
| Matale - - | Matale do. - - - | 1859 | 67 | 54 | .. | 2 | 53 | 8 | 11 | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 15 | .. |
| Yatinuwara - - | Kadugannawa School - - | 1856 | 50 | 23 | .. | .. | 23 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | 1 | 14 | .. |
| Udapalata - - | Gampola do. - - - | 1859 | 55 | 43 | .. | 3 | 43 | 5 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | 22 | 3 | 4 | .. | 17 | .. |
| Tumpane - - | Madawalatpana School - - | 1853 | 58 | 36 | .. | 1 | 11 | 23 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 23 | .. |
| Udunuwara - - | Udunuwara (Weligalla) School | 1868 | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| Uva - - | Bandella School - - - | 1836 | 30 | 28 | .. | 3 | 12 | 3 | .. | .. | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 18 | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Dumbara | Walala School | - | - | 1868 | 12 | 15 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| Minoi | Udahasa do. | - | - | 1868 | 14 | 6 | .. | .. | 8 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. |
| Nuwara Eliya | Nuwara Eliya School | - | - | 1850 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Nigindin | Tóppi do. | - | - | 1870 | 39 | 23 | .. | .. | 24 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Peruwadic Schools. (*Male.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo | Wellhalla Jail School | - | - | 1845 | 130 | 505 | .. | .. | 49 | 33 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 25 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 27 | 15 | 48 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Do. (Tamil) do. | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. | Hulftsdorp Jail do. | - | - | 1855 | 34 | 42 | .. | 1 | 16 | 10 | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 23 | 4 | .. | |
| Kalutara | Bérawela do. | - | - | 1847 | 92 | 66 | .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Isulhetta do. | - | - | 1858 | 53 | 23 | .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | |
| Héwágama Kóralé | Hangella do. | - | - | 1870 | 23 | 16 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | |
| Negombo | Katiyewa do. | - | - | 1847 | 49 | 34 | .. | .. | 47 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Kalutara | Maggona do. | - | - | 1857 | 167 | 126 | .. | .. | 165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | |
| Negombo | Siriwa do. | - | - | 1847 | 60 | 43 | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Slave Island do. | - | - | 1847 | 44 | 35 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Wattala do. | - | - | 1847 | 65 | 46 | .. | .. | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Attidiya do. | - | - | 1852 | 47 | 31 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 11 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Mantiwella do. | - | - | 1860 | 35 | 31 | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | |
| Alutkúru Kóralé | Kandana do. | - | - | 1870 | 24 | 19 | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Dandagama do. | - | - | 1851 | 82 | 53 | .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 72 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Pólwagoda do. | - | - | 1852 | 79 | 67 | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 41 | .. | 8 | 29 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Warakola do. | - | - | 1859 | 47 | 30 | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Weligampitiya do. | - | - | 1856 | 102 | 72 | .. | .. | 102 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 98 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Negombo | Andiambalama do. | - | - | 1856 | 62 | 46 | .. | .. | 62 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 25 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | |
| Kalutara | Bandáragama do. | - | - | 1847 | 49 | 32 | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Alutgama do. | - | - | 1847 | 127 | 90 | .. | .. | 127 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Kathkurunda do. | - | - | 1857 | 68 | 57 | .. | .. | 68 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 7 | .. | |
| Negombo | Katiya do. | - | - | 1856 | 153 | 89 | .. | .. | 153 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 139 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Kohilwatta do. | - | - | 1848 | 60 | 39 | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Warakamuwa do. | - | - | 1859 | 49 | 30 | .. | .. | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Pamunugama do. | - | - | 1856 | 83 | 63 | .. | .. | 83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Pattiwila do. | - | - | 1864 | 69 | 48 | .. | .. | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | |
| Kalutara | Paiyagala do. | - | - | 1847 | 100 | 59 | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Pelandurawatta do. | - | - | 1869 | 39 | 33 | .. | .. | 34 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 38 | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Matakkuli do. | - | - | 1847 | 158 | 136 | .. | .. | 149 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 31 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Amóruli do. | - | - | 1866 | 35 | 27 | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Biyawela do. | - | - | 1868 | 96 | 60 | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 4 | .. | .. | 58 | .. | .. | |
| Pánadure | Wella do. | - | - | 1863 | 92 | 57 | .. | .. | 92 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Hirimuna do. | - | - | 1865 | 116 | 97 | .. | .. | 116 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 79 | 7 | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | |
| Kalutara | Wáddawa do. | - | - | 1863 | 110 | 84 | .. | .. | 110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | 85 | .. | .. | |
| Pánadure | Alubomulla do. | - | - | 1869 | 105 | 69 | .. | .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 | .. | .. | |
| Negombo | Kandewala do. | - | - | 1864 | 34 | 28 | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Hapugahakanda School | - | - | 1863 | 63 | 57 | .. | .. | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | |
| Pánadure | Pánadure No. 1 do. | - | - | 1863 | 34 | 23 | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Do. No. 2 do. | - | - | 1862 | 47 | 36 | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Biyagama do. | - | - | 1863 | 55 | 41 | .. | .. | 55 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Kaniliyaddapalawa School | - | - | 1865 | 107 | 64 | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 97 | .. | .. | |
| Pánadure | Tantirimulla do. | - | - | 1866 | 39 | 34 | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 29 | .. | .. | |
| Negombo | Púgampola do. | - | - | 1867 | 131 | 92 | .. | .. | 131 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 119 | .. | .. | |
| Do. | Mirigowita do. | - | - | 1867 | 40 | 35 | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | |
| Colombo | Rahiliya do. | - | - | 1868 | 73 | 43 | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | .. | .. | |

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix C.—I.

APPENDIX C.—I. (*continued.*)

| DISTRICT. | NAME OF SCHOOL. | When established. | No. on the List on the 31st Dec., 1870. | Average daily attendance throughout the year. | RELIGION. | | |

| | | |

## APPENDIX C—II.

SUMMARY of STATEMENT shewing the Number of Pupils on the Rolls of the Government Schools on the 31st December, 1870, the Average Daily Attendance during the year 1870, the Nations to which the Pupils belong, and the Religions which they profess.

| SCHOOLS. | No. of Schools. | No. on the Lists on the 31st December. | Average Daily Attendance during the year | NATION. | | | | | | | | RELIGION. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | English. | European Descendants. | Singhalese. | | Malabars. | | Malays. | Moors. | Others. | Church of England. | Presbyterians. | Wesleyans. | Roman Catholics. | Christians of other Denominations. | Mohammedans. | Hindus. | Buddhists. | Others. |
| | | | | | | Low-Country. | Kandyans. | Natives of Ceylon. | Immigrants. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Boys' Schools | 14 | 1175 | 1025 | 14 | 309 | 747 | 28 | 22 | 7 | 13 | 41 | 7 | 540 | 124 | 85 | 175 | 33 | 54 | 20 | 457 | 5 |
| Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools | 28 | 1091 | 912 | 1 | 50 | 134 | 121 | 77 | 4 | 46 | 31 | 7 | 427 | 2 | 18 | 284 | 21 | 81 | 37 | 221 | 0 |
| Vernacular Boys' Schools | 81 | 5139 | 3942 | 0 | 42 | 4540 | 75 | 288 | 7 | 10 | 97 | 0 | 117 | 1 | 184 | 1687 | 97 | 103 | 278 | 2698 | 4 |
| Total, Boys' | 123 | 7405 | 5879 | 15 | 401 | 5131 | 224 | 387 | 18 | 69 | 169 | 14 | 484 | 127 | 287 | 2146 | 133 | 238 | 335 | 3376 | 9 |
| English Girls' Schools | 4 | 281 | 226 | 27 | 212 | 33 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 91 | 130 | 13 | 20 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools | 7 | 155 | 130 | 9 | 94 | 45 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 67 | 30 | 5 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Vernacular Girls' Schools | 20 | 865 | 590 | 0 | 4 | 833 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 234 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 528 | 0 |
| Total, Girls' | 31 | 1301 | 946 | 36 | 310 | 911 | 10 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 197 | 160 | 57 | 285 | 23 | 0 | 22 | 550 | 0 |
| Total— | 156 | 8726 | 6825 | 48 | 711 | 7042 | 234 | 419 | 18 | 69 | 169 | 16 | 681 | 296 | 344 | 2429 | 156 | 238 | 357 | 4196 | 9 |

APPENDIX C.—III.

STATEMENT shewing the Annual Expenditure incurred under the Head "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1851 to the year 1870.

| YEAR. | Fixed Establishment. | Provisional Establishment. | Rent. | Education, exclusive of Establishments. | Transport. | Total. | Receipts by Fees, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1851 ..... ..... ..... | 2997 18 10½ | 3808 4 4¾ | 547 14 0 | 1301 19 6¾ | 68 8 0 | 8724 4 10 | 1157 19 9 |
| 1852 ..... ..... ..... | 3119 3 2¼ | 4548 18 1¾ | 578 11 10¼ | 1332 3 3¼ | 37 16 0 | 9616 12 6 | 1158 19 6½ |
| 1853 ..... ..... ..... | 3144 11 3¾ | 4375 3 11¼ | 573 5 0 | 1530 5 8¼ | 100 0 0 | 9923 17 11¼ | 937 19 1¼ |
| 1854 ..... ..... ..... | 3109 11 0 | 4829 19 10 | 543 14 0 | 1594 10 2¼ | 49 16 0 | 10127 1 0¼ | 765 6 7¼ |
| 1855 ..... ..... ..... | 2927 1 6¾ | 4533 6 8 | 537 4 0 | 908 0 5 | 72 19 0 | 8978 2 7¼ | 876 19 2¾ |
| 1856 ..... ..... ..... | 2552 10 2 | 4680 8 9 | 496 2 0 | 1033 5 10¼ | 82 10 0 | 8847 16 9¼ | 845 8 9¼ |
| 1857 ..... ..... ..... | 2518 3 10 | 3060 11 6 | 502 3 6 | 1112 18 1 | 80 1 6 | 9275 18 5 | 1164 15 1¼ |
| 1858 ..... ..... ..... | 2757 19 4 | 5521 13 11¼ | 558 0 6 | 1323 10 9 | 147 5 0 | 10318 9 6¼ | 1358 6 3¼ |
| 1859 ..... ..... ..... | 2912 7 2 | 6934 4 1¾ | 634 4 7 | 2041 10 6¾ | 177 3 6 | 12723 9 11¼ | 1691 10 8¾ |
| 1860 ..... ..... ..... | 2867 17 3 | 7776 13 5¾ | 665 19 4 | 1849 6 1¼ | 225 6 0 | 13365 2 2¼ | 1967 2 4 |
| 1861 ..... ..... ..... | 3056 6 8 | 8597 1 7 | 768 6 4 | 1[illegible]9 19 2¼ | 374 18 5 | 14306 12 2¼ | 2054 11 11 |
| 1862 ..... ..... ..... | 3054 19 0¼ | 8890 7 7¼ | 728 14 3 | 1[illegible]2 12 11 | 242 13 9 | 14999 7 6¾ | 2203 18 4¼ |
| 1863 ..... ..... ..... | 3138 3 3¼ | 9102 4 4¼ | 739 15 0 | [illegible]26 5 4 | 313 15 7 | 14320 3 7 | 2241 4 8 |
| 1864 ..... ..... ..... | 3266 2 5¼ | 9680 16 5 | 802 7 11 | [illegible] | 432 4 1 | 15331 12 3¼ | 2198 14 8¾ |
| 1865 ..... ..... ..... | 3311 16 8 | 8773 11 9¼ | 792 3 4¼ | 395 11 6 | 400 9 9 | 14673 13 1 | 2038 15 8 |
| 1866 ..... ..... ..... | 3205 6 8 | 9062 5 0 | 831 5 2 | 1453 14 3¼ | 322 14 0 | 14875 5 1¼ | 2154 3 0 |
| 1867 ..... ..... ..... | 2932 1 0 | 9636 10 7 | 884 14 4 | 1333 3 4 | 495 7 0 | 15301 16 3 | 2481 8 8 |
| 1868 ..... ..... ..... | 3206 7 0 | 9886 18 9 | 924 8 0 | 1684 12 10 | 463 13 6 | 16166 0 1 | 2728 19 7 |
| 1869 ..... ..... ..... | 3145 6 8 | 10529 10 0 | 900 0 0 | 1461 10 8¼ | 430 10 3 | 16466 18 1¼ | 2535 19 5 |
| 1870 ..... ..... ..... | 3060 7 10 | 10197 18 7 | 995 15 [illegible] | 5310 16 6 | 389 16 9 | 20554 14 10 | 2628 6 1¼ |

## APPENDIX C.—IV.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1851 to the year 1870.

| Years. | English Schools. | | Anglo-Vernacular Schools. | | Vernacular Schools. | | English Girls' Schools. | | Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools. | | Vernacular Girls' Schools. | | Grant-in-aid Schools. | | Total Number of Schools. | Total Number of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | | |
| 1851 | 14 | 676 | 32 | 1204 | 31 | 1422 | 5 | 227 | 19 | 315 | 8 | 219 | [illegible] | 1402 | 129 | 5465 |
| 1852 | 13 | 696 | 37 | 1368 | 35 | 1541 | 4 | 292 | 13 | 330 | 7 | 198 | [illegible] | 1443 | 129 | 5898 |
| 1853 | 12 | 644 | 37 | 1351 | 29 | 1397 | 4 | 271 | 19 | 246 | 4 | 96 | [illegible] | 1443 | 129 | 5448 |
| 1854 | 12 | 656 | 32 | 1232 | 29 | 1347 | 4 | 249 | 8 | 243 | 6 | 243 | 28 | 1862 | 131 | 5732 |
| 1855 | 13 | 749 | 34 | 1399 | 29 | 1320 | 4 | 319 | 6 | 208 | 4 | 158 | 21 | 854 | 113 | 4841 |
| 1856 | 13 | 727 | 32 | 1391 | 42 | 1267 | 4 | 312 | 7 | 279 | 3 | 87 | 14 | 743 | 113 | 4616 |
| 1857 | 13 | 615 | 31 | 1233 | 41 | 1225 | 3 | 301 | 7 | 290 | 3 | 87 | 15 | 681 | 113 | 4434 |
| 1858 | 12 | 831 | 29 | 1163 | 42 | 1280 | 3 | 337 | 1 | 273 | 3 | 82 | 14 | 722 | 104 | 4698 |
| 1859 | 12 | 1005 | 40 | 1370 | 44 | 1518 | 4 | 330 | 9 | 308 | 4 | 107 | 39 | 2357 | 135 | 7243 |
| 1860 | 11 | 1068 | 36 | 1497 | 39 | 2715 | 4 | 349 | 6 | 273 | 6 | 251 | 44 | 2794 | 146 | 8473 |
| 1861 | 12 | 1158 | 36 | 1537 | 39 | 2179 | 5 | 335 | 10 | 338 | 5 | 209 | 37 | 1677 | 153 | 7484 |
| 1862 | 12 | 1219 | 36 | 1501 | 35 | 1922 | 5 | 319 | 10 | 307 | 7 | 250 | 18 | 1424 | 133 | 6942 |
| 1863 | 12 | 1232 | 38 | 1527 | 35 | 1998 | 6 | 369 | 10 | 324 | 8 | 284 | 17 | 1398 | 130 | 7136 |
| 1864 | 11 | 1130 | 37 | 1362 | 37 | 1924 | 6 | 286 | 9 | 243 | 8 | 267 | 17 | 1368 | 125 | 6500 |
| 1865 | 11 | 1035 | 31 | 1318 | 38 | 2141 | 5 | 284 | 10 | 282 | 8 | 256 | 17 | 1319 | 120 | 6610 |
| 1866 | 12 | 1122 | 34 | 1438 | 43 | 2471 | 6 | 275 | 8 | 233 | 9 | 325 | 17 | 1162 | 128 | 7050 |
| 1867 | 12 | 1079 | 36 | 1430 | 43 | 2702 | 6 | 341 | 8 | 269 | 9 | 329 | 17 | 1281 | 129 | 7830 |
| 1868 | 12 | 1568 | 32 | 1712 | 51 | 3079 | 6 | 340 | 9 | 237 | 12 | 354 | 18 | 1418 | 140 | 8891 |
| 1869 | 12 | 1376 | 30 | 1712 | 51 | 2966 | 6 | 339 | 8 | 150 | 13 | 588 | 20 | 1535 | 140 | 8751 |
| 1870 | 14 | 1175 | 26 | 1081 | 65 | 5119 | 4 | 281 | 7 | 155 | 20 | 663 | 229 | 8201* | 385 | 16827 |

* This is an approximate total; the listness for the year being imperfect.

## APPENDIX C.—V.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE incurred in each Province during 1870, under the Head "EDUCATION."

| | PROVINCES | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western. | North-Western. | Southern. | Eastern. | Northern. | Central. | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| SALARIES, FIELD ... | 2922 12 4 | ... | 420 0 0 | ... | 27 15 5 | 200 0 0 | 3650 7 10 |
| Do. PROVISIONAL AND TEMPORARY ... | 6475 10 10 | 236 12 4 | 1336 15 0 | 142 10 4 | 199 5 0 | 1759 11 1 | 10097 10 7 |
| *EDUCATION.* | | | | | | | |
| ALLOWANCES. | | | | | | | |
| Grants-in-aid ... | 1071 3 3 | 1 10 0 | 145 10 0 | 236 10 7 | 1720 2 5 | 172 5 6 | 3438 10 4 |
| Senior Queen's Scholar ... | 21 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 13 4 |
| Junior Queen's Scholar ... | 16 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 0 |
| English Scholarships ... | 50 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 0 |
| Ragged Schools ... | 92 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 0 0 |
| Thirty Normal Students ... | 150 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 0 |
| Ten Jubilee Teachers ... | 14 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 0 |
| Sewing Materials ... | 6 13 0 | ... | 1 0 0 | ... | 2 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 11 15 0 |
| Pupil Teachers, Gaile Central Schools ... | ... | ... | 60 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 60 0 0 |
| Ambition Mission, for training up young men to the practice of Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 0 | ... | 200 0 0 |
| CONTINGENTIES. | | | | | | | |
| Stationery for Schools, Books, Furniture, Repairs, and other expenses ... | 1144 19 2 | 6 17 7 | 47 6 0 | 8 16 1 | 3 2 7 | 30 3 9 | 1239 7 9 |
| Mathematical Fees ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| RENT. | | | | | | | |
| Rent of School-houses ... | 439 14 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 8 12 0 | 25 0 0 | 222 3 2 | 395 13 2 |
| TRANSPORT. | | | | | | | |
| Travelling Allowances to Director, Inspector, and Sub-Inspectors ... | 309 16 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 309 16 9 |
| £..... | 12796 2 10 | 223 19 11 | 2069 0 0 | 426 14 7 | 2233 15 4 | 2429 1 6 | 20554 14 10 |

## APPENDIX C.—VI.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

### RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM THE TREASURY ON ACCOUNT OF VOTE | 17387 | 11 | 8 |
| Do. by FEES | 2546 | 8 | 3 |
| Do. by SALE OF STATIONERY | 79 | 17 | 10½ |
| Do. by SALE OF BOOKS | 520 | 17 | 0½ |
| | £ 20534 | 14 | 10 |

### EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Salaries | 11842 | 14 | 1 | | | |
| Rent | 567 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Stationery, Books, Furniture, Repairs, and other Expenses | 398 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Allowance for Sewing Mistress | 11 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Senior Queen's Scholar | 21 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| Junior do. do. | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| English Scholarship | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Thirty Normal Students | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ten called-in Teachers | 14 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Pupil Teachers, Gaols Central | 66 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 13330 | 10 | 3 |
| ALLOWANCES. | | | | | | |
| Ragged Boys' and Girls' Schools | 92 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| American Mission, for training up young men to the practice of medicine | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 292 | 0 | 0 |
| GRANTS-IN-AID. | | | | | | |
| Missionary Schools | 2653 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| Private Schools | 381 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 3455 | 10 | 4 |
| COST OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT. | | | | | | |
| Office Expenses: | | | | | | |
| Salaries of Director, Clerks, &c. £1803 2 4 | | | | | | |
| Stationery, Books, Furniture, &c. 863 5 2 | | | | | | |
| Rent 28 0 0 | | | | | | |
| | 2194 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Inspection Expenses: | | | | | | |
| Salary of Inspector £312 10 0 | | | | | | |
| Salary of three Sub-Inspectors 400 0 0 | | | | | | |
| Travelling Allowance of Director, Inspector, and Sub-Inspectors 389 16 9 | | | | | | |
| | 1102 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | £ 20534 | 14 | 10 |

## APPENDIX D.

I.—Tabular Statement shewing the Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools during the year 1870.

II.—Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces during the year 1870.

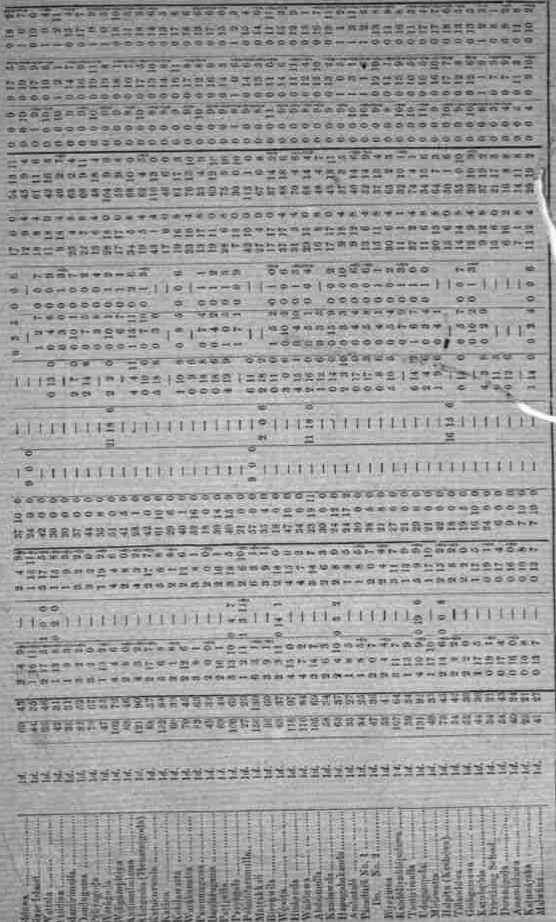
III.—Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several classes of Government Schools during the year 1870.

IV.—Nominal Return of Teachers employed in the Government Schools.

## APPENDIX D.—I.

### TABULAR STATEMENT shewing the RECEIPTS, COST, and STATE of Government Schools during the year 190..

| NAMES. | Monthly Rate of Fees. | Number of Pupils on the Rolls. | Average Daily Attendance. | RECEIPTS. Fees. | Stationery. | Total. | CHARGES. Salaries. | Rent. | Furniture. | Books, &c. | Stationery. | Sundries. | Proportionate Cost of Departmental charges. | Total. | Cost of educating each Pupil for One Year. By Receipts. | Cost to Government. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *English Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Normal Institution | — | 36 | — | — | — | — | 310 7 0 | — | 88 14 6 | 36 2 3 | 8 5 10 | 11 5 3 | 8 10 0 | 663 5 3 | — | 22 2 2 | 22 2 2 |
| Colombo Academy | 20s. 1s. 10s. 5s. | 149 | 123 | 585 18 6 | — | 585 18 6 | 1093 11 0 | — | — | 13 18 0 | 3 13 10 | 2 15 4 | 92 4 4 | 1953 4 6 | 3 18 7½ | 9 3 9½ | 13 2 4 |
| Bambalapitiya | 2s. 6d. & 1s. 9d. | 86 | 89 | 94 18 7½ | — | 94 18 7½ | 322 0 0 | 31 19 0 | 024 10 6 | 4 4 4 | 1 11 10 | 6 4 0 | 24 7 4 | 344 17 1 | 1 1 2 | 3 16 7½ | 4 7 9½ |
| St. Thomas' | 2s. 6d. & 1s. 9d. | 96 | 86 | 92 19 6 | — | 92 19 6 | 226 0 0 | 42 0 0 | — | 2 11 8 | 0 17 11 | — | 27 4 8 | 298 12 9 | 0 19 4 | 2 2 10½ | 3 2 2½ |
| Colombo Bow | 2s. 6d. & 1s. 9d. | 72 | 70 | 82 11 7½ | — | 82 11 7½ | 231 0 0 | 60 0 0 | — | 1 13 0 | 0 15 0 | — | 21 5 0 | 314 11 10 | 1 2 0 | 3 1 10½ | 4 3 10½ |
| Kalutara | 2s. 6d. & 1s. 9d. | 86 | 83 | 89 4 7½ | — | 89 4 7½ | 228 10 0 | — | — | 4 10 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 2 9 | 24 7 4 | 258 3 11½ | 0 0 9 | 1 19 3½ | 2 0 0½ |
| Panadure | 2s. 6d. & 1s. 9d. | 104 | 95 | 95 4 10½ | 4 1 2 | 99 6 0½ | 267 9 0 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 0 5 0 | 0 1 8½ | 29 9 4 | 309 6 2½ | 0 19 10 | 2 9 8 | 3 9 6 |
| Negombo | 2s. & 1s. 6d. | 27 | 26 | 19 3 3 | — | 19 3 3 | 185 0 0 | 26 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 1 4 | 7 13 0 | 173 11 0 | 0 14 5½ | 5 14 3½ | 6 8 9 |
| Grandpass | 2s. & 1s. 6d. | 73 | 59 | 54 3 3 | — | 54 3 3 | 177 0 0 | 42 0 0 | — | — | 0 8 5½ | — | 20 13 8 | 240 2 1 | 0 14 10½ | 2 10 10½ | 3 5 8½ |
| *Anglo-Vernacular Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maradana | 8d. | 83 | 87 | 40 10 4½ | — | 40 10 4½ | 126 0 0 | 36 0 0 | — | — | 0 13 11 | — | 23 10 4 | 186 4 3 | 0 9 9 | 1 13 1½ | 2 4 10½ |
| Pettah | 8d. | 62 | 54 | 26 3 0 | 0 19 0 | 27 4 0 | 87 0 0 | 6 0 0 | — | — | 3 3 1 | 0 13 6 | 17 11 4 | 114 7 5 | 0 8 0 | 1 8 10½ | 1 16 10½ |
| Kandana | 8d. | 20 | 16 | 8 2 4½ | — | 8 2 4½ | 39 0 0 | 9 0 0 | — | — | 0 11 0 | 0 1 3 | 5 13 4 | 74 5 7 | 0 6 0 | 1 3 6½ | 1 9 6½ |
| Ratmalana | 8d. | 64 | 53 | 23 18 3 | 4 5 6 | 28 4 9 | 74 10 0 | 18 0 0 | — | 0 13 7 | 0 9 0 | 1 12 6 | 18 3 8 | 119 7 9 | 0 9 0 | 1 14 3 | 2 3 3 |
| Maggona | 8d. | 68 | 58 | 24 7 10½ | 1 17 4½ | 26 5 3 | 99 0 0 | — | — | 0 13 6 | 0 6 0 | 0 2 10½ | 15 9 4 | 122 2 8 | 0 9 1 | 1 7 7½ | 1 17 8½ |
| Hikkaduwa | 8d. | 43 | 34 | 15 0 6 | 0 7 6 | 15 8 0 | 98 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 9 7 | 0 2 1 | 11 18 0 | 116 0 8 | 0 7 4 | 1 2 8½ | 1 10 0½ |
| Kalutara | 8d. | 14 | 11 | 4 14 1½ | 0 17 5 | 5 11 6½ | 31 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 11 4 | 0 1 2 | 3 19 4 | 55 11 11 | 0 7 11½ | 0 11 4½ | 1 19 4 |
| Tuppl | 8d. | 29 | 23 | 9 15 9 | — | 9 15 9 | 16 0 0 | 3 2 0 | — | 1 7 11 | — | 0 2 0 | 8 4 4 | 29 0 3 | 0 1 3 | 0 17 4½ | 1 0 0 |
| *Vernacular Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welikada Jail (Singhalese) | — | 130 | 104 | — | — | — | 65 1 4 | — | — | 7 5 0 | 0 1 10 | — | 36 16 8 | 108 2 10 | — | 0 15 10½ | 0 15 10½ |
| Do. (Tamil) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hulftsdorp Jail | — | 34 | 42 | | | | 19 0 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 12 8 | 28 12 4 | — | 0 16 10½ | 0 16 10½ |
| Bermuda | 1d. | 92 | 66 | 3 4 5 | 1 0 2½ | 4 5 0½ | 28 0 0 | — | — | 3 3 6 | 0 4 8 | 0 1 3 | 96 0 10 | 69 10 3 | 0 11 | 0 13 2½ | 0 16 1½ |
| Indibatta | 1d. | 33 | 33 | 2 3 2 | — | 2 3 2 | 30 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 6 6 | 0 1 3 | 15 11 8 | 45 18 11 | 0 0 8½ | 0 13 3½ | 0 13 11½ |
| Hanwella | 1d. | 21 | 14 | 1 0 8 | — | 1 0 8 | 24 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 6 6 | 0 2 3½ | 7 1 8 | 33 10 11 | 0 0 8½ | 0 11 3½ | 0 12 0 |
| Kaluwa | 1d. | 48 | 34 | 2 1 0 10½ | — | 2 1 0 10½ | 18 0 0 | — | — | 0 4 4 | 0 5 0 | 0 2 3½ | 7 1 8 | 33 14 4½ | 0 0 11½ | 0 7 7½ | 0 8 7 |
| Maggona | 1d. | 107 | 126 | 6 7 10 | — | 6 7 10 | 72 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 17 8 | 84 17 8 | 0 0 10 | 0 12 2 | 0 13 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2 12 6 | 0 10 4 | 0 1 2½ | 47 8 4 | 122 10 5½ | 0 0 9½ | 0 13 10½ | 0 14 8 |



| NAMES. | Monthly Rate of Fees. | No. of Pupils on List. | Average Daily Attendance. | RECEIPTS. Fees. | Station-ery. | Total. | CHARGES. Salaries. | Rent. | Furni-ture. | Books, &c. | Station-ery. | Sundries. | Proportionate Cost of Departmental charges. | Total. | Cost of educating each Pupil for One Year. By Receipts. | Cost to Govt. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| W. PROVINCE—(*Contd.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Vernacular Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male. (Contd.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mapitigama | 1d. | 36 | 26 | 0 13 1 | — | 0 13 1 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 1 12 1 | — | — | — | 10 15 4 | 19 17 5 | 0 0 4½ | 0 10 1½ | 0 10 6 |
| Kirilawella | 1d. | 85 | 66 | 2 11 1 | — | 2 11 1 | 19 0 0 | — | — | 3 6 7 | 0 3 9 | — | — | 26 18 4 | 49 8 8 | 0 0 6 | 0 8 4½ | 0 8 10½ |
| Amburawwa | 1d. | 60 | 37 | 0 17 1 | — | 0 17 1 | 6 0 0 | — | — | 0 18 6 | — | — | — | 17 0 0 | 23 18 6 | 0 0 5 | 0 7 8½ | 0 7 1½ |
| Butpitiya | 1d. | 53 | 40 | 0 18 9 | — | 0 18 9 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 1 15 1 | 0 3 3 | — | — | 15 0 4 | 24 8 8 | 0 0 4½ | 0 6 10½ | 0 7 3 |
| Ratnapura | 1d. | 49 | 27 | 1 2 2½ | — | 1 2 2½ | 16 0 0 | — | — | 1 8 0 | 0 3 3 | 0 4 4½ | — | 17 15 4 | 29 0 9½ | 0 0 6 | 0 15 11½ | 0 16 5½ |
| Imbulgoda | 1d. | 62 | 44 | 1 13 10½ | — | 1 13 10½ | 12 0 0 | — | — | 0 18 11 | 0 3 4 | — | — | 17 11 4 | 27 8 9 | 0 0 3 | 0 8 6 | 0 8 10 |
| Kotigoda | 1d. | 62 | 44 | 1 0 2 | — | 1 0 2 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 2 7 5 | — | — | — | 17 11 4 | 27 8 9 | 0 0 3 | 0 8 6 | 0 8 10 |
| Aeheimmulla | 1d. | 24 | 20 | 0 8 0 | — | 0 8 0 | 6 0 0 | — | — | 0 14 10 | — | — | — | 6 16 2 | 13 11 0 | 0 0 4 | 0 10 11 | 0 11 3 |
| Malegannawella | 1d. | 39 | 28 | 0 11 2 | — | 0 11 2 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 0 17 0 | — | — | — | 11 1 0 | 19 8 0 | 0 0 3 | 0 8 8 | 0 9 11 |
| Kalutotawa | 1d. | 49 | 40 | 0 13 0 | — | 0 13 0 | 9 0 0 | — | — | 2 6 7 | 0 2 11 | — | — | 18 17 8 | 29 7 2 | 0 0 3 | 0 10 1 | 0 10 4 |
| Dewalegama | 1d. | 35 | 27 | 0 9 0 | — | 0 9 0 | 4 10 0 | — | — | 0 6 8 | — | — | — | 9 18 4 | 14 15 0 | 0 0 3 | 0 8 3 | 0 8 6 |
| Dagoota | 1d. | 63 | 57 | 1 2 0 | — | 1 2 0 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 0 19 9 | — | — | — | 17 17 0 | 26 6 9 | 0 0 4½ | 0 8 0 | 0 8 4½ |
| Weyddara | 1d. | 59 | 45 | 0 15 1 | — | 0 15 1 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 0 17 3½ | — | — | — | 14 3 4 | 22 10 7½ | 0 0 3 | 0 8 8½ | 0 8 11½ |
| Tihiria | 1d. | 61 | 47 | 0 18 9 | — | 0 18 9 | 7 10 0 | — | — | 0 18 3 | — | — | — | 17 5 8 | 25 13 11 | 0 0 3 | 0 8 1½ | 0 8 5 |
| Rambukke | 1d. | 33 | 26 | 0 10 3 | — | 0 10 3 | 0 16 8 | 0 2 6 | — | 0 16 8 | 0 2 6 | — | — | 9 7 0 | 19 6 2 | 0 0 3 | 0 11 4½ | 0 11 7½ |
| Kaumaragoda | 1d. | 64 | 32 | 0 12 11 | — | 0 12 11 | 4 10 0 | — | — | 1 2 0 | — | — | — | 18 2 8 | 23 14 8 | 0 0 2 | 0 7 7 | 0 7 9 |
| Panawatta | 1d. | 52 | 32 | 0 7 4 | — | 0 7 4 | 4 10 0 | — | — | 0 16 5 | — | — | — | 14 14 8 | 20 1 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 4 7 | 0 4 8 |
| Matawambehiya | 1d. | 49 | 36 | 0 5 10 | — | 0 5 10 | 4 10 0 | — | — | 1 5 10 | — | — | — | 13 17 8 | 19 13 6 | 0 0 1 | 0 7 11 | 0 8 0 |
| Bandarawatta | 1d. | 83 | 61 | 0 19 4 | — | 0 19 4 | 4 10 0 | — | — | 1 15 5 | — | — | — | 23 10 4 | 29 13 9 | 0 0 2 | 0 6 11½ | 0 7 1½ |
| Kandana | 1d. | 24 | 19 | 0 13 2 | — | 0 13 2 | 16 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 16 0 | 22 16 0 | 0 0 7½ | 0 19 4½ | 0 19 0 |
| *English Schools (Female).* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female Seminary | 1s. 6d. | 80 | 71 | 53 12 6 | — | 53 12 6 | 406 16 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 0 0 | 25 10 0 | 434 6 0 | 6 11 11 | 4 4 6½ | 4 16 3½ |
| Colombo Girls' | 1s. 6d. | 89 | 72 | 61 5 6 | — | 61 5 6 | 400 0 0 | 65 0 0 | — | 1 10 11 | 0 14 10 | 2 18 0 | 23 4 4 | 493 8 1 | 0 13 9 | 4 18 5½ | 5 12 2½ |
| *Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalutara | 6d. | 15 | 6 | 2 4 0 | — | 2 4 0 | 47 18 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 7 1 | 0 6 6½ | 3 8 0 | 31 19 11½ | 0 5 8 | 4 2 11½ | 4 6 7½ |
| Negombo | 6d. | 15 | 23 | 6 14 6 | — | 6 14 6 | 31 0 0 | 24 0 0 | — | 0 15 0 | 0 2 9 | 0 17 4 | 8 4 4 | 84 19 5 | 0 4 7½ | 2 10 11½ | 2 15 7 |
| *Vernacular Schools. (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beruila | No Fees | 21 | 19 | No Fees | — | — | 18 0 0 | 18 0 0 | — | — | 0 8 9 | 0 3 0 | 5 15 0 | 42 12 9 | — | 2 0 7½ | 2 0 7½ |
| Pánadure No. 1st | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 3 6 | — | — | 8 3 6 | — | — | — |
| Do. No. 2 | — | 65 | 54 | — | — | — | 12 0 0 | 6 0 0 | — | 1 8 2 | 0 4 1 | 0 3 2½ | 18 8 4 | 38 3 9½ | — | 0 11 9 | 0 11 9 |

| | | |

APPENDIX D.—L

| NAMES. | Monthly Rate of Fees. | No. of Pupils on Last Day. | Monthly Average. | RECEIPTS | | | CHARGES | | | | | | | Cost of educating each Pupil for One Year. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Fees. | Stationery. | Total. | Salaries. | Rent. | Furniture. | Books, &c. | Stationery. | Sundries. | Proportionate Cost of Department. Expenses. | Total. | By Receipts. | Cost to Government. | Total. |
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| S. Province—(cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Anglo Vernacular Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benitota | 2d. | 73 | 69 | 28 1 4½ | 2 1 6 | 30 2 4½ | 99 0 0 | — | — | — | 4 5 11 | 0 5 0 | 21 5 0 | 124 15 11 | 0 8 0½ | 1 5 3 | 1 13 3½ |
| Hikkaduwa | 2d. | 79 | 78 | 7 11 10½ | 2 5 2 | 9 17 0½ | 43 0 0 | 6 0 0 | — | — | 2 6 7 | 0 9 4 | 8 4 4 | 65 0 5 | 0 2 6½ | 1 18 0 | 2 4 10 |
| Kalawewa | 2d. | 67 | 67 | 21 13 5 | 5 13 3 | 27 6 8 | 66 0 0 | 18 0 0 | — | — | 5 14 0 | 0 3 1 | 14 19 8 | 128 16 9 | 0 11 1½ | 1 10 3 | 2 1 4½ |
| Willigoma | 2d. | 35 | 33 | 10 0 3 | 2 2 5½ | 12 2 8½ | 63 0 0 | 6 0 0 | — | — | 2 4 9 | 0 4 4 | 7 1 8 | 78 10 9 | 0 7 8½ | 2 10 1½ | 3 2 9½ |
| Hanwanella | 2d. | 58 | 10 | 14 17 9 | 3 3 0½ | 18 2 9½ | 61 10 0 | 18 0 0 | — | — | 2 18 6 | 0 5 6 | 10 13 4 | 93 7 4 | 0 9 6½ | 1 19 7 | 2 9 1½ |
| *Vernacular Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ikkwella | 1d. | 23 | 21 | 0 19 3 | — | 0 19 3 | 23 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 1 8 | 32 1 8 | 0 9 0½ | 1 4 10½ | 1 13 4 |
| Godapitiya | 1d. | 23 | 21 | 1 2 10½ | 0 3 0 | 1 16 10½ | 23 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 14 1 | 0 3 0 | 7 1 8 | 32 17 9 | 1 3 0½ | 1 6 3½ | |
| Medilla | 1d. | 20 | 18 | 1 12 6 | 1 7 0 | 2 19 0 | 23 0 0 | — | — | 0 12 6 | 1 9 11 | 0 4 4 | 11 1 0 | 36 7 9 | 1 6 0 | 0 18 2 | 0 19 8 |
| Rantotagoda (Hakmana) | 1d. | 20 | 17 | 0 19 6 | 0 10 0 | 1 9 6 | 23 0 0 | — | — | 0 7 0 | — | 0 12 0 | 5 12 4 | 28 1 4 | 1 5 7 | 1 18 7 | 1 18 0½ |
| Attaliya (Udawalawa) | 1d. | 35 | 29 | 0 9 3 | 0 7 0 | 0 16 3 | 18 12 0 | — | 0 9 0 | — | 1 1 3 | 0 3 3 | 2 18 4 | 23 15 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 18 7½ | 0 17 1 |
| *English School (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle | 1s. 6d. | 50 | 43 | 34 17 6 | 1 11 3 | 36 8 9 | 216 0 0 | 45 0 0 | — | 1 0 0 | 1 8 4 | 0 7 0 | 14 3 4 | 277 18 8 | 0 14 7 | 6 16 7 | 7 11 2 |
| *Anglo-Vernacular School. (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matara | 6d. | 48 | 43 | 12 1 6 | 0 8 11 | 12 9 11 | 54 10 0 | 36 0 0 | — | — | 0 14 6 | 1 5 6 | 13 13 6 | 106 3 6 | 0 6 5½ | 1 19 0 | 2 4 5½ |
| *Vernacular School. (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pannalla | No Fees | 27 | 16 | No Fees. | 0 4 8 | 0 4 8 | 12 0 0 | — | 4 14 0 | 0 3 6 | — | — | 7 13 6 | 24 10 6 | 0 0 3 | 0 17 11½ | 0 18 2½ |
| | | 787 | 699 | 274 3 2½ | 40 8 6 | 614 11 8½ | 1466 15 0 | 289 0 0 | 11 3 0 | 5 4 9 | 45 0 4 | 4 17 10 | 285 0 7 | 8 13 2 | 39 11 0½ | 42 4 2½ |
| Eastern Province. *Vernacular Schools.* (Male.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trincomalee | 1d. | 103 | 71 | 3 14 2 | 0 12 8½ | 4 6 10½ | 43 15 0 | — | — | 0 3 5 | 1 2 3 | 0 2 6 | 29 3 4 | 74 7 0 | 0 0 10 | 0 13 7 | 0 14 5 |
| Koddiyar | 1d. | 57 | 54 | 1 12 4 | 0 4 2 | 1 16 6 | 36 0 0 | — | — | 0 2 11 | 1 1 8 | 0 2 6 | 15 11 2 | 52 18 10 | 0 0 8 | 0 18 7 | 0 19 3 |
| Kiriyai | 1d. | 40 | 31 | 1 12 11 | — | 1 12 11 | 18 0 0 | — | — | 0 4 3 | — | — | 11 0 4 | 29 4 7 | 0 0 10 | 0 13 7 | 0 14 5 |
| Tambalagam | 1d. | 42 | 34 | 0 3 9 | — | 0 3 9 | 0 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 15 6 | 12 15 6 | 0 0 1 | 0 6 10 | 0 7 6 |
| Uppu | 1d. | 26 | 20 | 0 1 3 | — | 0 1 3 | 0 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 12 4 | 2 13 4 | 0 0 0½ | 0 7 7 | 0 7 8 |
| Arippattai | 1d. | 35 | 31 | 0 8 10 | — | 0 8 10 | 2 1 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 11 8 | 18 13 0 | 0 0 1½ | 0 6 7½ | 0 6 9 |
| *Vernacular School. (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trincomalee | 1d. | 20 | 15 | 1 7 5½ | 0 5 8½ | 1 13 6 | 40 0 0 | 9 12 0 | — | — | 0 9 8 | 0 2 6 | 8 10 0 | 58 14 2 | 0 1 1½ | 1 18 0 | 1 19 1½ |
| | | 346 | 276 | 9 1 5½ | 1 2 6½ | 10 4 0½ | 142 16 4 | 9 12 0 | — | 0 11 1 | 2 13 10 | 0 7 6 | 94 12 0 | 254 13 | 0 0 3 0 | 3 9 0½ | 3 7 8½ |

PHILLIPS
DEPUTY COLLECTOR
Appointed 9—1

| | | |

## APPENDIX D.—II.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces, during the year 1870.

| Provinces. | Number of Schools. | No. of Pupils on Last Day. | Average Daily Attendance. | Receipts. Fees. | Stationery. | Total. | Charges. Salaries. | Rent. | Furniture. | Books, &c. | Stationery. | Sundries. | Proportionate Cost of Departmental Expenses. | Total. | Cost of educating each Pupil for One Year. By Receipts. | Cost to Government. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Western | 118* | 6869 | 5298 | 1193 4 11 | 18 14 4 | 1551 19 3 | 7490 8 10 | 411 14 6 | 184 16 6 | 6181 15 6 | 61 14 8 | 38 0 11 | 1029 19 1 | 9417 9 8 | 0 4 6 | 1 3 8 | 1 10 2 |
| North-Western | 4 | 111 | 88 | 44 18 9 | 2 3 3 | 46 19 2 | 226 12 4 | 8 0 0 | — | — | 5 17 11 | 1 4 8 | 32 11 8 | 285 6 3 | 0 8 2 | 2 1 5 | 2 9 7 |
| Southern | 10 | 767 | 606 | 574 3 2 | 40 8 6 | 614 11 8 | 1466 13 0 | 295 0 0 | 11 3 0 | 3 4 5 | 8 0 4 | 4 17 10 | 223 19 8 | 2385 0 7 | 0 16 7½ | 2 4 11½ | 3 0 7 |
| Eastern | 3 | 248 | 176 | 8 1 5 | 1 3 6 | 10 4 0 | 142 18 4 | 5 12 0 | — | 0 11 1 | 2 13 10 | 0 7 6 | 98 12 0 | 254 12 9 | 0 0 7 | 0 14 0 | 0 14 7 |
| Northern | 1 | 97 | 42 | 8 15 10 | 1 0 4 | 9 16 2 | 163 10 6 | 54 3 0 | — | 1 13 2 | 1 18 6 | 7 2 10 | 7 13 0 | 267 18 3 | 0 7 2 | 1 7 6 | 1 14 8 |
| Central | 10 | 599 | 533 | 278 9 1 | 10 5 7 | 294 15 8 | 1900 11 1 | 196 12 6 | — | 10 3 5 | 21 0 6 | 9 15 2 | 187 7 0 | 2318 9 2 | 0 7 4 | 3 0 11 | 3 12 3 |
| Total | 156 | 8672 | 6843 | 2248 8 3 | 75 12 10 | 2029 6 11 | 11742 14 1 | 939 18 6 | 195 19 6 | 6209 7 8 | 128 5 3 | 81 8 6 | 9472 16 11 | 13729 10 3 | 0 6 0 | 1 10 1½ | 1 16 1½ |

* Exclusive of the Pleadrel Vernacular Girls' School No. 1, closed in September. Exclusive of the Jaffna Girls' School, closed in August.

## APPENDIX D.—III.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools, during the year 1870.

| Schools. | No. of Schools. | No. of Pupils on Last Day. | Average Daily Attendance. | Receipts. Fees. | Stationery. | Total. | Charges. Salaries. | Rent. | Furniture. | Books, &c. | Stationery. | Sundries. | Proportionate Cost of Departmental Expenses. | Total. | Cost of educating each Pupil for One Year. By Receipts. | Cost to Government. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Boys'. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 14 | 1173 | 1025 | 1748 10 10½ | 31 3 4 | 1778 2 2½ | 5320 18 0 | 420 5 3 | 113 5 0 | 68 8 1 | 21 3 0 | 25 12 8 | 334 18 4 | 6330 9 4 | 1 10 3½ | 4 0 10½ | 5 11 1½ |
| Anglo-Vernacular | 96 | 1091 | 912 | 408 10 11½ | 36 12 2½ | 447 8 2 | 1896 5 0 | 249 1 3 | — | 3 18 5 | 30 3 3 | 18 18 0 | 359 2 4 | 2584 8 3½ | 0 8 1½ | 1 18 2 | 2 6 3½ |
| Vernacular | 85 | 3139 | 3042 | 162 0 7½ | 9 4 7½ | 171 5 2½ | 2666 18 2 | 30 0 0 | 59 1 0 | 614 5 9½ | 25 4 10 | 3 4 0 | 1462 3 9 | 3760 14 6 | 0 0 7½ | 0 18 10½ | 0 19 6 |
| Total, Boys' | 195 | 5403 | 5079 | 2317 13 5½ | 76 3 2 | 2397 16 7½ | 9883 18 2 | 699 6 6 | 172 6 0 | 688 11 6 | 126 10 7 | 45 14 8 | 2156 4 5 | 12811 12 1½ | 0 6 6½ | 1 8 0½ | 1 14 6 |
| Girls'. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 4 | 281 | 226 | 194 1 8 | 2 2 11 | 196 11 7 | 1067 0 6 | 129 0 0 | — | 5 7 8 | 4 1 1 | 8 19 4 | 79 12 4 | 1894 0 11 | 0 13 11½ | 6 0 9½ | 6 14 9 |
| Anglo-Vernacular | 7 | 126 | 120 | 33 5 9 | 1 16 11 | 37 2 8 | 201 16 9 | 84 0 0 | — | 3 9 1 | 2 0 0 | 2 16 2½ | 45 18 6 | 443 0 6½ | 0 4 8½ | 2 12 2½ | 2 17 0½ |
| Vernacular | 30 | 865 | 690 | 1 7 8½ | 1 9 10½ | 3 16 8 | 287 15 8 | 33 12 0 | 23 13 0 | 11 19 3 | 4 14 1 | 0 18 2½ | 245 1 8 | 607 16 10½ | 0 0 6½ | 0 13 11½ | 0 14 6 |
| Total, Girls' | 41 | 1301 | 945 | 230 14 8½ | 5 15 8½ | 236 10 6 | 2556 12 11 | 246 12 0 | 23 13 0 | 20 16 0 | 11 15 2 | 12 14 9 | 368 12 6 | 2945 18 4 | 0 3 7½ | 3 1 7½ | 3 5 3 |
| Total | 156 | 6726 | 6025 | 2548 8 3 | 79 17 10½ | 2633 6 11½ | 11742 14 1 | 938 18 6 | 195 19 6 | 6209 7 8½ | 138 5 3 | 61 8 6 | 2472 16 11 | 15729 10 5½ | 0 6 0½ | 1 10 1 | 1 16 1½ |

APPENDIX D.—IV.



ANNUAL RETURN of TEACHERS employed in the GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

| SCHOOLS. | TEACHERS. | | Yearly Salary. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | s. | d. |
| *English Schools.* | | | | | |
| Colombo Academy | Principal | J. H. Marsh, Esq. (acting) | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st do. Asst. | J. H. Marsh, Esq. | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd do. do. | G. Steward, Esq., M. A. | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5th Form Master | Mr. M. Pereira | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4th do. do. | (Vacant) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3rd do. do. | Mr. F. Dornhorst | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd do. do. | Mr. J. Janez | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st do. do. | Mr. C. Heyzer | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Normal Institution | English Master | J. Hill, Esq. | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vernacular Master | Mr. J. Garth | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Galle Central School | Head Master | J. E. Anthonisz, Esq. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. W. Anwarth | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. F. E. de Zilva | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3rd Asst. do. | Mr. H. Puranavitane | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4th Asst. do. | Mr. J. Goonewardene | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Lower School | Head Master | Mr. J. E. Anthonisz | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. Stephen Jansz | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. Gabriel de Silva | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3rd Asst. do. | Mr. C. Samaresinghe | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandy Central School. | Head Master | W. P. Van Cuylenberg, Esq. | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. R. F. Jansz | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. H. de S. Wijeyesekera | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3rd Asst. do. | Mr. N. Brohier | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| | Supernumerary | (Vacant) | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Thomas' | Head Master | Mr. R. Lutkens | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. F. Perera | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd do. | Mr. L. Direckze | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Colombo Boys' | Head Master | Mr. J. W. Spanr | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. R. A. Senanayeke | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd do. | Mr. C. Perera | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Borella | Head Master | Mr. J. Pereira | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. J. Thiedeman | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. G. Cores | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Grandpass | Head Master | Mr. S. Perera, Mahandiram | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. J. Candappa | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. J. W. Perera | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Negombo | Master | Mr. H. D. Jayesinghe | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Panadure | Head Master | Mr. A. Perera | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. Simon de Silva | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. C. D. S. W. Goonetilleke | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3rd Asst. do. | Mr. C. Pieris | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalutara | Head Master | Mr. F. Grenier | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. D. C. Abeysekera | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. W. C. Meynert | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Kornegala | Master | Mr. Charles de Silva | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Matara | Head Master | Mr. R. H. Loenbruggen | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. R. Ludekens | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| *Anglo-Vernacular Schools.* | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. C. P. Saneweratne | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Maradana | Head Master | Mr. Ameris de Zoysa | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. D. P. J. Jayewardena | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. W. B. Fernando | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Practising School, N. I. | Head Master | Mr. H. Pereira | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. | (Vacant) | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | Monitor | Mr. W. C. Bastiaans | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Miligiriya | Head Master | Mr. D. W. Abeyesinghe | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. T. Perera | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. J. Perera | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandana | Master | Mr. J. de Hoedt | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Negalla | Master | Mr. F. J. Wirasuriya | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Ratnapura | Head Master | Mr. D. H. Dissanayeke | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pupil Teacher | Mr. F. R. Van Hagt | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | Mr. J. H. Wickremesekere | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Maggona | Head Master | Mr. A. Abeyesinhe | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. | Mr. D. Wijeyesinha | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Bentota | Head Master | Mr. A. Wittachy | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. | Mr. Daniel Alwis | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Dodanduwa | Master | Mr. J. de Alwis | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Kaluwella | Head Master | Mr. D. A. Goonesekere | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. | Mr. C. Samaresinghe | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Weligama | Master | A. de Silva, Mahandiram | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Henbantota | Master | Mr. C. A. Perera | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandy | Head Master | Mr. N. D. S. Goonesinne | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. | Mr. P. Sirimanne | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | Mr. S. C. Bukkh | 48 | 0 | 0 |

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix D.—IV.

| Schools. | Teachers. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. |
| *Vernacular Boys' Schools.—(contd.)* | | |
| Malawalatenna - - | Master - - Mr. D. A. Gunasekere - | 48 0 0 |
| Gampola - - | Head Master - - Mr. W. D. S. Wickremesekera - | 60 0 0 |
| | 1st Monitor - - Mr. Philip de Silva - | 6 0 0 |
| | 2nd do. do. - - Mr. H. de Silva - | 6 0 0 |
| Kaliyanankwa - - | Master - - Mr. D. Perera - | 48 0 0 |
| Matale - - | Head Master - - Mr. W. Tillekeratne - | 60 0 0 |
| | 1st Monitor - - Mr. K. Kadaricol - | 6 0 0 |
| | 2nd Monitor - - Mr. S. Tikiri Banda - | 6 0 0 |
| Nuwara Eliya - - | Master - - Mr. N. Mendis - | 96 0 0 |
| Badulla - - | Head Master - - Mr. A. Van Cuylenberg - | 90 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - (Vacant) - - | 12 0 0 |
| Udagama - - | Master - - Mr. W. de Silva - | 48 0 0 |
| Weligalla - - | Master - - Mr. D. J. Wanigasekera - | 48 0 0 |
| Welaba - - | Do. - - Mr. L. de Silva - | 48 0 0 |
| Madampe - - | Do. - - Mr. W. Wijesinghe - | 60 0 0 |
| Puttalam - - | Do. - - Mr. J. R. Dharmakkam - | 60 0 0 |
| Mullaittivu - - | Do. - - Mr. Thomas Fry - | 60 0 0 |
| Tuppo - - | Do. - - Mr. G. Perera - | 48 0 0 |
| Slave Island - - | Head Master - - B. de Alwis - | 24 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - (Vacant) - - | 3 0 0 |
| Attidiya - - | Master - - S. Fernando - | 30 0 0 |
| Mantirimulla - - | Do. - - S. Fonseka - | 30 0 0 |
| Infiltetta - - | Do. - - J. Fernando - | 30 0 0 |
| Bandirigama - - | Do. - - Don Alexander - | 18 0 0 |
| Pinadure No. 1. - - | Do. - - A. Fernando - | 30 0 0 |
| Pinadure No. 2. - - | Head Master - - D. G. Jayetisonge - | 30 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - Don Simon - | 9 0 0 |
| Welikada Jail - - | 1st Master - - Mr. Amaris de Zoysa - | 24 0 0 |
| | 2nd do. - - Mr. A. Peiris - | 24 0 0 |
| | 3rd. do. - - Mr. J. Thekkeman - | 24 0 0 |
| | 4th do. - - Mr. G. E. Corea - | 24 0 0 |
| Hulsdorp Jail - - | Master - - A. P. de Silva - | 27 0 0 |
| Pohadderamulla - - | Do. - - S. Fernando - | 30 0 0 |
| Peiyagala - - | Head Master - - W. C. J. Dias - | 12 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - Isaac Peiris - | 30 0 0 |
| Maggona - - | Head Master - - H. Fernando - | 18 0 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. - - M. Perera - | 12 0 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. - - M. M. Fernando - | 3 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - V. P. Gabriel Silva - | 3 0 0 |
| | Do. - - Don A. de Alwis - | 30 0 0 |
| Beruwala - - | Head Master - - Don Jeronis - | 12 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - C. Peiris - | 30 0 0 |
| Kanukurunda - - | Asst. do. - - Carolis Peiris - | 12 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - Don Matthis - | 33 0 0 |
| Peliyagoda - - | Head Master - - Carolis Dabera - | 9 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - S. Logus - | 3 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - S. Gomis - | 30 0 0 |
| Wiragoda - - | Head Master - - (Vacant) - | 19 16 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - Carolis Dias - | 30 0 0 |
| Werkkanatta - - | Head Master - - J. M. Dias - | 3 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - P. Dias - | 3 0 0 |
| | Do. - - D. Francisco - | 3 0 0 |
| | Do. - - Don Bastian - | 18 0 0 |
| Henaratgoda (Alutgama) - | Head Master - - Don Pedro - | 3 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - Don Juan - | 3 0 0 |
| | Do. - - Don Juwy - | 3 0 0 |
| | Do. - - A. Rodrigue - | 33 0 0 |
| Wattala - - | Head Master - - Juan Swaris - | 9 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - Don Johantis - | 33 0 0 |
| Weligampitiya - - | Head Master - - D. B. Jayasardena - | 18 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - (Vacant) - | 3 0 0 |
| | 1st Monitor - - (Vacant) - | 3 0 0 |
| | 2nd do. - - Aldine Coorey - | 25 0 0 |
| Dandugama - - | Head Master - - S. Perera - | 12 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - P. De Silva - | 33 0 0 |
| Siduwa - - | Head Master - - (Vacant) - | 9 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - B. Rodrigo - | 24 0 0 |
| Katana - - | Head Master - - Manuel Silva - | 15 0 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. - - Don Banis - | 12 0 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. - - Don Gabriel - | 3 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - J. De Silva - | 33 0 0 |
| Anuradhalam - - | Head Master - - Don Miguel - | 9 0 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - B. Perera - | 25 0 0 |
| Kolabewatta - - | Head Master - - Don Cornelis - | 3 0 0 |
| | Monitor - - John Dabera - | 3 0 0 |
| | Do. - - Don Jeronimus - | 30 0 0 |
| Pattiwila - - | Head Master - - D. F. Jayetilleke - | 10 16 0 |
| | Asst. do. - - Don Joseph - | 30 0 0 |
| Matakkuli - - | Head Master - - J. Dias - | 12 0 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. - - J. Perera - | 3 0 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. do. | |

| Government Schools. | Teachers. | Yearly Salary. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pamunugama | Head Master - C. Narayane | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. - J. F. Rodrigue | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. - Don Anthony | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Biyagwila | Head Master - J. N. Caldera | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - H. S. Gunasekara | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Hinkenda | Head Master - Don Gregoris | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. do. - Paulus Perera | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Monitor - Don Lewis | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. - Don Eupemune | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. - Don Brampy | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wewita | Head Master - D. L. Kannangers | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandawala | Do. - Don Jusey | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. Master - Don Gabriel | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Hapugahakanda | Head Master - D. Cooney | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - (Vacant) | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Ambetella | Head Master - Francis Peris | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - (Vacant) | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Wadduwa | Head Master - Floris Peris | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - A. Andradie | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Biyagama | Head Master - D. Francisco | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - (Vacant) | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Kattuwa | Head Master - Martino Peris | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Monitor - (Vacant) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tantirimulla | Master - D. D Gunesekere | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandoliyaddépaluwa | Head Master - Gregoris Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - Don Paulus | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Alubomulla | Master - J. H. Rodrigue | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. Master - R. Perera | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mirisswatta | Master - Savery Perera | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Kesbawa | Head Master - J. Dias | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - D. Christian | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Tillandiwa | Master - Don Cornelis | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Godjiganeawa | Do. - Don Abraham | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Kaluwedila | Do. - B. Mendis | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Udagampola | Head Master - D. Abraham | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| | Monitor - S. Perera | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. - Don David | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Practising School, N. I. | Master - Don Cornelis | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Kirillawela | Do. - Don Podoris | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Imbulgoda | Do. - C. Cabral | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Ratmalana | Do. - Hendrick Silva | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanwella | Do. - Jacovis Fernando | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Amandoluwa | Do. - Don Cornelis | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kaimanyaka | Do. - C. Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Malwana | Do. - A. Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Mapitigama | Do. - R. Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kahatadiwa | Do. - D. A. Silva Samaratunge | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kumbukkara | Do. - Don Simon | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kotugoda | Do. - J. Krisnaratne | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Dagonna | Do. - S. C. C. Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Wewalduwa | Do. - P. Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Boipitiya | Do. - Anthonis de Silva | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahagammedda | Do. - Mathes Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Tihiria | Do. - Don Seelis | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Doranegoda | Do. - Don Gregoris | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Ambaraluwa | Do. - Silvestry Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Ambalamulla | Do. - Pedro Fernando | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Daranegama | Do. - Jasin Perera | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Pamunuwila | Do. - P. de Alwis | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Handiravatta | Do. - H. D. M. Gunesekere | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kumburugoda | Do. - C. de Alwis | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Malawanahedda | Do. - James Jayewerra | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Godapitiya | Do. - L. P. Seriaard | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Kimbulagoda | Do. - J. D. S. Abeygunawardena | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukwella | Do. - H. D. Goonesekere | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Aturaliya | Do. - N. D. S. Gunasekera | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Madiha | Do. - C. Soriarachy | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mátalé (Tamil) | Do. - V. Kadaramoor | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Trincomalee ( do. ) | Head Master - N. Tambiyah | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. - C. C. C. Chedi | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kodiyár (Tamil) | Master - S. Appuchipulle | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiriyai (do.) | Do. - V. Tillampalam | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Arupattai (do.) | Do. - Kattamuttu Clinatampi | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Tambiagam (do.) | Do. - N. Arnasalom | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Trini (do.) | Do. - M. Kenanaide | 24 | 0 | 0 |

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix D.—IV.

| Schools. | Teachers. | | Yearly. | | 1st Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | s. | d. |
| *Female English Schools:—* | | | | | |
| Colombo Female Seminary | Principal | Mrs. C. Gray | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. | Mrs. E. Lourensz | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. | Mrs. E. Thomasz | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Pupil Teacher | Miss A. Lourensz | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd do. | Miss C. De Silva | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Colombo Girls' School | Principal | Miss E. Paltridge | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Asst. | Mrs. M. de Kretzer | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Asst. | Mrs. M. Anjou | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3rd Asst. | Mrs. E. Jauss | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Needle-work Mistress | Mrs. M. Koolmeyer | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandy Girls' School | Principal | Mrs. H. L. Thompson | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | Assistant | Mrs. T. Felsinger | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Galle Girls' School | Principal | Miss E. A. Lloyd | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | Assistant | Miss G. Clift | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1st Monitor | Miss Alice Grace | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2nd Monitor | Miss M. A. Brohier | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| *Female Anglo Vernacular Schools.* | | | | | |
| Negombo | Mistress | Mrs. C. Leembruggen | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalutara | Do. | Mrs. M. A. Grenier | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mâtara | Do. | Mrs. H. Leembruggen | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| | Monitor | Miss A. Ernst | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | Do. | (Vacant) | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Badulla | Mistress | Mrs. A. Sutton | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Gampola | Do. | Mrs. C. Burleigh | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Mâtalé | Do. | Mrs. L. Goonewardene | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurunégala | Do. | Mrs. L. S. Watt | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| *Female Vernacular Schools.* | | | | | |
| Indibetta | Do. | Mrs. K. De Mell | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Male Asst. | J. Fernando | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Bandâragama | Mistress | Dona Cornelia | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Deséslara Kalutara | Do. | Miss E. M. Wijeyamanne | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Male Asst. | Don A. Wijeyamanne | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Attidiya | Mistress | Dona Maria | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Wéligampitiya | Do. | Dona Maria | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Pânadure No. 2 | Do. | Mrs. Johanna Perera | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Maggona | Do. | Mrs. C. Rodrigo | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Male Asst. | D. P. Silva | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Galanegama | Mistress | Dona Sophia | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Pamunugama | Do. | Dona Ana | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Borella | Do. | Mrs. G. M. A. Wijeyesinghe | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Péliyagoda | Do. | Mrs. A. Perera | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Asst. do. | Miss C. Perera | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | Monitor | Don Simon | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Katukurunda | Mistress | Mrs. M. Fernando | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandâna | Do. | Maria Coorey | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Katubédda | Do. | Maria Fernando | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandéliyaddépaluwa | Do. | Dona Florentina | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Alutgama | Do. | Dona Carlina | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Biyagwila | Do. | Mrs. S. Perera | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Udagampola | Do. | Mrs. E. C. Poppembosk | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Paramulla | Do. | Mrs. J. de Silva | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Trincomalee (Tamil) | Do. | Mrs. A. Mattheisz | 40 | 0 | 0 |

## APPENDIX E.

I.—Rules and Regulations for Grants-in-aid.

II.—Tabulated Statement of the results of the Grant Examinations for 1870; shewing the number of Passes and the amount of Grant obtained in each School.

III.—Regulations for the Grant Examinations of 1871.

IV.—Notice dated March 1st, 1871.

V.—Notice dated March 27th, 1871.

VI.—Circular dated April 5th, 1871.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix E.—I.

## APPENDIX E.—I.

### Rules for Grants-in-aid.

These Rules must be read in conjunction with the Appended Regulations.

1. All Schools receiving Grants-in-aid must be represented by one or more responsible Managers who shall not derive any salary or emolument from the Grant or from any portion of it.

2. All Schools in receipt of Grants-in-aid must be open at all times to inspection by the Officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

3. Grants will be made in the form of a fixed payment for ascertained results of secular instruction only. These results will be ascertained and their money value computed at the Inspector's annual examination of the School according to the Standards set forth in Schedules A, B, and C.

4. No School shall be eligible to be examined for a Grant,

*a.* In which pupils are not prepared to be examined in at least two Standards;

*b.* In which the average daily attendance is less than 20 in Boys' Schools and 15 in Girls' Schools.

*c.* In which the general organization falls below that required for registration under the Letter (B) (*vide* Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the Regulations).

5. Managers of Schools receiving Grants-in-aid must undertake to furnish all Returns that may be required by the local Government or by the Department of Public Instruction.

6. It is to be clearly understood that Grants cannot be claimed under the above Rules irrespective of the circumstances of the case and the limits of the sum at the disposal of Government. Should a Grant be in any case refused the reasons for refusal will be communicated to the applicants.

### Provisional Regulations for Grants-in-aid based upon a system of Payment by Results.

1. Schools may be examined for Grants in aid either as Vernacular, Anglo-Vernacular, or English-teaching Schools.

2. All Schools whether Vernacular, Anglo-Vernacular, or English-teaching, will be registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction under Letters (A) and (B).

3. The Grant for Schools registered under the Letter (B)—henceforth to be called "(B) Schools"—will be computed upon a scale one-sixth less than that for Schools registered under (A)—henceforth distinguished as "(A) Schools."

4. For a School to be registered under letter (A) it will be necessary that the Inspector should be able to report:—

*a.* That the School buildings are expressly adapted for School purposes; that they afford sufficient accommodation; and are in good repair at the time of the examination.

*b.* That the School is not surrounded by other buildings to such an extent as to exclude light and air; and that particular regard is paid to health and cleanliness both in the persons of the pupils and in the arrangements and condition of the School premises.

*c.* That the supply of School materials—maps and other appliances for teaching; desks, black-boards and other furniture; books, writing materials, &c.—are in sufficient quantity, in good order, and of the most approved kind; regard being had to the class and circumstances of the School.

*d.* That the regular work of the School is conducted in an orderly and disciplined manner and that (especially in large Schools) some attention is paid to drill.

Conspicuous shortcomings in any of the more important of the above particulars will exclude a School from all claim to be examined for a Grant. A reasonable degree of excellence in *every one* of these particulars is required to entitle a School to rank under the letter (A) and to participate in the higher scale of Grants; all other Schools (not excluded from a Grant) will be ranked under letter (B) and will have their Grants computed upon the corresponding lower scale.

5. For Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools four Standards, and for English-teaching Schools six Standards of examination are prescribed (*See Schedules* A, B, *and* C.) These Standards are severally distributed into various heads of examination. Every pupil will be examined separately in each head of the Standard in which he is presented, and the examination will result either in a "pass" or in failure.

6. The total number of "passes" achieved in a School will determine the amount of its Grant.

7. The computation of the money value of each "pass" is based upon a Unit of Instruction. The mechanical ability to form letters and figures on a slate or black-board is taken as the Unit of Instruction, and the "passes" in every head of each Standard are expressed in multiples of this Unit, which is the writing of the First Standard. The money value of the Unit being fixed the value of each "pass" is determined. (*See Schedule* D.)

8. For Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools the money value of the Unit of Instruction is fixed at one shilling for (A) Schools, and ten-pence for (B) Schools.

9. For English-teaching Schools the money value of the Unit of Instruction is fixed at one shilling and sixpence for (A) Schools, and one shilling and three-pence for (B) Schools.

10. In presenting children for examination under this system, the following rules must be observed:—

a. No child can be examined in a School, who has not been a bonâ fide pupil in such School for the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the examination.

b. At the first examination children may be grouped in any Standard that it is thought fit that they will be able to pass in; but no child can be presented more than once in the First and Second Standards; or more than twice in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Standards; or more than *three times* in the Sixth Standard.

c. No pupil shall be presented for examination in any Standard who shall be under six or above twenty years of age at the time of the examination.

Managers will be required to sign a declaration that these conditions have been faithfully observed.

11. No Grant will be allowed to any School in which the number of "passes" achieved at the examination is less than 45 per cent. of the whole number obtainable.

12. For the present Schools for Girls will be classed and examined upon the same plan as Schools for Boys, and their Grants will be computed upon the same scale; but in addition a fixed allowance will be made of one shilling per head for good plain sewing and one shilling and six-pence for very superior work of the same kind, to any pupil of an (A) School who shall have also passed in two of the three heads of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, according to the Standard in which she shall have been examined. For pupils in (B) Schools the above allowance will be fixed at ten-pence and one shilling and three-pence respectively.

## SCHEDULE

### A.

### VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

#### Standard I. (*Lowest.*)

1st Head.—Reading. A few sentences from a First Book distinctly and accurately pronounced.
2nd Head.—Writing. Form letters and figures on slate or black-board.
3rd Head.—Arithmetic. Notation to hundreds and Addition (orally) of numbers up to 20.

#### Standard II.

1st Head.—Reading. A few sentences from a Second Reading Book slowly and distinctly read.
2nd Head.—Writing. From Dictation; words and short sentences out of the Reading Book.
3rd Head.—Arithmetic. Simple Addition and Subtraction.

#### Standard III.

1st Head.—Reading. Clear and intelligible reading from a more advanced book.
2nd Head.—Writing. From Dictation; a connected passage from the Reading Book containing two or three sentences.
3rd Head.—Arithmetic. Simple Multiplication and Division.

Copy writing may be shewn in this Standard but will not be counted unless the pupil shall have also passed in two of the other heads.

#### Standard IV.

1st Head.—Reading. Good and intelligent reading from a suitable book.
2nd Head.—Writing. From Dictation; a passage from the Reading Book.
3rd Head.—Arithmetic. The Compound Rules and Reduction (in money, weights, and measures).
4th Head.—Geography. Definitions, and Ceylon.

Copy writing may be shewn in this Standard but will not be counted unless the pupil shall have also passed in two of the first three heads.

No Vernacular copy writing will count that is not written on clean and good paper; and not less than one month's work must be shewn to the Inspector.

English figures must be used under the 3rd head in each Standard.

## SCHEDULE

### B.

### ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

#### Standard I.

1st Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools.*
2nd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools.*
3rd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools.*

#### Standard II.

1st Head.—As in *Vernacular School's.*
2nd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools.*
3rd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools.*
4th Head.—English Reading. From a First Book; a few words accurately pronounced and their meanings rendered in the Vernacular.

STANDARD III.

1st Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools*.
2nd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools*.
3rd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools*.
4th Head.—ENGLISH READING. From a Second Book; a few sentences orally read and the meanings of single words given in Vernacular.
5th Head.—ENGLISH WRITING. Letters, small and capital, and words of one syllable on slate or black-board.

Vernacular copy writing may be shewn in this Standard under the conditions laid down for Vernacular Schools.

English copy writing [single letters in large TEXT] may be shewn in this standard, but it will not be counted unless the pupil shall have also passed in one of the 4th and 5th heads.

STANDARD IV.

1st Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools*.
2nd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools*.
3rd Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools*.
4th Head.—As in *Vernacular Schools*.
5th Head.—ENGLISH READING. Clear and intelligible reading from a Third Book and sentences rendered into the Vernacular.
6th Head.—ENGLISH WRITING. From Dictation; a passage from a Second Book containing two or three short sentences.

Vernacular copy writing may be shewn in this Standard under the conditions prescribed for Vernacular Schools. English copy writing in Large Round Text may also be shewn in this Standard, but it will not be counted unless the pupil shall have also passed in one of the 5th and 6th heads.

No copy writing will be allowed to count that is not written on clean and good paper. English copy writing must be *from printed models*. One month's work at least must be shewn to the Inspector.

English figures must be used under the 3rd head in each Standard.

---

## SCHEDULE

### C.

### ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.

STANDARD I. (*Lowest.*)

1st Head.—READING. A few sentences from a First Book distinctly and accurately pronounced.
2nd Head.—WRITING. Form letters and figures on slate or black-board.
3rd Head.—ARITHMETIC. Notation to hundreds and Addition (orally) of numbers up to 20.

STANDARD II.

1st Head.—READING. A few sentences from a Second Reading Book slowly and distinctly read.
2nd Head.—WRITING. From Dictation; words and short sentences out of the Reading Book.
3rd Head.—ARITHMETIC. Simple Addition and Subtraction.

Copy writing (single letters in large TEXT) may be shewn in this Standard, but it will not be counted unless the pupil shall have passed in two of the other heads.

STANDARD III.

1st Head.—READING. Clear and intelligible reading from a more advanced book.
2nd Head.—WRITING. From Dictation; a connected passage from the Reading Book containing two or three sentences.
3rd Head.—ARITHMETIC. Simple Multiplication and Division.

Copy writing in Large Round Text may be shewn in this Standard, but it will not be counted unless the pupil shall have passed in two of the other heads.

STANDARD IV.

1st Head.—READING. Good and intelligent reading from a suitable book.
2nd Head.—WRITING. From Dictation; a passage from the Reading Book.
3rd Head.—ARITHMETIC. The Compound Rules and Reduction (in money, weights, and measures).
4th Head.—GEOGRAPHY. Definitions and Ceylon.

Copy writing in small Round Text may be shewn in this Standard, but it will not be counted unless the pupil shall have passed in two out of the first three heads.

STANDARD V.

1st Head.—Reading. Clear and intelligent reading with proper emphasis from a suitable book.
2nd Head.—Writing. A passage to dictation from the Reading Book.
3rd Head.—Arithmetic. Reduction and Simple Proportion.
4th Head.—Geography. Definitions, Ceylon and Asia.
5th Head.—Grammar. A simple sentence accurately parsed (orally or in writing at the option of the Inspector).

Copy writing in a running hand may be shown in this Standard, but it will not be counted unless the pupil shall have passed in two out of the first three heads.

STANDARD VI.

1st Head.—Reading. Good fluent reading with explanation and Grammar from any English Prose Classic.
2nd Head.—Writing. From memory: the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the Inspector. Spelling, hand-writing, and grammar to be considered.
3rd Head.—Arithmetic. The same as in Standard V. with the addition of Compound Proportion, Simple Interest, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
4th Head.—Geography. Definitions, Ceylon, Asia and Europe.
5th Head.—Grammar. A complex sentence to be analysed and parsed in writing.
6th Head.—History. A portion (comprising not less than 100 pages of an ordinary text book) of any History of India or of England. Orally or in writing, at the option of the Inspector.

No English copy writing will be allowed to count which is not written upon clean and good ruled paper *and from a printed model.* One month's work at least must be shown to the Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 1st March, 1871.

WALTER J. SENDALL,
Director.

## APPENDIX E.—II.

### REPORT.—Grant Examination of 1870.—Vernacular Schools.

| Name of School. | Village Letter. | No. on List. | No. Examined. | Standard I. No. passed. Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Standard II. No. passed. Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Standard III. No. passed. Reading. | Arithmetic. | Copy-writing. | Standard IV. No. passed. Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Copy-writing. | Amount of Grant. £ s. d. | Name of Manager. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hanguranketa Boys' | A | ... | 17 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 0 | Rev. J. L. Jones. |
| Kotte Boys' | A | 5 | 46 | 26 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 0 | |
| Borella Boys' | A | 48 | 48 | 29 | 15 | 11 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 18 0 | |
| Maupe Boys' | A | 44 | 31 | 21 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 16 0 | |
| Slave Island Boys' | A | 41 | 23 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 11 0 | |
| Hanguranowa Boys' | A | 27 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 13 0 | |
| Kotte Girls' | A | 28 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 16 0 | |
| Kirillapone Girls' | A | ... | 38 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin. |
| Nugegoda Girls' | A | 30 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 12 4 0 | |
| Talangoua Girls' | A | 29 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 13 6 | |
| Wellkada Girls' | A | 28 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 4 17 0 | |
| Maitland Girls' | A | 20 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 3 4 6 | |
| Maupe Girls' | A | 29 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 3 14 0 | |
| Bathkapana Boys' | A | 48 | 33 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 13 0 | |
| Bathkapana Girls' | A | 30 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 0 | |
| Totwatte Boys' | A | 46 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 0 | |
| Pattiwatta Boys' | A | 30 | 30 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14 0 | Rev. J. Allcock. |
| Pattiwatta Girls' | A | 32 | 32 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 0 | |
| Milagoya Girls' | A | ... | 26 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 11 0 | |
| Millagoya Boys' | A | ... | 42 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 24 | 23 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 0 0 | |
| Galkisse Boys' | A | ... | 53 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 0 | |
| Kadillapone Girls' | A | ... | 53 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 24 | 24 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 2 0 | |
| Kirillapone Boys' | A | ... | 86 | 29 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 14 0 | Rev. C. Senanayaka. |
| Galkisse Girls' | A | ... | 29 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 13 0 | |
| Batmaline Boys' | A | ... | 58 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 17 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 0 | |
| Moratuwa Boys' | A | ... | 56 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 15 0 | |
| Moratuwa Girls' | A | ... | 24 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 19 0 | |
| Lakshoptiya Boys' | A | ... | 29 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 0 | |
| Lakshipitiya Girls' | A | ... | 20 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 19 0 | |
| Kosulawella Boys' | A | ... | 54 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 | ... | 17 | 15 | 12 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 1 6 | Rev. A. Mendis. |
| Kosulawella Girls' | A | ... | 27 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 0 | |
| Egodauyana Boys' | A | ... | 22 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | |
| Batchigama Boys' | A | ... | 28 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 5 0 | |
| Kirula Boys' | A | ... | 28 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 1 0 | |
| Akuuhenlly Boys' | A | 80 | 58 | 23 | 9 | 2 | 24 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 0 | Rev. T. Christian. |
| Odoubagam Boys' | A | ... | 49 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 0 | |
| Nadurrera Girls' | A | 20 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 0 | |
| Nedunkerra Boys' | A | 30 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 11 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 4 0 | |
| Chundrally West Boys & Girls' | A | ... | 38 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 0 | |
| Ambkada Boys' | A | 25 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 17 0 | |
| Mandeliya Boys' | A | 30 | 24 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 17 0 | |
| Alleypitty Boys' | A | 23 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 0 | |
| Alleypitty Girls' | A | 20 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 2 0 | |
| Kondavil Girls' | A | 20 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 13 0 | |
| Kaykadu Boys' | A | 26 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 11 0 | |
| Chundrally Station Girls' | A | 25 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 18 0 | Rev. T. Good. |
| Temple Street Girls' | A | 18 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 6 | |
| Nallore Girls' | A | 32 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 0 | |
| Nallore Boys' | A | 50 | 43 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 6 0 | |
| Kokavil Boys' | A | 52 | 49 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 0 | |
| Kondavil Boys' | A | 60 | 49 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 17 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 3 0 | |
| Chundrally Boys' | A | 28 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 16 0 | |
| Tirunavely Girls' | A | 20 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 1 0 | |
| Navaturedy Boys' | A | 35 | 26 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 13 0 | |
| Kod Tevra Boys' | A | 45 | 34 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 19 0 | |
| Neervally Boys' | A | 45 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 0 | |
| Kopay Boys' | A | 43 | 32 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 12 0 | |
| Kopay Girls' | A | 22 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 0 | |
| Oondavil Boys' | A | 32 | 24 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 1 0 | |
| Oorumpe ay Boys' | A | 65 | 43 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 10 0 | |
| Oorumpeay Girls' | A | 22 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 0 | Rev. D. Wood. |
| Tirevelly Boys' | A | 46 | 30 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 9 0 | |
| Tirevelly Girls' | A | 17 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 0 | |
| Oodovelle Girls' Boarding | A | ... | 33 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4 13 0 | |
| Batticotta (Tamil) Boys' | A | ... | 58 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 19 9 0 | |
| South Arali (Tamil) Boys' and Girls' | A | ... | 37 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 13 5 9 |
| Surgany Boys' and Girls' | A | ... | 47 | 28 | 28 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 17 12 14 0 |

APPENDIX E.—II. *(continued.)*

| Name of School. | Mother Tongue. | Boys or Girls. | Standard I. No. passed. | | | Standard II. No. passed. | | | Standard III. No. passed. | | | | | Standard IV. No. passed. | | | | | Amount of Grant. | | Name of Manager. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. Examined. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Copy-writing. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Copy-writing. | £ | s. | d. | |
| Moolai Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 41 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 14 | 7 | 0 | |
| Sulipuram West Girls' | Tamil | A | 33 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 15 | 0 | |
| (Valantaly) Caradive Boys' | Tamil | A | 42 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 7 | 0 | |
| Do. do. Girls' | Tamil | A | 31 | 24 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 7 | | 11 | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| Panditeripo Station Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 39 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 10 | 14 | 0 | |
| Sittankani Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 45 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | 13 | 16 | 0 | |
| Mahiapitty Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 61 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 19 | 0 | |
| Sulipuram East Girls' | Tamil | A | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 0 | |
| Mathagal Girls' | Tamil | A | 15 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| (Manepay) Kaddady Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 29 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Navali South Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 48 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 19 | 5 | 0 | |
| Anaikoty North, Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 38 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | 13 | 5 | 0 | |
| Navali North, Girls' | Tamil | A | 17 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 17 | 0 | |
| Pungerive Boys' | Tamil | A | 27 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 16 | 0 | |
| Oodoville Station Girls' | Tamil | A | 24 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | 7 | 19 | 0 | |
| Do. Boys' | Tamil | A | 42 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 14 | 3 | 0 | |
| Erlaie Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 38 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | 12 | 7 | 0 | |
| Chunnagum Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 41 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 0 | |
| Kanthardoe Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 27 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 0 | Rev. J. C. Smith. |
| Alaventy North Boys and Girls' | Tamil | A | 25 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | |
| Do. Girls' | Tamil | A | 14 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 15 | 0 | |
| Tillipally Station Boys' | Tamil | A | 27 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 8 | 15 | 0 | |
| Thanary Boys and Girls' | Tamil | A | 35 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | 11 | 19 | 0 | |
| Tillipally Station Girls' | Tamil | A | 23 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Mallakam Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 27 | 19 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 11 | 0 | |
| Mavittapuram Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 32 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | 0 | |
| Kattuvan Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 27 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 9 | 0 | |
| (Udupitty) Valluvetty Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 24 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | 9 | 14 | 0 | |
| Udupitty Station Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 59 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 20 | 12 | 0 | |
| Atchuvaly Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 54 | 34 | 34 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | 18 | 5 | 0 | |
| (Chavagacheri) Sarmaly Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 26 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 8 | 11 | 0 | |
| Varany Yettaly Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 46 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | 15 | 18 | 0 | |
| Maddoville Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 32 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | 10 | 16 | 0 | |
| Nunaville Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 38 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0 | |
| Anakody South Girls' | Tamil | A | 16 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Alaventy South Boys' and Girls' | Tamil | A | 47 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 21 | 12 | 0 | |
| Udupitty Female Boarding | Tamil | A | 29 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | 11 | 15 | 6 | 0 |
| Jaffna Pettah Girls' | Tamil | A | 31 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | 3 | 9 | 0 | |
| Amputhoddy Girls' | Tamil | A | 25 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | 4 | 17 | 0 | |
| Chetty Street Girls' | Tamil | A | 32 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Kallady Girls' | Tamil | A | 37 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | Rev. J. Kilner. |
| Thonaby Boys' | Tamil | A | 65 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 4 | 0 | |
| Kaimoly Boys' | Tamil | A | 60 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 10 | 0 | |
| Fluly Boys | Tamil | A | 105 | 48 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jaffna Pettah Boys' | Tamil | A | 56 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 14 | 0 | |
| Tyrocomadoe Wesleyan Mission | Tamil | A | 21 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | 7 | 12 | 0 | |
| Pointerpro do. | Tamil | A | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | 6 | 16 | 0 | Rev. E. Rigg. |
| Pointerro Girls' | Tamil | A | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 16 | 0 | |
| Kodiyarry Girls' | Tamil | A | 17 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 17 | 0 | |
| Mutual Boys' | Tamil | B | 20 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 5 | 18 | 4 | |
| Kornai Girls' | Tamil | A | 18 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | 10 | 6 | |
| Kachcheri Boys' | Tamil | B | 25 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 12 | 6 | |
| Delaware Boys' | Tamil | A | 24 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 2 | 0 | |
| Karaiyampuriya Boys' | Tamil | A | 20 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | 7 | 0 | 0 | |
| Karaiyampuriya Girls' | Tamil | A | 16 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Pepiliana Boys' | Tamil | A | 28 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6 | 0 | |
| Ratmalana Boys' | Tamil | A | 24 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | 6 | 14 | 0 | |
| Angulana Girls' | Tamil | A | 24 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | 5 | 15 | 0 | Rev. J. Scott. |
| Talawala Boys' | Tamil | A | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | 14 | 0 | |
| Monnamulle Boys and Girls' | Tamil | A | 13 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Villaawarra Boys and Girls' | Tamil | A | 15 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 13 | 15 | 6 |
| Kobeiwatta Boys' | Tamil | B | 26 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | 6 | 4 | 2 | |
| Panadure Girls' | Tamil | B | 15 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Dickbedda Boys' | Tamil | A | 22 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 12 | 0 | |
| Bandaranaville Boys' | Tamil | A | 47 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 2 | | | | | | | | 10 | 3 | 0 | |
| Mahanolara Girls' | Tamil | B | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | 6 | |
| Kadawatta Girls' | Tamil | A | 13 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Cumbalatta Girls' | Tamil | B | 19 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

APPENDIX E.—II. *(continued.)*

| Name of School. | Register Letter | No. on List. | No. Examined. | Standard I. No. passed. Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Standard II. No. passed. Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Standard III. No. passed. Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Copy-writing. | Standard IV. No. passed. Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Copy-writing. | Amount of Grant. | Name of Manager. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ernore Boys' | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 18 0 | Rev. J. Brown. |
| Anarthagaley Boys' | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 0 | |
| Nayputtamoney Boys' | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | |
| Kaupellagahawatta Boys' | ... | A | ... | 47 | 32 | 24 | 25 | 11 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 7 0 | Rev. C. J. R. Fernando. |
| Katukurunde Boys' | ... | A | ... | 23 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 7 0 | |
| Gorakajole Boys' | ... | A | ... | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 17 0 | |
| Pamunugama Boys' | ... | A | ... | 39 | 31 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 13 11 0 | |
| Timbirigoswatta Boys' | ... | B | ... | 58 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 4 | |
| Kandana Boys' | ... | B | ... | 27 | 27 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 0 | |
| Nágoda Boys' | ... | A | ... | 22 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 13 0 | |
| Wellawitiya Boys' | ... | A | ... | 70 | 31 | 28 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 9 0 | |
| Mahawidiya Boys' (Tamil) | ... | A | ... | 48 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 15 0 | |
| Kotahena Boys' | ... | A | ... | 29 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 0 | |
| Lunupokuna Boys' | ... | A | ... | 33 | 25 | 20 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 12 0 | |
| Kaderawilla Boys' | ... | A | ... | 54 | 34 | 28 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 0 | |
| Kochchikada Boys' | ... | A | ... | 82 | 40 | 29 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 0 | |
| Buruliapitiya Boys' | ... | A | ... | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 19 0 | |
| Waleweria Boys' | ... | A | ... | 37 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 0 | |
| Hulirowella Boys' | ... | A | ... | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | |
| Kesungoda Boys' | ... | A | ... | 47 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 17 0 | Rev. S. Papiii. |
| Jaffna Female Seminary | ... | A | ... | 45 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 24 13 0 | Rev. G. Salaam. |
| Kudahuttigama Boys' | ... | A | ... | 35 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 0 | |
| Ambatale Boys' | ... | A | ... | 23 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 16 0 | Rev. H. R. Figott. |
| Sedawatta Boys' | ... | A | ... | 18 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 4 0 | |
| Sedawatta Girls' | ... | A | ... | 13 | 6 | 4 | ... | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 3 0 | |
| Gonawela Boys' | ... | A | ... | 49 | 23 | 31 | 30 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 19 0 | Rev. F. D. Waldock. |
| Hoeland Girls' | ... | A | 28 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 17 0 | Mr. Thomas Snell |
| Wasanapiyase Sivili Boys' | ... | B | 200 | 158 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 2 6 | „ Armonis Nevaar. |
| Maniyey Boys' | ... | A | 24 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 0 | „ G. H. Haddock. |
| Bulipitiam Boys' | ... | A | 46 | 37 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 0 | „ E. S. Adams. |
| Kaloptaw Boys' | ... | A | 80 | 61 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 9 0 | „ A. Barcham. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total £.. | 1513 8 9 |

1. This includes the value of 6 passes in sewing @ 1s. 6d. each, and 16 @ 1s. 0d.
2. Do. 16 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 12 @ 1s. 0d.
3. Do. 2 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 17 @ 1s. 0d.
4. Do. 11 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
5. Do. 1 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 10 @ 1s. 0d.
6. Do. 3 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 4 @ 1s. 0d.
7. Do. 5 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 17 @ 1s. 0d.
8. Do. 14 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 8 @ 1s. 0d.
9. Do. 19 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
10. Do. 14 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 4 @ 1s. 0d.
11. Do. 15 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
12. Do. 13 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
13. Do. 1 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 9 @ 1s. 0d.
14. Do. 6 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 5 @ 1s. 0d.
15. This includes 18s. 6d. on account of sewing.
16. This includes the value of 11 passes @ 1s. 6d. each, and 17 @ 1s. 0d.
17. Do. 2 do. @ 1s. 6d. „
18. Do. 11 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
19. Do. 5 do. @ 1s. 6d. „
20. Do. 19 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
21. Do. 5 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 17 @ 1s. 0d.
22. Do. 6 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 3 @ 1s. 0d.
23. Do. 3 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 4 @ 1s. 0d.
24. Do. 9 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
25. Do. 2 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 10 @ 1s. 0d.
26. Do. 3 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 6 @ 1s. 0d.
27. Do. 1 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 9 @ 1s. 0d.
28. Do. 11 do. @ 1s. 0d. „
29. Do. 12 do. @ 1s. 0d. „ and 3 @ 1s. 6d.
30. Do. 6 do. @ 0s. 10d. „ and 3 @ 1s. 3d.
31. Do. 8 do. @ 1s. 6d. „ and 40 @ 1s. 0d.

REPORT.—Grant Examination of 1870.—Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

| Name of School. | | Standard I. No. passed. | | | | Standard II. No. passed. | | | | | Standard III. No. passed. | | | | | | Standard IV. No. passed. | | | | | | | Amount of Grant. | Name of Manager. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | English Letter. | No. on Roll. | No. Examined. | Vernacular Reading. | Vernacular Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Vernacular Reading. | Vernacular Dictation. | Arithmetic. | English Reading. | Vernacular Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | English Reading. | English Dictation. | English Copy-writing. | English Vernacular Reading. | Vernacular Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | English Reading. | Vernacular Reading. | English Copy-writing. | £ s. d. | |
| Negegoda Boys' | A | 51 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 25 4 0 | Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin. |
| Talangama Boys' | A | 31 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12 17 0 | |
| Kandy Girls | A | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 15 0 | |
| Katukeli Girls' | A | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 4 0 | Rev. J. I. Jones. |
| Getambe Boys' | A | 20 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 5 0 | |
| Katukeli Boys' | A | 40 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 5 0 | |
| Borella Girls' Boarding* | A | 20 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 11 0 | Rev. W. E. Rowlands. |
| Christ Church Boys' | A | 31 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 7 0 | |
| Borelesgoda Boys' & Girls' | A | 55 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 16 0 | Rev. P. D. Mell. |
| Waldeave Boys' | A | 22 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 14 2 | |
| Udaville Boys' | A | 48 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 28 45 7 0 | Rev. Dr. Spaulding. |
| Nellie Girls' Boarding* | A | .. | 34 | .. | .. | 22 | 25 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 5 0 | Rev. T. Good. |
| Pimbure Boys' | A | 32 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 19 0 | |
| Kuwatawatta Boys' | A | .. | 17 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 7 19 1 0 | |
| Dalupota Boys' | A | .. | 18 | 12 | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 15 0 | |
| Wellawatta Boys' | A | 25 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 11 0 | |
| Madampitiya Boys' | A | 19 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 4 0 | Rev. J. Scott. |
| Kotahena Boys' | A | 26 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 10 0 | |
| Ratgama Girls' | A | 18 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 7 11 0 | |
| Richmond Hill Boys' | A | 16 | 10 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 15 0 | |
| Magalla Boys' | A | 26 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 11 10 0 | |
| Maitrambe Boys' | A | 40 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 0 0 | |
| Atuy Boys' | A | 27 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 11 0 | |
| Pustair Boys' | A | 48 | 45 | 45 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 12 0 | Rev. J. Kilner. |
| Jaffna Girls' Boarding* | A | 27 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ¶25 0 0 | |
| Puloetivu Girls' | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 3 0 | |
| Kotamoney Girls' | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 4 0 | Rev. J. Brown. |
| Kotamoney Boys' | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 4 0 | |
| Pallicuille Boys' | A | 34 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 4 0 | Rev. B. Martin. |
| Kegalla Boys' | A | 21 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 9 8 6 | Rev. Dr. Gingolani. |
| St. Joseph's, Colombogam* | A | .. | 73 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 52 11 6 | Rev. G. Salsou. |
| Arely North, Vaitsetta | A | 32 | 27 | .. | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 15 10 | Mr. S. Jeremiah. |
| Tillepally Boys' | A | .. | 24 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 6 0 | Mr. A. Ankelell. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total £... | 302 9 0 |

* These schools have their Grants calculated on the English Scale, *i. e.*, value of unit 1s. 6d.
† This includes the value of 6 passes in sewing at 1s. 6d., and 1 at 1s.
‡ Do. 16 do. 1s. 6d.
§ Do. 6 do. 1s.
‖ Do. 16 do. 1s. 6d., and 18 at 1s.
¶ Do. 14 do. 1s. 6d., and 11 at 1s.

REPORT.—Grant Examination of 1870.—English-teaching Schools.

| Name of School. | Register Letter. | No. on List. | No. Examined | Standard I. No. passed. | | | Standard II. No. passed. | | | Standard III. No. passed. | | | | Standard IV. No. passed. | | | | Standard V. No. passed. | | | | | Standard VI. No. passed. | | | | | Amount of Grant. | Name of Manager. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Copy-writing. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Grammar. | Copy-writing. | Reading. | Dictation. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | History. | £ s. d. | |
| Kotté Boys' | A | ... | 39 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 5 6 | Revd. R. T. Dowliggin. |
| Borella Girls' | A | ... | 28 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 14 0 | Revd. J. Allcock. |
| Buona Vista | A | ... | 23 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 18 0 | Revd. P. Marks. |
| Moratuwa Boys' | A | ... | 29 | 8 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 16 0 | Revd. A. Mendis |
| Galkissa Boys' | A | ... | 43 | 16 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 18 6 | Revd. L. Sonnávirka |
| Kopay Boys' | A | ... | 14 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 17 6 | Revd. O. Wood |
| Kotawé Boys' | B | ... | 20 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 6 | Revd. T. Good. |
| Chundicully Boys' | A | ... | 126 | 28 | 31 | 22 | 33 | 34 | 30 | 25 | 17 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 105 18 0 | |
| Kokapitiya Girls' | A | ... | 20 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * 18 2 6 | |
| Anahangoda | A | ... | 33 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 1 0 | Revd. J. Scott. |
| Wadara Para Girls' | A | ... | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | † 3 14 6 | |
| Trincomalee Boys' | A | ... | 63 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 54 4 6 | Revd. E. Rigg. |
| Pulnettivu Boys' | A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 14 0 | Revd. J. Brown. |
| Point Pedro Boys' | A | ... | 19 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 13 6 | |
| Wannarpanne Boys' | A | ... | 23 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 5 0 | Revd. J. Kilner. |
| Jaffna Central | A | ... | 127 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 135 10 6 | |
| St. Benedict's | A | ... | 222 | 33 | 26 | 31 | 34 | 28 | 31 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 21 | 31 | 34 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 192 4 6 | |
| Kirigalgamkawatta Boys' | A | ... | 22 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 6 | Revd. C. J. B. Fernando. |
| St. Mary's Boys' | A | ... | 66 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 19 0 | |
| Kanty Boys' | A | ... | 37 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 26 2 0 | Revd. Dr. Gegoloni. |
| St. Joseph's Boys' | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 12 0 | Revd. L. Keating. |
| St. Mary's Girls' | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 11 6 | |
| Manaar Boys' | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 13 0 | |
| Jaffna Boys' Seminary | A | ... | 197 | 34 | 30 | 35 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 160 17 6 | Revd. G. Sa'sun |
| Jaffna Female Seminary | A | ... | 29 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | † 23 9 6 | |
| Mount Calvary Boys' | A | ... | 99 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 10 6 | Revd B. Martin. |
| Vaitukotta Boys' | B | 30 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 6 3 | Sir. A. Bryant. |
| Dandetta High | A | ... | 113 | 31 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 99 13 6 | |
| Manipay Central | A | ... | 40 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 10 6 | Mr. J. R. Arnold. |
| Point Pedro Grammar | A | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 0 | Mr. N. M. Venayagam. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total £... | 1278 4 9 |

* This includes the value of 10 passes in sewing at 1s., and 15 at 1s. 6d.
† Do. do. 5 do. at 1s.,
‡ Do. do. 30 do. at 1s. 6d. and 9 at 1s.

## APPENDIX E.—III.



## GRANT EXAMINATIONS OF 1871.

REGULATIONS for the information and guidance of the Officers of the Department of Public Instruction, and of Managers of Schools receiving Grants.

[In these Regulations the term "Inspector" includes "Sub-Inspector" likewise.]

1. The arithmetic of the First, Second, and Third Standards as modified for last year's Examinations will be adopted until further notice.

2. In the case of Schools which have been already examined the conditions of Regulation 10th shall be considered to be fulfilled, provided that all the children who are presented have been *bonâ fide* pupils in the School *from the date of the last Examination*.

3. In order to carry out the provisions of Regulation 10th, the Inspector must satisfy himself that none of the children presented this year in the First and Second Standards were presented in the same Standard last year. Also the degree of proficiency required for a pass must be somewhat raised in the case of children who are now presented a second time in either of the Third, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Standards. Managers will therefore be careful so to group the children in each of those Standards, that the Inspector may be able readily to distinguish between those who have, and those who have not, been presented before in that Standard.

4. In place of the "Pass Schedules" used last year "Report Slips" will be supplied, a separate slip being provided for each Standard. Each slip will bear a declaration, to be signed by the Manager before the Examination begins. Upon these slips the Inspector will mark the Register Letter of the School, and the passes or failures of each child in each head of examination; adding the total of passes at the foot of each column, and affixing his signature with date of the examination. All the slips relating to the same school are then to be tacked together at the top, and forwarded *the same day* (each school in a separate cover, with the name written plainly on the outside) to the Office of Public Instruction. Covers properly prepared for this purpose will be provided.

5. All entries made upon the Report slips by the Inspector are to be held private and confidential, and the communication of their contents to any one whatsoever is strictly forbidden.

6. The amount of each Grant will be computed from the Report slips in the Office of Public Instruction; the work of the Inspector being confined to determining the number of passes only.

7. The result of the Examination of each School will be communicated to the Manager in the form of a Report, giving the total number of passes achieved under the different heads of examination in each Standard.

8. All payments made to Managers on account of Grants shall be subject to correction, should any errors or omissions be afterwards discovered in the computations upon which they are based.

9. Managers of private schools, unconnected with any Society or other recognized public body, will be required to give substantial security for the maintenance of such schools for a period of not less than three years from the date of the first Examination for a Grant. A term of Bond to be entered into in these cases may be obtained upon application to the Director. The amount of security to be given will be determined by the result of the first examination of the school; and will in general be fixed at from three to five times the amount of Grant resulting from the Examination.

WALTER J. SENDALL,
Director.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 1st March, 1871.

## APPENDIX E.—IV.



## GRANT EXAMINATIONS 1871.

NOTICE.

The Director thinks it necessary to state, for the information of parents and guardians of children in Schools which receive Grants under the system of Payment by Results, that the attendance upon the examination day of all children whom the Managers may decide upon presenting, is strictly compulsory; and that any children who shall absent themselves, and whose absence cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the Managers of the school, will be reported to the Director, and will be held to be disqualified by such conduct from being again presented for examination, either in that or in any other School.

WALTER J. SENDALL,
Director

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 1st March, 1871.

## APPENDIX E.—V.

### GRANT EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 27th March, 1871.

Managers are informed that in cases where children, during the interval between two Annual Examinations, have been transferred from the School in which they were examined, to another School *under the same Mission, or Management*, they may be presented at the next examination in the School to which they are transferred, provided their attendance has been continuous between the two Schools.

WALTER J. SENDALL,
*Director.*

---

Appendix E.—VI.

## APPENDIX E.—VI.

### GRANT EXAMINATION OF 1871.

CIRCULAR to Managers of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 5th April, 1871.

1. MANAGERS are requested to furnish the Director with a Return showing the number of children in each School who are likely to remain and receive instruction after having been presented for examination a second time in the Fourth Standard.

2. Should it appear that any considerable number of children, being within the School-going age, will this year have passed their second examination in the Fourth Standard, arrangements will be made for admitting such children to a further participation in the Grants, consistently with the principles of the system.

WALTER J. SENDALL,
*Director.*

## APPENDIX F.

TABULATED STATEMENT of the Progress of Elementary Secular Instruction in Government Schools inspected during the year 1870.

## APPENDIX F.

TABULATED STATEMENT of the progress of Elementary Secular Instruction in Schools in [illegible]

E. Excellent; G. Good; F. Fair; I. Imperfect; B. Bad.

| GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. | Number. | | Name of School with respect to | | Reading. | | | | Writing. | | | | Arithmetic. | | | | Letter indicating proficiency in Grammar. | Letter indicating proficiency in Geography. | Letter indicating proficiency in Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On the List. | Present at Inspection. | Buildings and Accommodation. | Furniture. | Maps and other Apparatus. | Number examined. | Number classed as Good. | Number classed as Fair or Moderate. | Number classed as Imperfect or bad. | Copy-writing, general character of. | Number examined. | Dictation. Number classed as Good. | Dictation. Number classed as Fair or Moderate. | Dictation. Number classed as Imperfect. | Number examined in simple Rules, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Compound Rules, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in higher Rules, with Letter indicating proficiency. | | | |
| *English Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo Boys' ... | 83 | 81 | I | F | I | 74 | 34 | 17 | 13 | G | 74 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 63, G | 29, F | 6, F | F | I | I |
| Borella Boys' ... | 91 | 66 | G | F | G | 66 | 53 | G | 7 | F | 66 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 28, F | 23, G | 12 G | F | F | G |
| Negombo Boys' ... | 30 | 23 | G | F | G | 26 | 4 | 14 | 22 | G | 18 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 18, G | 16, F | 8, G | F | F | G |
| St. Thomas Boys' ... | 123 | 85 | I | I | F | 59 | 22 | 27 | 7 | F | 59 | 17 | 22 | 10 | 54, F | 36, F | 21, F | I | F | F |
| Grand Pass Boys' | 76 | 70 | F | F | F | 66 | 20 | 28 | 9 | F | 66 | 20 | 26 | 10 | 36, F | 18, F | 66, I | F | ... | F |
| Kalutara Boys' ... | 105 | 83 | G | F | F | 83 | 21 | 31 | 1 | G | 75 | 30 | 26 | 3 | 42, G | 26, G | 14, F | I | ... | F |
| Kandy Central and Anglo-Vernacular Boys' | 191 | 237 | ... | F | F | 237 | 26 | 144 | 57 | G | 226 | 56 | 45 | 42 | 237, G | 73, F | 23, F | I | F | G |
| Kurunegala ... | 42 | 38 | G | F | F | 32 | 8 | 17 | 15 | F | 29 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 3 | F | ... | F |
| *English Schools (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo Girls' ... | 80 | 73 | F | F | F | 66 | 42 | 24 | ... | F | 66 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 45, F | 20, G | 7, F | F | ... | F |
| Colombo Female Seminary ... | 91 | 62 | G | G | F | 47 | 19 | 26 | 2 | F | 47 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 29, G | 18, I | 7, I | F | ... | I |
| Kandy Girls' ... | 85 | 42 | G | G | G | 29 | 23 | 6 | ... | F | 29 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 23, F | 15, I | 10, B | G | ... | G |
| *Anglo-Vernacular Schools. (Mixed.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 64 | 29 | F | I | I | 24 | 10 | 24 | 16 | F | 22 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | I |
| Maggona ... | 87 | 45 | G | G | G | 45 | 9 | 18 | 23 | F | 27 | ... | 9 | 18 | 23, G | 4, G | 4, G | G | ... | F |
| Kandana ... | 27 | 23 | G | G | G | 23 | 3 | 13 | 4 | F | 16 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 16, G | 4, G | ... | F | ... | F |
| Bentara ... | 76 | 61 | G | F | F | 55 | 5 | 21 | 19 | F | 55 | 5 | 26 | 4 | 11 | 24 | ... | F | ... | F |
| Maradana ... | ... | 96 | F | F | F | 87 | ... | 42 | 41 | F | 52 | ... | 41 | 11 | 34 | 18 | ... | I | ... | F |
| Panadura ... | 50 | 28 | E | F | F | 28 | ... | 16 | 8 | F | 10 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | ... | F | ... | F |
| Mirigama ... | 24 | 23 | G | F | F | 18 | ... | 10 | 8 | F | 18 | ... | 10 | 8 | 12 | 5 | ... | F | ... | F |
| Tissapa ... | 22 | 18 | G | F | F | 16 | ... | 8 | 8 | F | 8 | ... | 2 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | F | ... | F |
| Kegalla ... | 7 | 7 | F | F | F | 7 | ... | 4 | 3 | F | 5 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | F | ... | F |
| Matalana ... | 113 | 91 | I | F | I | 54 | 6 | 28 | 20 | G | 60 | 6 | 9 | 45 | 66, F | 16, G | ... | F | ... | I |
| Kandana ... | 52 | 43 | F | I | F | 26 | 8 | 9 | 9 | G | 12 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11, F | 6, F | ... | F | ... | I |
| Matale ... | 67 | 61 | F | I | F | 58 | 6 | 40 | 4 | F | 48 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 45 | 3 | ... | I | ... | F |
| Weligala ... | 12 | 11 | F | F | G | 11 | 1 | 8 | 2 | G | 11 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11, I | 2, F | ... | I | ... | F |
| Gampola ... | 35 | 26 | I | F | I | 16 | 9 | 10 | 7 | F | 26 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 27, F | 9, F | ... | F | ... | F |
| Badulla ... | 31 | 24 | G | F | F | 19 | 7 | 10 | 2 | G | 9 | 7 | 2 | ... | 19, F | 4, F | ... | I | ... | F |
| Welaba ... | 12 | 9 | G | I | F | 8 | ... | 6 | 2 | G | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6, F | 3, G | ... | ... | ... | F |
| *Anglo-Vernacular Schools. (Female.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negombo ... | 20 | 16 | G | G | F | 11 | 4 | 7 | ... | F | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Do. ... | 24 | 22 | F | F | G | 20 | 10 | 8 | 2 | F | 13 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 14, B | 9, B | ... | F | ... | B |
| Mátalé Girls' ... | 24 | 16 | G | F | F | 14 | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | 8, I | ... | G | ... | ... | F |
| Gampola ... | 11 | 11 | G | F | F | 9 | 3 | 1 | 7 | F | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7, I | ... | ... | ... | ... | I |
| Badulla ... | 11 | 8 | F | F | F | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | F | 7 | ... | 3 | 4 | 6, I | ... | I | ... | ... | I |
| *Vernacular Schools. (Male.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kohilawatta ... | 38 | 29 | G | G | G | 26 | 12 | 8 | 6 | F | 26 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | I |
| Watiagoda ... | ... | 17 | F | G | G | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 | F | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| Peliyagoda ... | 58 | 39 | G | G | G | 31 | 16 | 14 | 10 | F | 31 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 16, F | 6, F | ... | ... | ... | F |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 10 | | | | |
| Mattakkuli ... | 122 | 103 | B | G | G | 103 | 27 | 39 | 44 | F | 79 | 20 | 30 | 29 | 16, G | 12, G | ... | ... | ... | F |

1 Vulgar Fractions.
2 L. C. M.—G. C. M., Fractions, Fraction, and Proportion.
3 Least Common Multiple and Vulgar Fractions.
4 Fractions, Fraction, and Simple Proportion.
5 Fractions, Vulgar Fractions, and Proportion.
6 Practice and Proportion.
7 A Bill and a Sum in Fraction.

APPENDIX F.—*(continued.)*

| GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. | Certificated. | Assistants. | Pupils in Inspection. | Buildings not Accommodation. | Furniture. | Maps and other Apparatus. | State of School with respect to Reading. Number examined. | Reading. Number classed as Good. | Reading. Number classed as Fair or Moderate. | Reading. Number classed as Imperfect. | State of School with respect to Writing. | Writing. Dictation. Number examined. | Writing. Dictation. Number classed as Good. | Writing. Dictation. Number classed as Fair and Moderate. | Writing. Dictation. Number classed as Imperfect. | Arithmetic. Number examined in Simple Rules, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Arithmetic. Number examined in Compound Rules, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Arithmetic. Number examined in higher Rules, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Letter indicating proficiency in Grammar. | Letter indicating proficiency in History. | Letter indicating proficiency in Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Vernacular Schools (Male.)—continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slave Island ... | 43 | 34 | G | G | G | 34 | 19 | 12 | 3 | F | 13 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 12. 8, F 6 | 7 5, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Pänsalai Boys', No. 2. | 52 | 39 | F | G | G | 21 | 12 | 7 | 2 | F | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2, G | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | F |
| Waragoda Boys' | 42 | 42 | F | G | G | 30 | 2 | 16 | 12 | F | 30 | 1 | 6 | 23 | 11, F 12 | ... | ... | ... | I | ... | I |
| Pänsalai Boys', No. 1. | 52 | 34 | G | G | G | 20 | 6 | 5 | 9 | F | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10, F 12 | 2, G 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | I |
| Tantirimulla ... ... | 39 | 34 | F | E | G | 27 | 9 | 16 | 2 | F | 27 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 8, G 10 | 2, G | ... | ... | ... | ... | B |
| Wolfdraw ... ... | 110 | 96 | F | G | G | 24 | 8 | 11 | 5 | F | 24 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 14, G | ... | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Maggona ... ... | 147 | 126 | F | G | G | 126 | 40 | 43 | 39 | G | 88 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30, G | 9, G | 9, G | ... | ... | F | B |
| Beruwala ... ... | 66 | 59 | G | B | ... | 44 | 3 | 19 | 22 | F | 32 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 13, G | 2, G | ... | ... | ... | F | B |
| Pazyagala ... ... | 68 | 62 | G | G | G | 37 | 3 | 26 | 8 | F | 36 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Katukurunda ... ... | 57 | 46 | F | G | G | 24 | 1 | 22 | 11 | F | 19 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 13, G | 4, G | ... | ... | ... | I | F |
| Indibotta ... ... | 52 | 44 | I | I | G | 25 | 1 | 11 | 13 | F | 18 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 1, G | 13, G | ... | ... | ... | I | F |
| Henaratgoda (Aluvgama) | 61 | 55 | F | G | F | 39 | 3 | 21 | 15 | F | 39 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 21, G | 4, G | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Udugampola ... ... | 83 | 73 | G | G | G | 49 | 7 | 34 | 2 | G | 40 | 2 | 20 | 18 | 15, G 60 | 4, G | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Hinkenda ... ... | 100 | 96 | F | G | G | 77 | 1 | 60 | 16 | F | 54 | 10 | 21 | 23 | 23, G 23 | 4, G | 1, F | ... | ... | F | F |
| Biyagwila ... ... | 60 | 57 | F | G | G | 37 | 2 | 27 | 8 | G | 30 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 17, G 10 | 7, G | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Kandaliyaddipaluwa ... | 60 | 58 | G | G | G | 46 | 5 | 36 | 5 | G | 25 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 14, G 27 | 12, G | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Pattiwela ... ... | 51 | 51 | F | G | ... | 36 | 4 | 15 | 17 | G | 31 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 18, G | 5, G | 2, G | ... | ... | F | F |
| Biyagama ... ... | 44 | 43 | B | G | G | 32 | 5 | 15 | 12 | F | 21 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 13, B 11 | 8, B 3 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Mahara (Warakaratta)... | 61 | 51 | G | G | G | 33 | 12 | 17 | 4 | G | 23 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 8, G 19 | 7, G | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Dandugama ... ... | 26 | 25 | F | F | G | 22 | 4 | 10 | 2 | F | 21 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 12, G 10 | 3, G | ... | ... | ... | I | F |
| Siduwa ... ... ... | 47 | 47 | F | B | B | 21 | 4 | 15 | 2 | F | 36 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 17, G 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Pickeriyamulla ... | 19 | 19 | F | G | G | 14 | 1 | 9 | 4 | F | 11 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10, F 10 | 2, B | 2, B | ... | ... | F | I |
| Tillanduwa ... ... | 33 | 33 | F | B | F | 17 | ... | 13 | 4 | B | 14 | ... | 3 | 11 | 1, G 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | I |
| Katana ... ... ... | 118 | 80 | F | G | F | 62 | 6 | 34 | 22 | F | 38 | 9 | 23 | 10 | 22, G 18 | 14, G 3 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Kandawala ... ... | 57 | 57 | F | F | F | 26 | ... | 12 | 14 | F | 16 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 10, G 14 | 2, G | ... | ... | ... | I | F |
| A'ddimabalam ... ... | 31 | 31 | B | B | B | 26 | 10 | 10 | 7 | F | 26 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 31, G | ... | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Miriswatta ... ... | 53 | 35 | F | G | G | 18 | ... | 14 | 4 | F | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Godigattanwa ... ... | 47 | 19 | F | G | G | 18 | ... | 13 | 5 | F | 18 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 10, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Kattawa ... ... ... | 44 | 23 | F | G | G | 14 | 1 | 9 | 4 | F | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pamunugama ... ... | 71 | 67 | F | G | G | 47 | 15 | 15 | 17 | F | 30 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 22, F | 5, F | 3, F | ... | ... | F | F |
| Ambatale ... ... | 25 | 25 | I | G | G | 24 | ... | 20 | 4 | F | 13 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 12, G | 4, B | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hangella ... ... | 18 | 13 | F | G | G | 12 | ... | 8 | ... | F | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | 7, B | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alutnamulla ... ... | 63 | 62 | F | G | G | 28 | ... | 23 | 5 | F | 18 | ... | 2 | 17 | 19, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bandirigama ... ... | 49 | 49 | B | B | B | 16 | ... | 10 | 6 | F | 16 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 16, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Katubedda ... ... | 33 | 33 | F | F | F | 17 | ... | 14 | 3 | F | 17 | ... | 7 | 8 | 8, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pänsalai Boys', No. 4 | 40 | 27 | I | G | G | 18 | ... | 13 | 5 | F | 14 | ... | 10 | 4 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Udugampola ... ... | 99 | 82 | F | F | F | 55 | 14 | 27 | 13 | G | 69 | 8 | 44 | 17 | 78 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Kattan Boys' ... ... | 124 | 85 | F | F | F | 80 | 30 | 30 | 20 | F | 59 | 14 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Siduwa ... ... ... | 61 | 49 | B | I | I | 47 | 16 | 20 | 17 | F | 42 | 3 | 21 | 17 | 32 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Watala ... ... ... | 59 | 53 | B | I | F | 24 | 13 | 13 | 8 | F | 40 | 6 | 29 | 24 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Mirigoriya ... ... | 40 | 30 | G | F | F | 28 | 5 | 10 | 14 | F | 28 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Attidiya Boys' ... | 47 | 36 | G | F | F | 21 | 2 | 13 | 6 | F | 21 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Mahirimulla ... ... | 39 | 33 | F | F | F | 24 | 2 | 20 | 2 | F | 16 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Beruwala ... ... | 76 | 61 | F | G | F | 38 | 22 | 12 | 4 | F | 38 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 25 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | F | F |
| Pohatdurumulla ... | 25 | 20 | F | F | F | 10 | ... | ... | ... | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pillyagoda ... ... | 78 | 74 | F | F | F | 63 | 25 | 26 | 15 | G | 57 | 3 | 23 | 31 | 36 | 1 | ... | F | ... | F | F |
| Hapugahakanda ... | 37 | 27 | F | G | G | 27 | ... | 15 | 12 | B | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4, G | 2, G | ... | ... | B | B | B |

APPENDIX F.—(*Continued.*)

| GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. | Number. | | State of School with respect to | | | Reading. | | | | Writing. | | | | Arithmetic. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On the List. | Present at Inspection. | Buildings and Accommodation. | Furniture. | Maps and other Apparatus. | Number examined. | Number classed as | | | Copy-setting, general condition of. | Dictation. | | | Number examined in simple lines, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Compound Rules, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Mensuration, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Algebra, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Euclid, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Trigonometry, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Geography, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in History, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Grammar, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Composition, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Elementary Science, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Agriculture, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Book-keeping, with Letter indicating proficiency. | Number examined in Land Measuring, with Letter indicating proficiency. |
| | | | | | | | Good. | Fair or Moderate. | Imperfect or bad. | | Number calculated. | Good. | Fair or Moderate. | Imperfect. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Vernacular Schools.* (*Male.*)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waragoda ... | 36 | 29 | F | F | F | 22 | ... | 19 | 10 | F | 14 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kobbawatta ... | 51 | 44 | G | F | F | 29 | 17 | 8 | 4 | G | 28 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 25 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Pattiwila ... | 40 | 36 | F | F | F | 21 | 12 | 7 | 2 | F | 21 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 20 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Wirikkatta ... | 60 | 46 | F | F | F | 28 | 18 | 7 | 3 | G | 25 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Hapugahakanda ... | 69 | 47 | F | F | F | 30 | 26 | 3 | 1 | F | 17 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Biyagwila ... | 101 | 88 | F | F | F | 46 | 31 | 9 | 6 | G | 48 | 22 | 22 | 3 | 38 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Kosbewa ... | 63 | 55 | F | F | F | 41 | ... | 33 | 8 | F | 38 | 1 | 14 | 23 | 27 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Panadure No. 2 ... | 30 | 21 | F | F | F | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | F | 20 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 26 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Ratnapura ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 9 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kahatadiwa ... | 28 | 28 | F | ... | ... | 28 | 17 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuoloakke ... | 15 | 15 | F | ... | ... | 15 | 8 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Imbulgoda ... | 41 | 41 | F | ... | ... | 29 | 18 | 8 | 6 | F | 12 | ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malwana ... | 36 | 36 | F | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | F | 9 | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagahigama ... | 39 | 35 | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiriwella ... | 91 | 73 | F | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 31 | 5 | F | 16 | ... | 13 | 3 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hinkenda ... | 118 | 99 | F | F | F | 78 | 13 | 44 | 21 | F | 51 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 61 | 7 | ... | ... | F | ... | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Kandidyahidapalawa ... | 101 | 101 | F | F | F | 73 | 36 | 21 | 16 | G | 27 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 26 | 21 | ... | ... | F | ... | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Tikiria ... | 29 | 26 | 1 | F | F | 22 | ... | 17 | 5 | F | 11 | ... | 8 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anchatalé ... | 34 | 18 | 1 | F | 1 | 15 | ... | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | ... | 5 | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Batpitiya ... | 48 | 35 | 1 | ... | ... | 34 | 6 | 25 | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bandarawatta ... | 53 | 50 | 1 | ... | ... | 42 | ... | 25 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ... | 10 | 7 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dorungoda ... | 43 | 42 | F | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 13 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Katumuraka ... | 28 | 23 | F | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 14 | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kotugoda ... | 54 | 54 | 1 | 1 | ... | 46 | ... | 20 | 26 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amandoluwa ... | 33 | 29 | 1 | 1 | ... | 29 | ... | 16 | 13 | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ambaniwa ... | 51 | 51 | F | 1 | ... | 41 | ... | 20 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Waragoda ... | 46 | 46 | F | 1 | ... | 34 | ... | 24 | 10 | F | 24 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | F | ... | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Alutgama ... | 132 | 102 | 1 | F | F | 42 | ... | 21 | 20 | G | 47 | 11 | 24 | 12 | 38 | 2 | ... | ... | F | ... | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Malawanahelda ... | 40 | 27 | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Makegammedda ... | 24 | 24 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 3 | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Peyagala ... | 102 | 86 | G | F | F | 72 | ... | 61 | 11 | F | 49 | 2 | 20 | 17 | 44 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggona ... | 160 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wattala ... | 110 | 116 | F | F | F | 90 | 10 | 35 | 34 | F | 68 | 17 | 28 | 23 | 39 | 24 | 6 | ... | F | ... | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Attidiya ... | 33 | 30 | F | F | F | 24 | ... | 13 | 11 | F | 16 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Polodharamulla ... | 23 | 23 | F | F | F | 16 | 3 | 9 | 2 | F | 9 | ... | 5 | 4 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panadure No. 2 ... | 42 | 42 | F | F | F | 42 | ... | 33 | 7 | F | 26 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 25 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kotiyabeda ... | 39 | 38 | F | F | F | 38 | 1 | 30 | 7 | F | 25 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 28 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Biyagama ... | 53 | 39 | F | F | F | 18 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 20 | ... | 11 | 9 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Vernacular Schools.* (*Female.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pébagoda ... | 93 | 47 | G | G | G | 31 | 10 | 15 | 6 | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panadure Girls' No. 2 ... | 38 | 36 | G | G | G | 30 | 3 | 18 | 9 | F | 18 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 13, G | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Deegtara Kahatara ... | 58 | 49 | G | G | G | 28 | 9 | 6 | 13 | F | 28 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 30, G | 9, G | ... | 9, G | ... | F | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F |
| Maggona ... | 37 | 36 | F | ... | G | 44 | 3 | 34 | 7 | F | 22 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 13, G | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Katukurunda ... | 27 | 27 | ... | ... | F | 27 | 4 | 11 | 6 | F | 8 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indibetta ... | 40 | 36 | F | I | F | 17 | ... | 16 | 1 | F | 17 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 13, G | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | I |
| Hapugahakanda ... | 28 | 25 | G | G | G | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kanthira ... | 37 | 37 | G | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pannangama ... | 33 | 29 | F | G | G | 18 | 1 | 13 | ... | F | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Randiragama ... | 25 | 20 | F | F | F | 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | F | 9 | ... | 5 | 4 | 9, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Katubodda ... | 14 | 14 | F | F | F | 5 | ... | 2 | 3 | F | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8, F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panadure No. 1 ... | 20 | 18 | F | F | F | 6 | ... | 5 | 1 | F | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alutgama ... | 80 | 55 | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Atadiya ... | 25 | 19 | F | F | F | 10 | 1 | 7 | 2 | F | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Deegtara Kahatara ... | 90 | 78 | F | F | F | 34 | 6 | 25 | 3 | F | 16 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | F | ... | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pébagoda ... | 95 | 74 | F | F | ... | 34 | 14 | 18 | 2 | G | 29 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alutgama ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kandidyahidapalawa ... | 43 | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 7 | 4 | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Biyagwila ... | 29 | 29 | 1 | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Atadiya ... | 28 | 22 | F | F | F | 11 | ... | 7 | 4 | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Katubodda ... | 29 | 29 | 1 | 1 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | F | 9 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# MEDICAL.

## Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, for 1870.

MEDICAL. Report.

I have the honor to submit my usual annual Statistical Tables of the number of sick, and expenditure, of all the Government Civil Hospitals in Ceylon.

Increased number of sick.

These Tables shew an increase of the total number of in-door patients over those of 1869. In the latter year, 7,890 cases were admitted into hospital, while 8,388 were treated in 1870, an increase of 498. The average for the last nine years has been 8,511, so that the number for 1870 is still below the general average.

Reduced mortality.

It is satisfactory however to observe that the mortality continues to shew a diminished rate, which has steadily been maintained during the last five years, as will be seen by the following Table:—

| Year. | Total Number Treated. | Number of Deaths. | Per-centage of Deaths to Numbers treated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 ..... | 9,812 ..... | 1,957 ..... | 21·91 |
| 1867 ..... | 10,303 ..... | 2,258 ..... | 18·97 |
| 1868 ..... | 10,145 ..... | 1,630 ..... | 16·06 |
| 1869 ..... | 7,890 ..... | 1,077 ..... | 13·65 |
| 1870 ..... | 8,388 ..... | 941 ..... | 11·21 |

This diminishing death-rate is very striking, and does not appear to depend in any respect upon the numbers treated. I am not aware that there are any other circumstances connected with the habits of the people, or unusual freedom from epidemic disease, to account for it, but it has been coincident with progressive improvement in hospital accommodation, and it is reasonable therefore to suppose that the attention which has been for the last few years paid to public hospitals, and the large sums of money which have been expended upon them, have to a large extent led to this satisfactory result.

Sources of mortality. See Table A.—V.

It is interesting to ascertain from what classes of people the mortality of public hospitals springs, and I have drawn up a Table shewing the numbers treated in the principal hospitals of the Island, the number of deaths, and their per-centage to the total treated. I have separated the Malabars from the other races of Ceylon, who are included in the term "mixed races," and are composed chiefly of Singhalese; but in principal towns, such as Kandy and Colombo, there is a large proportion of Burghers or Artificers, and a few Europeans, Kaffirs, and Moors.

Malabars.

By this Table it will be seen that the Malabar patients almost equal all other races put together, and the mortality among them is exactly double that of all other races. But the Malabar patients are of two distinct classes: first, of destitute sick who are brought into hospital by the Police, picked up from the roadside, or voluntarily seeking admission; and secondly, the coolies sent in from estates, &c., by managers, and supported in hospital at the expense of the estate.

See Table A.—VI.

The latter class are chiefly met with in the hospitals of the Central Province, and a few at Kurunegala. I have drawn up another Table shewing the mortality belonging to each class in these hospitals.

In Kandy and Mátalé the Police cases shew a marked heavier death-rate than that of estate coolies.

Malabars.

This is to be accounted for from the fact of so many coolies being found perishing on the roadside around Mátalé, from hunger and disease, having travelled from their own country with insufficient supplies of food, &c. The Kandy hospital has to receive the outcasts of the town. In Badulla the mortality of both classes is as nearly as possible the same. In Gampola and Kurunegala the mortality among estate coolies is the higher.

I put these figures forward with the view of shewing what must be the nature of the cases sent in from estates to Government hospitals for treatment.

While the mortality among the poor and destitute found by the roadside frequently in a moribund state, and brought to hospital to die within a few hours of admission, is 24·5 per cent. of the number treated, the mortality of estate coolies is 20·5 per cent.

I do not hesitate to say that much of this mortality might be saved, if cases were sent in for treatment in earlier stages of disease. The mortality among the general sick poor of Ceylon—that is to say, from all classes of natives who ordinarily seek hospital treatment when they first feel ill—is only 8 per cent. If estate coolies were sent into

MEDICAL.

Report.

Public Health. False reports of Cholera.

hospital in the same stages of disease in which the sick poor [illegible] I believe the mortality among them would be reduced by more [illegible]

There has been no epidemic of a serious nature withi[illegible] this report, and the public health has been good. It has on one or [illegible] occurred that headmen have sent in alarming reports of the fatal preva[illegible] cholera within their districts. Once, when that disease was prevailing in Colomb[illegible] reported that 30 to 40 deaths had occurred at a certain village named Dandugama, within a few days. A Medical Officer was despatched to the spot with the least possible delay, furnished with large supplies of requisite medicines. The report was found to be entirely without foundation, a few cases of dysentry having been exaggerated by timid headmen into a serious outbreak of cholera. A similar occurrence took place in the Central Province, which, on a Medical Officer being sent to the spot, proved to be equally unfounded.

Contagious Diseases Ordinance.

I am sorry I am unable to give a more favourable report of the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance than in my Report for 1869. The towns in which this Ordinance is in force are Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.

See Table A.—VII.

I annex a Return giving the replies to eight questions put by me to the Medical Officer of each station. The figures in this Return at once exhibit the whole working of the Ordinance, in regard to the numbers of prostitutes brought within its scope.

The total number on the list for examination in the three towns has increased from 151 on 1st January to 179 on 31st December, and to this extent the Police authorities may take credit to themselves; but against this, it is to be said that fifty-four desertions occurred in the year—that is to say, fifty-four prostitutes absented themselves from the examination, and were all duly reported to the Police. Of these fifty-four, it is remarkable that only two were discovered and brought back.

Six were discharged by order of the Magistrate, of whom two returned, under the Ordinance. As the law at present stands, a Magistrate's order for discharge may be easily obtained by any man coming forward to swear that he has taken the woman into keeping. I am of opinion, that before a woman is released from the examinations, it should be proved before the Magistrate that she is legally married. Two out of the six so discharged fell back to their old habits within a year, and once more came under the Ordinance. One of these two, a resident of Colombo, who had obtained her discharge on the plea of being kept, continued her former habits so openly, that she very soon, to avoid being again taken before the Magistrate, volunteered to submit to the periodical examinations. Seventy-six new names were brought on to the examining lists during the year, of whom thirty-six, or nearly half, voluntarily offered themselves, and it was generally found that they were suffering from disease when they did so.

The fact remains, that the Police are unable to produce more than 179 common prostitutes in the three large towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, containing an aggregate population of about 160,000.

Mr. Dickman, Colonial Surgeon of Kandy, has written an able article on this subject in his Report for 1870, which will be found in the Appendix, and to which I would invite attention. He points to the large amount of clandestine prostitution to which it is asserted the compulsory system invariably gives rise, and over which the Police can have no influence whatever.

From the customs and low moral standard of Eastern nations, there will always be a large amount of clandestine prostitution among them, but I do not apprehend that a compulsory system will so much affect the class of public prostitutes in this country as it appears to be doing in the large cities and towns of Europe. Under any circumstances, it is impossible to believe that 179 unfortunates at all represents the real number, and the onus of bringing a larger number within the operation of the Ordinance must continue to rest upon the Police authorities.

See Table A.—VIII.

I annex copy of the Return afforded me, at my request, by the Military authorities, from which Mr. Dickman has drawn the figures he gives in his Report, in connection with the prevalence of venereal among the troops. Although Kandy does not appear to have benefited by the Ordinance, there is a very decided lessened venereal rate among the European troops during the period of the compulsory system both in Colombo and Galle. But the inefficient manner in which the law has been put into force must lessen the value of this Return, and the Ordinance is still too much in its infancy to offer any useful statistics for future guidance.

See Table A.—IX.

I annex a Table shewing the number of admissions into the Lock Hospitals of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, during 1870.

Mr. Dickman, in his Report, rather infers that the Acts have failed in their objects in the larger towns of England containing Military Depots, but as strong evidence that such is not the case where the Acts were really enforced, I make the following quotation from the "Lancet" of May 6th, 1871:

"The effect of the Contagious Diseases Acts in controlling disease may be seen by the results obtained during the past year,—at Dover and Shorncliffe, where the Acts were really enforced, as compared with Canterbury, where they were almost a dead letter. At the former stations, while the ratio of admissions among the troops per 1000 of strength, for that kind of disease which is constitutionally the most injurious in its effects, was 50·15; at the latter (Canterbury) the ratio was as high as 127 per 1000."

I am afraid that the requirements of the Police authorities in regard to this Ordinance overtaxes the position of the troops in the garrison towns of Ceylon in a very similar position to that in Canada. MEDICAL. Report.

A reference to Tables A. III. and IV. will show that the total cost to the Colony for the maintenance of hospitals, including servants, equipment, &c., the pay of the Fixed Establishment of the Medical Department, the Provisional list, which includes the Vaccination service, the cost of medicines and instruments, &c., during 1870, amounted to £27,070. 18s. 8d.; of which the sum of £16,889. 6s. 4d. pertains to the maintenance of hospitals alone, and £10,181. 9s. 4d. to cost of Establishment. Expenditure.

I may here mention that where small-pox and cholera exist, an uncertain expenditure is incurred by the several Government Agents in connection with these special hospitals, depending upon the prevalence of these diseases. Small-pox and Cholera Hospitals.

During 1870 these expenditures amounted to £145. 16s. 5d. for small-pox, and £111. 3s. 8d. for cholera; but as these hospitals are not fixed, and as charges on their account may or may not be incurred in each year, they are excluded from my Tables of regular hospital expenditure. There are also a few other sources of expenditure, in the form of monies, &c., granted by Government to Friendly-in-Need Societies' hospitals, &c., which do not pass through this Department, and I am not acquainted with their amounts. Expenditure.

The cost per head in all the Civil Hospitals for diet has been 1s. 5d., against 1s. 6d. in the previous year, and an average of 1s. 5d. for the last nine years. Cost of hospital maintenance per head.

The cost per head, including every head of expenditure, as shown in Table A. III., has been £1. 5s. 11d., against £1. 7s. 9d. in 1869, and an average of £1. 4s. 9d. for the last nine years.

The accounts forwarded to the Government Agents of the several Provinces for collection, for the maintenance of patients sent in from estates, &c., amounted to £731. 17s. 7d. As I stated in my last Report, I am not aware how much of this sum is actually recovered, but there is reason to believe that a considerable per-centage is lost to the Government.

Under the head "Contingencies," in cost of establishment, is included the cost of medicines, instruments, &c., annually ordered from England. This charge has gradually increased year by year, as new stations are created. Cost of medicines.

The estimate was originally £1,000 a year. This vote has been raised by degrees to £1,700, and I am apprehensive that this sum will have to be still further increased, to meet the growing requirements of the Colony. In addition to the supplies sent to outstations of the Public Works Department, where there are Medical Officers, very heavy demands are constantly being made by that Department for prepared medicines, for the use of large working parties beyond the reach of medical men. The Government Agents and their Assistants create a large demand for fever medicines, which are composed chiefly of quinine.

Of all the new hospitals which I reported last year as being in progress, not one was completed during the period of this Report. The Mātalē hospital was finished, but not handed over. The others at Negombo, Kurunegala, Vavuniyavilankulam, and Mullaittivu, are still in course of construction. New Hospitals.

A vote was taken during the year for a new hospital at Mātara, which has since been commenced; and a site has been purchased for a large general hospital at Galle, where it is much required. It is probable that the cost of erecting a suitable hospital of sufficient accommodation at this will station amount to as much as it will be considered expedient to vote in one year for hospitals, and next year's vote will be entirely absorbed in this one single building; but there is no station now existing which calls more loudly for new hospital accommodation than Puttalam. Mātara. Galle.

The present building is very old, and is constructed of wattle and dab, with a cadjan roof. Its condition is very discreditable, and loudly calls for improvement. An expensive building is not required at this station, but three good wards of a permanent construction, with good cemented floors and half walls, and a few small rooms for godowns, &c., is all that is required, and should not cost more than £6000 or thereabouts. Puttalam.

The next station requiring hospital accommodation is Batticaloa, the residence of the Government Agent of the Eastern Province. A hospital similar to that suggested by me for Puttalam, is all that will be required at Batticaloa. Batticaloa.

Since the circular issued by Government consequent on my Report of last year, some little more attention has been paid to this duty by the official visitors. There are one or two gentlemen in the Service who take much interest in these local hospitals, frequently visit them, and make very useful remarks in the Visitors' Book, which are from time to time forwarded to me, but I regret to think that they are exceptions to the rule, and although many visitors have recently been stirred into action by the Government circular, their efforts have been convulsive only, and have not been sustained. Official visits.

One great epoch has marked the year 1870, with regard to the Civil Medical Department, which requires to be recorded. The Governor, under what I humbly conceive to be a most wise policy, sanctioned the inauguration of a Medical School, and it was opened on the 1st June. As the period of this Report extends only to the 31st December, it would not be in place here to record the result of the first Session, but there was a Medical School.

MEDICAL.

Report.

sufficient number of applicants to support the belief that the movement was not premature, and to encourage the hope that a great success would follow the [illegible]ts of the teachers. It is much to be desired that pure natives will avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring medical knowledge on scientific principles. They will [illegible] valuable to the Government as native vaccinators, and I trust in time will supersede the ignorant Vedarale. I have a firm belief, that when the school is fairly established, all success ceases to be doubtful, the native element will come forward in abundance. The interest taken by the Principal, Dr. Loos, and by the other lecturers in the school, is sufficient proof that their duties will be carried on with energy to a successful issue.

Medical Ordinance.

It is proposed to hold an examination at the end of the third year, with the view of granting diplomas. There is no reason why these diplomas should not be supported and recognized by a local Medical Ordinance, and it is my intention to apply for the introduction of such an Ordinance during the Sessions of the year 1872.

Annual Reports.

I have the pleasure of submitting, in an Appendix, the Annual Reports from the Colonial Surgeons of the Central and Southern Provinces. I regret to say that the Report from the Northern Province has not yet been received. I would invite special attention to the interesting Report of Mr. Dickman.

Lunatic Asylum.

I also annex the Annual Report of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Vandort, on the Lunatic Asylum, which is full of interest, and which I leave to speak for itself on the subject of that establishment.

*Jails.*

Diminished number of sick.

The total number of admissions into the Jail hospitals has been only 1,976 during 1870, against 2,664 during the previous year, which I then took occasion to observe was the lowest number on record during the eight years over which these Reports extend.

Increased death-rate.

Although, however, the sick-rate has continued to decline, I regret to report that the death-ratio has not kept pace with it, but has increased from 58, or 2·81 per cent. of number treated in 1869, to 90, or 4·55 per cent. of the number treated, in 1870. This increased death-rate occurred only in the Welikada Jail, all the other Jails of the Island having represented a lower death-rate than usual. (See Tables B 1. and II.)

Welikada Jail.

In a Report forwarded by Dr. Coghill to Government, as Superintendent of the Jail, but which I had reason to point out should have been addressed by that officer to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, as Medical Officer, Dr. Coghill affords several reasons in explanation of this unusual mortality, and as he was instructed to send a copy of this Report to me, I am able to attach it in the Appendix for reference.

Among other causes mentioned by Dr. Coghill, is one which may be considered singular, viz., the low death-rate of the preceding year. It may however be easily understood, that when a batch of sickly prisoners have been kept alive by extraordinary care and attention for a long period, favoured by genial weather, a change in the weather, and a prevalence of cold cutting winds, which actually occurred at the close of the year (and this is the period when the chief mortality happened), would materially affect them, and they would readily succumb to chest complaints.

Pneumonia was the immediate cause of death in a large number of cases, and Dr. Coghill reports that it carried off twelve prisoners who were in hospital with other complaints, and of whom "reasonable hopes of recovery from their primary diseases were entertained."

Another unusual source of mortality was cholera, from which eight prisoners died, out of fifteen attacked. I have alluded to this in another section of this Report.

The mortality existed chiefly among prisoners who had been originally sent down from Kurunegala in enfeebled health, at a time when typhoid fever began to develope itself in the jail of that station, and it became desirable to empty it as much as possible.

Penal Diet.

Dr. Coghill, in his Report, invites special attention to this circumstance, to point to a conclusion, which, in my humble opinion, is inapplicable, and was not proved by results. No evil consequences to the other prisoners followed the removal to Welikada of this batch, nor was it anticipated that they would do so, or other measures would have been adopted. The only sufferers were the prisoners themselves, who afterwards became subject to pneumonia.

Dr. Coghill's Report is interesting and explanatory, and, with it attached for reference, it is unnecessary for me to go further into the subject of the Welikada Jail.

In my last Report I stated that the penal diet and shot-drill may now be said to have been safely established without detriment to the health of the prisoner, &c. I have had no reason to alter this opinion since it was expressed. Dr. Coghill, in his Report, says: "The penal diet (with the discretionary power vested in the Medical Officer) seems to have answered admirably, and there can be no doubt but that it has a most deterrent effect when combined with shot-drill and the hard labour of the penal stage."

When writing this Report, Dr. Coghill was speaking as Superintendent as well as Medical Officer. Mr. Duval, Dr. Coghill's predecessor, whose extended experience in jails and prison discipline adds value to his opinion, fully endorsed these views. The Reports from the various Medical Officers in charge of Jails, who have alluded to it, without exception speak in its favour. The large exemptions from it which are made by Medical

Officers in favour of [illegible] and infirm prisoners, and to which I never take exception, is a sufficient safeguard that it will not be abused. MEDICAL. Report.

It is fair to observe, however, Mr. Dickman, to state that he does not concur with this opinion, and in his Report [illegible]s up arguments which apparently strongly support his own views. I must however take exception to the statistics which he affords, as they do not coincide with the [illegible]s of this Office. I will especially mention the years 1864 and 1866, in which the percentage of deaths from ordinary diseases is given as 2·788 and 1·526, respectively. I do not know whether by the term "ordinary diseases" Mr. Dickman has excepted any especial class of diseases, but in the Annual Reports for those two years the numbers of admissions are given as 547 in 18·4 and 464 in 1866, with a death-rate of 26 in both years, which will give a per-centage of deaths to the number admitted of 4·75 in 1864, and 3·93 not very materially different to the figures belonging to the years in which penal diet has been in force. No such evil results as are attributed by Mr. Dickman to the penal diet in the Kandy Jail have been experienced in any of the other Jails in the Island, but, on the contrary, every Medical Officer has reported favourably upon it.

This is not however the place to discuss the merits or otherwise of this diet, but I can only add, that I am watching its effects with a most careful attention, and nothing has yet occurred or been adduced to induce me to recommend to Government its suspension.

The health of the prisoners in the Provincial Jails has been remarkably good, and does not call for any special remark.

*Pioneer Hospitals.*

I have very little to report in respect to Pioneer Hospitals, or rather Pioneer Medical Stations, as they ought now to be termed, hospitals having been entirely abolished since the year 1868. Pioneer Hospitals.

The new system of the sick being treated in their own lines, has been worked with success, and is, I believe, more in consonance with the wishes and feelings of the pioneers themselves. It is attended with more trouble to the Medical Officer, but not to any important extent.

Tables C I. and II. shew the number of sick, &c., the diseases, and the mortality among all the Divisions, during 1870.

Nearly the whole force has been occupied on the new road extending from Badulla to Batticaloa, and, as might be expected, fevers form the principal source of sickness among them. Out of 4,106 treated during the year, 2,680, or more than half, were cases of fever. The mortality among this class of patients has been only eight, or a very small fraction per cent., which shews that fever, although very prevalent, was not of a fatal type.

The total mortality out of 4,106 cases treated was 36, or less than one per cent.

*Cholera.*

It will be seen by Tables D I. and II. that 358 cases of cholera were reported during 1870, of which 319 died, or 87·16 per cent. of attacks. The disease extended itself over the Island without shewing any marked tendency to spread epidemically. Its appearance was, so far as could be ascertained, spontaneous in the several localities which it visited in the Southern and Western Provinces, with the exception of the cases that were reported in connection with the Kattaragam pilgrimage. In the northern part of the Island, and in the Central and Eastern Provinces, it was very clearly to be traced to contagion from the southern coast of India, where it was reported by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras to have been more or less prevalent during the whole year.

The first case reported in Ceylon was from a small village one mile to the north-east of Galle, where the wife of a dhoby was attacked, and died on the 13th May, and ten days afterwards, her child, aged eight years, was attacked and died. From these cases the disease spread through the cluster of small villages contiguous to each other in the locality, but it was not brought to the notice of the authorities until 3rd June, when it was found, on a Medical Officer visiting the spot, that several deaths had already occurred, and the disease was extending itself towards the east. Medical aid was at once afforded to all the affected villages. Sanitary measures were actively adopted, and the last case occurred on the 22nd June. Southern Province. First case.

Altogether, thirty-three cases were reported, of whom twenty-two died. It is impossible to say whether the case on the 13th May was really the first one, or whether the thirty-three which were brought to the knowledge of the authorities were really all that occurred. Nothing was known of the origin of the first case, but, from the filthy condition of these villages, it is probable that it was spontaneous. It disappeared as measures of cleanliness were carried into effect.

To continue, with the Southern Province, the next outbreak of cholera was in connection with the pilgrims returning from Kattaragam. It was known to have existed during the festival, and was probably brought to Kattaragam by the pilgrims from the south of India, as there is no record of any cases having occurred among the pilgrims proceeding from the different centres of Ceylon to the festival. I have received no Report from the Government Agent as to what extent the disease prevailed at Kattaragam Kattaragam Pilgrims.

MEDICAL. Report.

during the period of the festival, but it was first brought to notice by a general rumour of numerous deaths along the high roads among the returning pilgrims, and authentic cases began to be reported from Hambantota, Tangalle, Matara, and Galle. The first case was on the 14th July, when a pilgrim, a native of Jaffna, died at a village twenty-five miles from his own town.

Hambantota. Five more cases occurred at another village, twelve miles from Hambantota, on the same date, and three more cases occurred on the 17th, 21st, and 24th July, respectively. All the nine attacked died.

Tangalle. As the procession approached Tangalle, five more were attacked between the 17th and 20th, of whom three recovered and two died.

Matara. Eleven cases, of whom nine died, were reported from Matara between the 22nd and 24th July, and as the procession approached Galle, fourteen cases occurred within the camp between 21st and 26th, of whom eleven died.

Galle. The main body of the pilgrims were carefully prevented from entering the town of Galle, being detained at a distance of four miles outside it. From this point a Medical Officer was attached to the procession, furnished with suitable medicines, emulsion, disinfectants, &c. Three of the pilgrims evaded the vigilance of the Police, and escaped into Galle. They were all attacked with cholera, and died. It is very probable that others also got into Galle clandestinely, but, escaping disease, were undiscovered. Fortunately the disease did not spread among the inhabitants of the town.

As the procession approached Colombo, cholera gradually disappeared from among them. Sixteen cases occurred between their departure from Galle and their arrival at Moratuwa, of whom only three died. Extraordinary precautions were taken to protect Colombo from contagion. The procession was detained for nearly two days at Moratuwa, and every possible arrangement was made to segregate those attacked. As no fresh cases occurred among them during their detention, they were allowed to proceed. They returned to their home in Colombo without any evil consequences.

Outbreak. The only locality which suffered from the spreading of the contagion to the residents, was the village of Gintota, 4½ miles from Galle, where the consequences were most disastrous. Soon after the pilgrims had passed this place, cholera, and a severe form of choleraic diarrhœa, broke out with unusual violence among the residents, who were chiefly Moors. Between the 29th July and the 19th August, 119 cases occurred, of whom however only 28 died. Medical aid was promptly afforded, and medicines, with disinfectants, were supplied in abundance. Like the dirty small villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Galle, Gintota, from its filthy condition, offered a ready feeding ground for cholera, but as sanitary measures were actively adopted, its progress was checked, and it soon disappeared without spreading to other districts.

In all, 194 cases were reported, with 84 deaths, or 43·29 per cent of attacks. With the exception of the first thirty-three cases, they were all connected with the Katteragam pilgrimage, and it is more than probable that the contagion came originally from the southern coast of India.

Western Province. I will now proceed to speak of the cases occurring in the Western Province, which were all, so to speak, sporadic, that is to say, there was no known source of contagion from which they could have sprung.

Colombo. On the 15th June, a prisoner in the Hulftsdorp Jail, who had been there for eighteen months, was attacked, and died in two days. On the 17th June, a prisoner in the Welikada Jail, who had been sent there from Kegalla on the 16th of the previous month, and had not been outside the walls of the Jail in the interval, was attacked, and died. On the 18th, an old resident at Grandpass, a Sinhalese, aged 45, was attacked, and died. On the 20th, a Parawah, in the incipient stage of the disease, was clandestinely landed from a native vessel just arrived from the Coast, and died in a few hours, in a house in the heart of the Pettah. On the 22nd, another Sinhalese resident of Silversmith street was attacked, and died. On the 30th, a fatal case occurred in Maradana. On the 4th July, a Sinhalese woman was fatally attacked in St Sebastian. On the 27th August, two Moor females, aged 20 and 4 years, were attacked in Slave Island, and died. On the 28th, two other female Moors, and one male, all five belonging to one family, were attacked, and died on the 29th. In the meanwhile, six more prisoners were attacked in the Welikada Jail on the 12th, 14th, 17th, 26th, 28th, and 30th June, respectively, three of whom recovered. On the 2nd August, another fatal case occurred at Grandpass, unconnected with previous case. A short lull then occurred, and on the 13th August the disease appeared among the residents in a filthy compound in Sea street, where cattle were kept. Nine cases occurred among the low dirty huts within this enclosure between the 13th and 29th August, of whom seven died. On the 27th August, a solitary case occurred at Kotahena, which recovered, when the disease entirely disappeared until the 21st December, when a fresh case appeared mysteriously among the prisoners confined in the Welikada Jail, and, between the 21st and 28th, eight prisoners were attacked, of whom four recovered and four died.

In all, thirty-seven cases occurred within the graveyards of Colombo between the 15th June and 28th December; fifteen of which were within the Welikada Jail, and one in the Hulftsdorp Jail. The remainder were spread in different quarters of the graveyards, and, with the exception of nine cases in Sea street, and the five cases in Slave Island, were all at a considerable distance from one another, and entirely unconnected with each other.

The laws relating to the origin and extension of cholera are still very imperfectly understood by the scientific world. It is impossible to ascribe any common origin to the isolated cases which occurred at intervals, scattered over all parts of the Gravets of Colombo. With the exception of the compound in Sea street, the Welikada Jail, and the Moor family in Slave Island, it evinced no tendency to spread. Each case appeared to have originated spontaneously, and the disease did not extend. The mortality was unusually high—57 per cent. of deaths to the number attacked. Both in the Hulftsdorp and Welikada Jails extraordinary measures were adopted to prevent the spreading of the disease by a lavish expenditure of disinfectants, the destruction of all clothes likely to have become contaminated, the burning of large fires day and night all over the jail enclosures, and ultimately the immediate removal to a temporary hospital outside the jail walls of every case shewing the least premonitory symptoms of the disease. Within the Gravets large supplies of suitable cholera medicines were furnished to the Police. The whole of the town was divided into divisions or districts, to all of which special medical men were appointed for immediate calls.

It remains now only to refer to those cases which were capable of being traced to specific contagion from the coast of India, affecting the North-Western, the Eastern, the Northern, and the Central Provinces.

North-Western Province.

One solitary case occurred at Kurunegala, the capital of the North-Western Province—a Burgher, who was attacked within a few hours of his return from Kandy, where he had been on a visit when cholera was prevalent there.

Eastern Province.

In the Eastern Province nine cases occurred between the 24th July and 6th August, of whom five died. The two first cases had just returned from Badulla, where they had come in contact with the disease. They were attacked at their own village, Kalukaderippu, three miles to the east of Batticaloa, on the 24th July, and the remaining seven cases were confined to the same village.

Northern Province.

In the Northern Province 212 cases were reported, and the first of these occurred at Mannar on the 1st June, on a resident. A tappal runner was attacked on the 4th, and on the 5th a woman was attacked with severe diarrhœa, which terminated fatally in cholera on the 9th. I am unable to account for these three cases, as they were residents. The tappal runner, who had carried the mail on the night previous to his seizure, may possibly, in the performance of his duty, have come within the influence of the disease, but neither of the other two cases had been known to leave Mannar before their attack. On the 13th June three coolies belonging to a party of the Telegraph Department, who had been working at Mihintale, where they were in free contact with the incoming coolies, were brought into Mannar suffering from cholera. From this date cases began to develope among the incoming coolies, at irregular intervals, along the whole road from Mannar to Kandy. It began occasionally to happen that individuals in gangs of coolies returning from the interior of the Island, caught the infection in the resting-houses which had been resorted to and contaminated by the recent arrivals from the coast, and thus a reflex current of cholera became for a short time established, which led the Government Agent of the Northern Province to suppose that the disease might have originated in Ceylon, and was being conveyed to the coast of India. A few cases occurred, I am informed, among the coolies, as they were being carried across in the Government transport vessels, some of whom died, while others recovered in the hospital at Daviptam. I was not informed of the number of these cases, but a careful personal investigation into the facts by the Colonial Surgeon of Jaffna, who, at my request, proceeded along the whole road frequented by the coolies in the Northern Province, satisfactorily showed that the disease originated with the gangs from the Coast, and that such as were affected on their way back to India, had been entirely free of the disease until they entered the track of the newly-arriving coolies, who were known to be infected, and had proceeded from districts in India in which the disease was reported to be prevalent by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras. Mr Ondaatje sent in a very full Report on this subject, accompanied with maps shewing the several halting-places occupied by the gangs of coolies on their route. This Report was submitted to Government under cover of my letter No. 339 of the 28th September, 1870; and it is unnecessary to allude to it further here.

Immigrant Coolies.

Mr. Ondaatje's Report.

From the travelling coolly the disease extended itself to a few residents, patrols and boutique-keepers on the Central road.

Anuradhapura.

At Anuradhapura five cases were reported between the 11th June and the 13th July, and I was informed that the disease had spread to some villages in the Wellaehobiya Korale, sixteen miles to the south-west. As no official report was made to me of the number of cases, I am unable to afford them, but on one occasion the Ratemahatmaya reported seven deaths in three of his villages, from which the inhabitants fled in a panic.

Pesalai.

It nowhere spread seriously however among the residents, or assumed an epidemic form, excepting at Pesalai, an immigrant port, ten miles west of Mannar, through which all the newly-arriving coolies pass,—and at a fishing village, Vidattaltivu, on the mainland, thirteen miles to the east of Mannar. In both these villages the residents suffered severely. At Pesalai, fifty-five persons were attacked, of whom twenty-seven died; and at Vidattaltivu thirty-seven were attacked, with twenty-three deaths.

MEDICAL. Report.

Peninsula of Jaffna.

The Peninsula of Jaffna, where cholera is in the habit of locally manifesting itself occasionally with such fearful mortality, escaped on the present occasion with only twenty-three cases, and eleven deaths, between the 6th July and 25th August. The first case reported at Kachchéry, thirteen miles to the east of Jaffna, on the 6th July, was that of a resident, and on the 7th three cases were reported among the residents at Mallakam, seven miles to the north-east. The Colonial Surgeon reported, as the result of the personal enquiry of a Medical Officer sent to the spot, that these cases had all arisen spontaneously, "as there had been no communication between the patients and any infected persons or localities." On the 15th July five residents were suddenly seized at a village named Kagtaddai, seven miles to the north-east of Jaffna. A Medical Officer was immediately despatched to the spot, who reported that about fifteen pilgrims had arrived there only three days previously from Sitamparam in India, where cholera then prevailed. Four more cases afterwards occurred at this village. The few other cases which occurred in the Peninsula were confined to a few villages in a north-easterly direction from Jaffna, and all situated within a few miles of each other.

I do not pretend to be able to explain why, on the present occasion, cholera should have been satisfied with a few victims, while on others it demands its thousands from the inhabitants of the Peninsula of Jaffna. Local circumstances and the habits of the people remain unchanged. Early precautions were taken to supply medical aid and disinfectants wherever the disease was reported; but I cannot suppose that these alone were the means which nipped an outbreak in the bud. I presume there was a deficiency of some unknown element favourable for the rapid extension of the disease; but whether such element was atmospheric or terrestrial, or belonged to the sanitary condition of the people themselves, I am unable to offer any opinion. The fact remains, that while choleraic contagion continues in one year to pass through the country in the stream of newly-arriving coolies from infected districts of India, the residents escape with comparative impunity; in another, a solitary case clandestinely landed has been known to light up an epidemic which has destroyed thousands of lives.

Central Province.

I will now conclude with the Central Province.—The first two cases were coolies on the 12th June, found in the 'cooly-shed of Mahéyyáwa, one mile out of Kandy on the Matalé road. They were on their way from the coast of India to the interior. About this date several isolated cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred among the coolies in the Uduwilla Estate, five miles from Kandy. On the 21st June another cooly, on his road from the Coast, died at the Mahéyyáwa shed.

Kandy.

One or two residents of the town were now attacked, among whom was a boy of the Industrial School, who died on the 30th June after a few hours' illness. On the same day a prisoner in the jail was attacked, but recovered. From that date to 1st August solitary cases continued to occur in various directions of the town and suburbs, when the disease disappeared until the 14th October, when a Tamil resident was attacked in Colombo street; and three more cases occurred, on the 18th, 24th October, and 2nd November, respectively. In all, there were forty cases within the gravets of Kandy, with thirty-one deaths, presenting the large per-centage of 77·5.

Matalé.

At Matalé the first cases reported were on the 19th and 20th June, both coolies from the Coast. Between those dates and the 23rd August, thirty-four cases were reported, of whom twenty-five died, shewing a per-centage of 73·52 deaths to the number of attacks. Of these thirty-four cases, twenty-two were Coast coolies, and the remaining twelve were residents who became infected.

Badulla.

At Badulla a solitary case was reported in a resident Sinhalese, on the 16th May, but the patient recovered. No other cases followed, and it is doubtful whether it was true Asiatic cholera. On the 6th July a Tamil woman was picked up and taken to hospital in a state of collapse, where she died; and from that date to the 28th, eleven more cases occurred, eight of whom died, when the disease disappeared. There were in all thirteen cases, with nine deaths, or a per-centage of 69·23.

At Lunugala, twenty-eight miles from Badulla, on the road to Batticaloa, a sudden outbreak of cholera occurred among the working party belonging to the Public Works Department. There was no Medical Officer at the time stationed there, and it has never been reported how many cases actually occurred, but twelve deaths were brought to notice by the Commanding Officer between the 9th and 30th August. It is probable that this outbreak was due to the pilgrims returning from Kataragama.

I observe from a Season Report of the Assistant Government Agent, Badulla, that these returning pilgrims spread the disease broad-cast among the residents of the districts through which they passed. Mr. Sharpe states that 336 cases were reported by the headmen, of whom 236 died.

It is also probable that many deaths have occurred in other parts of the country visited by the returning pilgrims, but I am unable to offer any account of them, as I have received no official intimation either of the number of cases or deaths from the several local authorities.

For further details of the progress of the disease within the Central Province, I have the honor to refer to the annexed Report from Colonial Surgeon Mr. Dickman.

*Small-Pox.*

MEDICAL.

Report.

In my Report for 1869 I was able to state that, with the exception of a single case in Galle, no small-pox was known to exist in the Island at the end of that year. This case recovered, and the disease disappeared for a short period from the Island.

Colombo.

On the 4th April a Moor child, two years of age, was discovered in Colombo with confluent small-pox. It had recently been brought from Madras. In the following month several cases occurred among the Moors in New Moor street. Two were discovered on the 17th May, and two more on the 22nd, and although no other cases were known to exist by the Police authorities, it is to be suspected that, between the 4th April and 17th May, the disease must have spread among that class, but was carefully concealed.

From New Moor street, small-pox began slowly to extend to Messenger street, Dean's road, Siripina lane, Wolfendahl, &c.

Its progress was very slow for some months, and when it first appeared, great efforts were made to encircle every case, with vaccination by house to house visits; but the passive opposition of the people, the prejudices against vaccination, particularly among the Moor and Chetty castes, and the general apathy of the Singhalese, rendered every attempt to control the spreading of the disease abortive; and towards the close of the year it was beginning to assume an epidemic character, confined however chiefly to the heart of the Pettah.

Altogether, 252 cases were reported in Colombo between the 11th April and 31st December.

Kalutara.

From Colombo small-pox extended to Kalutara, where the first case appeared on the 21st July.

Mannár.

On the 10th August a case appeared at Mannár, traced from Colombo.

Negombo.

On 20th October a case, supposed to have come from Colombo, was reported at Negombo.

Galle.

On 31st October a Singhalese woman was attacked near Galle, who was known to have come recently from Colombo, and other cases were discovered at Hikkaduwa and elsewhere, who had escaped the vigilance of the Police, and had actually travelled along the high road from Colombo to their own residences in the Southern Province, with the disease upon them. A solitary case was sent on shore at Galle clandestinely from one of the steamers on the 12th June, but it was fortunately discovered in time, and sent to the hospital. The man recovered without spreading the disease any further.

Three and Four Kóralés.

On 17th and 19th December two solitary cases occurred in Three and Four Kóralés, one at a village nine miles to the west of Kégalla, and the second at a village sixteen miles to the south. A few other cases, I believe, occurred in the Three and Four Kóralés, but as they were not visited by a Medical Officer, they do not come into the registers of this office.

Jaffna.

Lastly, a Malabar woman was landed in Jaffna on 30th December, with the confluent form of the disease upon her. She remained on the register at the close of the year.

It will thus be seen, that although small-pox began to prevail epidemically in Colombo at the close of the year, it had not spread to any important extent into the Provinces. When a large centre of population like Colombo becomes affected with a highly contagious disease, it must necessarily in time be conveyed more or less into other districts. The figures in Tables E. I. and II. represent only such cases of small-pox as have been examined by Medical Officers, and their result traced to the end. When the disease prevails in the rural districts of the interior, at a distance from a station, cases are reported by the headmen to the Government Agents and their Assistants, but comparatively few come to my knowledge, and their result is seldom known.

I have however to thank the Government Agent, Western Province, for the regularity with which he has kept me informed of the progress of the disease within the several Kóralés under his own immediate supervision, and Latiuth a Table E. III. of all cases that have been reported to me from the Kachcheri during 1870, amounting to eighty. Their result is not known, nor am I in a position to state what marks of vaccination were borne by any of them.

Satisfactory results of vaccination.

It is highly satisfactory to observe, by reference to Table E. II., the influence of vaccination both in modifying the disease and saving life. Only one death occurred among those bearing satisfactory marks of previous vaccination, and out of a hundred attacked, with this protection, fifteen only had the disease in a severe form, while 85 per cent. escaped with a modified attack. On the other hand, out of 131 cases who had not been previously vaccinated, only two were modified, and fifty-nine died, shewing a mortality of 39 per cent.

Forty-one people were attacked, bearing unsatisfactory marks of vaccination, but nine of these had the disease in a modified form. The mortality of this class was 36 per cent.—nearly as high as among those who were not previously vaccinated.

Unsatisfactory marks of vaccination.

Unsatisfactory marks of vaccination must necessarily be frequently met with in this country. Parents are at all times careless in preserving the vesicle on the arms of their children from injury, in its early stages. From prejudices against the operation, the vesicle is sometimes intentionally injured before it comes to maturity. The vaccinators

MEDICAL. Report.

themselves may frequently pass as successful vesicles which have imperfectly developed; but notwithstanding all these antagonistic circumstances, no doubt can exist of the prophylactic influence of vaccination against small-pox.

*Vaccination.*

The number of operations during the year 1870 (*vide* Tables [illegible] and II.) amounted to 60,512, shewing a decrease of 8,125 as compared with the previous year.

In my Report for 1869 I mentioned, that in anticipation of a re-organization of this Department, I was refraining from filling up vacancies as they occurred in the old staff. From this cause the number of native vaccinators became reduced in 1870 to fifty-one, from fifty-eight employed in 1869.

The average work done by each vaccinator during 1870 was 1,186 operations during the year, while in 1869 it amounted to 1,183, so that the deficient numbers of 1870 must be considered as entirely due to the diminished number of operators.

Of the total number of vaccinations, 60,512, there were discharged 44,653, and 5,309 failed. Exclusive of the absentees, these figures shew a per-centage of 89·3 successful operations, and 10·7 failures. This is rather more favourable than the previous year.

I am able to state from personal observation, and from the reports of the several Colonial Surgeons, that the vaccine lymph in use is active, and of excellent quality. Its purity is maintained by periodical supplies overland from the National Vaccine Establishment, London, as stated in my last Report.

The small-pox statistics, though happily contracted in number during the period of this Report, are satisfactory proofs of the efficacy of this prophylactic.

W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

---

Appendix I.

## APPENDIX I.

### ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. H. Dickman, Colonial Surgeon, Central Province.

Topography.

It is usual in drawing up an annual or sanitary report to refer, in the first instance, to the topography of the station occupied by the Medical Officer. But the duties of the Superintending Surgeon extend to all parts of the Central Province, wherever a Civil Medical Officer is stationed; accordingly, the observations under this head must be of a very general character, and embrace the entire Province; the reports of each Medical Officer must be consulted for such specific information as is generally contained in "Medical Topography."

To all parts where the jurisdiction of the Government Agent extends, my duties necessarily carry me, and, accordingly, towards the north they extend to Bamballa, towards the south to Hapuralé, to Badulla on the east, and to the limits of the Seven, Three, and Four Kóralés on the west.

Geographical position, &c.

In the older works on Ceylon, the "Kingdom of Kandy" is said to embrace an area of 12,300 square miles, being 67 miles long and 53 wide. But this extensive tract of country now includes large portions of other Provinces that formerly belonged to the Kandyan country; for instance, the whole of Saburagamuwa, parts of the Northern, Eastern and Western Provinces, formed, in by-gone days, divisions of the Kandyan country.

According to Sir Emerson Tennent, the "mountain zone in the south, including the lower ranges connecting it with the maritime country, cover an area of 4,212 miles." The area of the Central Province is said in Ferguson's Directory to be 5,191 miles, embracing a population of 307,934.

Aspect.

The general aspect of the Kandyan country is mountainous and hilly, the mountains rising from the level ground between them and the sea;—the height of the mountains varies from 3,000 to 9,210 feet, which is the attitude of Pidurutalagala, the highest mountain in Ceylon.

The mountains in the interior are connected in chains, and their general direction is from south to north. A solitary mountain is very seldom seen, the Sigiri and Mihintalé rocks being put down as exceptions; but even these may be said to be a continuation of the mountain chain terminating at Mánáru.

Between the mountains are to be found extensive valleys, and the largest are at Maturata, between Nuwara Eliya and Upper Hówáhéta.

Geology, Mineralogy.

Davy, Gardner, MacVicar, and others who have written on these subjects, speak of the geological formation of the whole Island as very simple, consisting of varieties of primitive rock—the prevailing species being granite or gneiss. But quartz, hornblende, and dolomite rocks have also been found in different parts.

Mineralogy.

Of the metallic ores, manganese and iron exist in Kandy, Uigála and Upper Dumbara.

Although a portion of our mountains is named Rangala (the rock of gold), that valuable metal has not been reported in the Central Province, but small quantities were found in the beds of the *Maha Oya*, about Ambipussa.

MEDICAL.

Appendix I.

*Kaolin* is found at Nuwara Eliya, Héwáheta and Kadugannáwa, being well adapted for the manufacture of porcelain.

Gems.

Very extraordinary ideas of the mineral wealth of Ceylon were entertained by the earlier writers. The "Provinces of Kandy and U'wa" have been represented as very rich in sapphires, rubies, topaz, &c., & Mahibeyru observes, as little notice was taken of the sapphires and rubies by the natives as "[illegible] of the pebbles or sand we pick up in the beds of rivers."

Dr. Gygax, who instituted a geological examination of the Island some years ago, found only thirty-seven mineral species in all, including the commonest quartz, felspar, mica, &c.

Of these, the common corundum, pleonaste, and ruby are found at Badulla; green felspar, chorite, at Kandy; black tourmaline at Nuwara Eliya; iron pyrites at Péradeniya; and magnetic iron pyrites at Rajawella. Mr. Caley, late of Péradeniya, has added a few to this list, and this gentleman has kindly shewn me a very beautiful specimen of black tourmaline in his valuable cabinet.

Productions.—Rice.

The product most important to the natives is grain, of which rice is cultivated largely in situations where water is easily procurable. Rice fields are generally to be found in the low grounds between hills, and consist of a series of terraces, one above the other, with a tank to confine water.

There are two harvests in the year, the Maha and the Yala, under favourable circumstances.

Considerable attention has been lately devoted to the subject of irrigation, in connexion with rice cultivation, by Sir Hercules Robinson, and efforts are being made to restore the old tanks and reservoirs of water at considerable expense, and under very advantageous circumstances to the native agriculturists.

Hill Paddy.

On the sides of hills hill *paddy* and *kurakkan* are cultivated. The former is greatly esteemed as a grain possessing a peculiar flavour and very nourishing properties; the latter, although a more nutritious grain, is used only by the poorer people.

Cocoanut Palm, &c.

In Tumpané, Hárispattu, and other favourable situations, the cocoanut palm is cultivated; arecanuts and kitul are largely cultivated in different parts of the Province. Edible yams, and fruit trees, such as mango, oranges and plantains, are everywhere to be found.

Tobacco.

At Lower Dumbara and at Badulla, tobacco of a fine quality is cultivated on a small scale.

Coffee.

But at the present time both European and native enterprise is directed to *coffee*. In and around Kandy above 600 coffee estates, besides as many small coffee gardens belonging to natives, are to be found.

Natives are generally adopting the European system of cultivation; and in many places coffee is now pulped by the natives by means of simple appliances—a few tubs placed near a well or running stream, assisted by pulpers of native construction.

Saline productions.

Nitre caves have been noticed in the Districts of Nuwarakaláwiya, Mátalé, Dumbara, U'wa, Héwáheta, and Maturata, and it has been ascertained that nitre in most cases is found mixed with nitrate of magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate and nitrate of lime.

Common Salt.

Common salt is very rare, and in former times only the comparatively wealthy indulged in its *free* use. It is said that, mixed with silica and carbonate of magnesia, it occurs as a covering of some of the dolomite rocks at Maturata. Salt for the consumption of the people is brought into Kandy from other Provinces.

Soils.

The soil of the Central Province, notwithstanding its luxuriant vegetation, is thought to be very poor; requiring frequent application of artificial aid to make it at all productive.

The Kandyan mountains generally are very steep. Vegetable decomposition, under its ever varying climate, is very rapid, and the heavy and continued rains which usher in the monsoons, wash down all vegetable accumulations. To the combined operation of all these causes the absence of vegetable matter (except a small per-centage in the surface soil) is to be ascribed.

A remarkable exemplification of the operation of these causes is to be found at the Knuckles.—The highest portions of the steep mountains there are covered with a peculiar vegetation, low, and in some places very shrubby; but in the valley below it is luxuriant, the trees being lofty and presenting a very healthy appearance. This appearance is in a great measure due to the washings of valuable vegetable matter from the mountains above, whilst perhaps shade exercises some influence also.

Soil, generally of this Province, is made up of decomposed gneiss rocks abounding in quartz.—About Rajawella, Hangurankata, Mátalé, and U'wa, limestone has been found, and at stations enjoying a high altitude, where the temperature is tolerably low and the ground moist, soil is found as a "peat" (as at Nuwara Eliya), and contains a fair proportion of vegetable matter.

Tolerably good soil is said to be found in a compound of decomposed gneiss rock and felspar. The most unproductive soil is formed from the decomposition of quartz. The soil about Badulla and Haputalé is considered by competent observers to be superior to the soil of other parts of the Province.

Hot Springs.

Hot and warm springs have been noticed in the Veddá country and at Badulla in U'wa. I visited the so-called warm spring at Badulla, to be found on the left side of the road leading to the paddy fields and joining the Batticaloa road. The water was not at all warm, and I perceived no difference of temperature between it and the water in other places. I have not heard of the existence of any "medicinal spring" in this Province. The natives however attribute different virtues to the waters of certain oyas and springs. The water of the Kandy lake is believed by them to possess more tonic properties than the water from springs.

Medicinal Springs.

There are no seasons in Ceylon. The changes, such as we experience, *dry* and *wet*, are governed by monsoons—the *South-west* and *North-east*.

Monsoons, climate, &c.

About May, the south-west monsoon sets in with a good deal of rain and wind, but thunderstorms are not so violent on the hills, as on the open line of the sea-coast. June and July are generally wet and rainy months, and moderate showers fall even in August. September is looked upon as a dry month. About the latter end of October the north-east monsoon sets in with heavy rain. November

MEDICAL.

Appendix I.

is generally wet and stormy, and a wet Christmas is not uncommon in Kandy. January and the first part of February are cool and pleasant; the mornings and evenings are sometimes cold, and the days hot, heavy dews falling at night. March and April are very oppressive, and the heat is at length relieved by the setting in of the south-west monsoon at the latter end of April or the beginning of May.

During the last few years, these phenomena were not regularly observed, and the "seasons" varied to such an extent as to give rise to an unusual amount of sickness, from which the native inhabitants suffered severely, whilst the European planters experienced much disappointment and loss from drought.

Cycles.

Some who have given great attention to this matter, advocate the doctrine of "cycles," maintaining that there are wet and dry cycles, one succeeding the other every ten years.

Rain.

The quantity of rain that falls in Kandy may be said, on an average, to be 92 inches.

Climate.

Climate of the interior of Ceylon, or hill climate, is dismissed by most people with the remark that it is very changeable—whilst the mornings and evenings are cool, the days are hot, and to the heavy dews and vapours are ascribed the fever and dysentery of the hills. But this is only a partial description. Those who are accustomed to take more extensive views of climate, other than meteorological tables afford, have found that a variety of circumstances influence and modify it. As observed long ago by Davy, one may find by ascending the mountains of Ceylon, according to the degree of elevation, the average temperature of every latitude between Ceylon and England. Apart however from mere altitude, to the geographical position of Ceylon, to the very short space of time that the sun takes in passing over it, and to the almost uniform temperature of the surrounding seas, the comparatively healthy condition of the whole island is to be ascribed.

Geological nature of soil.

Geological nature of soil, influences, as observed by Sir Ronald Martin, the quality of both air and water. Clay soil, such as is found at Ambagamuwa, retains water and moisture, while carbonaceous soils absorb heat powerfully from the sun. Quality of soil may be said to affect both the temperature and humidity of the air to a great extent.—The presence of London fog has been ascribed to the stiff clay soil surrounding the northern segment of that metropolis.

In soils abounding in iron-oxide, fever, in one form or another, is prevalent. At Hongkong, in the Slave States of America, and on the West Coast of Africa, this fact has been strikingly exemplified. We accordingly find that at Ganégama, near Hapguranketa in Upper Héwáhęta, where soil is said to abound in iron, fever is very prevalent, as also in some parts of Walapane and Mátalé, where a similar condition exists. And it is worthy of remark, that in the Salpiti Kóralé of Colombo, where the soil is cabooky (ferruginous clay), a severe form of fever prevails occasionally.

Mountain ridges.

The presence of mountain ridges influences the climate of localities considerably. The mountains of the interior arrest to a great extent the wind from the Indian Ocean, and very frequently, whilst Colombo on the western coast is deluged with rain, Trincomalee on the eastern coast is suffering from the miseries of a drought. In the Kandyan country more striking appearances even are observed. The opposite *sides* of a mountain frequently present opposite appearances. It is not an unusual circumstance to observe, particularly on the advent of a monsoon, clouds driven backwards and forwards by opposite currents, and at length bursting on one side only of a mountain ridge, vegetation on that side presenting a healthy green appearance, whilst on the other side an entire country is perhaps manifesting a parched-up dry appearance. Teldeniya and Mędamahanuwara frequently present these opposite appearances. The former is avoided as a very hot, unhealthy, feverish country, whilst the latter is cool, pleasant, and very healthy.

The same peculiarities are observed in other parts of the Kandyan country; and in Lower Héwáhęta, certain peculiarities in reference to the direction of the monsoon winds have been noticed by Dr. Thwaites in the Héwáhęta valley, which are mainly due to the *position* and *distribution* of the hills that intersect the district. By the position of the mountain ridges the course of the monsoons is diverted from what would appear to be their natural one. The *north-east* monsoon blows down the valley in a direction from *south* to *north*; the *south-west* from *north* to *south*. To explain this apparent anomaly, reference must be had to the position of the hill ranges.

When the south-west monsoon leaves the Mahaveli Gaṇga at Péradoniya, it blows directly from west to east, following the course of the river as far as the open country allows it to keep to the low ground. It then turns off in a north-east direction along the Wáriyagala and Nilambé valley, and so proceeds until it meets with the high opposing ranges of Galiaha and Ambleman, where it is suddenly intercepted in its course and turned in a southerly direction along the Deltoṭa and Héwáhęta valley, until it comes upon the open ground of Paṭṭiaganeme, where, once more free, it passes along the high edge of Bopiṭiya and Bowlane estates, and spends itself in the Binteṇna flats.

The north-east monsoon after traversing the north-east country, is brought directly to as complete a stand-still by the opposite sides of the same ranges, named after the adjoining villages—those of Kirimeṭiya and Madagama,—wheeling round the edges of the hills that compose this range, it arrives at Bowlane, where meeting with the north-east winds from Binteṇna, it rushes towards Paṭṭiyagama, and there, being met again by the Malgama range, it follows the course of the valley from south to north until it reaches the open country at Nilambe, where it pursues its natural course from north-east to south-west. This apparent alteration in the course of the monsoon winds, which after all only bears reference to the Héwáhęta valley, is sometimes very embarrassing to a stranger who cannot at first account for the strange phenomenon.

Jungles, marshes, &c.

*Jungles, Marshes, &c.*, The presence of extensive jungles and marshes influences the climate of the interior considerably. In the neighbourhood of Kandy, towards the north, is found an immense desert country wholly depopulated, known and described by the Siṇhalese as a *Pálu*, where the sun's rays seldom penetrate the thick vegetation, where the products of decomposition are found in an accumulated form, and where the soil, from these causes, may be said to exhale noxious gases. In addition, there are extensive pools and marshes saturated with organic matter, and streams in a state of neglect. Through these jungles an immense immigrant population, estimated at 140,000 men, women, and children, continually pass and re-pass, and for whom no conservancy arrangements are to be found.

For some months of the year (November to March) the land wind, charged with the malaria of these parts, blows steadily across marshes and jungles, scattering disease in its long sweep over the Kandyan hills, and hence the appearance of "very bad fevers" about this time at Mátalé West (about Kent and Ambokka) where, from altitude, the purity of water and other circumstances, a tolerably healthy [illegible] might be looked for at all times.

Until these [illegible] are drained, the jungles cleared, and the ground subjected to solar influence, all such portions of the Kandyan hills as come within the influence of the north wind must continue to be insalubrious during certain months of the year. I allude in a marked manner to the influence exercised by the land wind, from a conviction, founded on observation and experience, that little importance is generally attached to its power of producing fever at such places as are surrounded by conditions constituting a salubrious climate. The fevers that occur during the rains at the base of our mountains fronting north are too frequently attributed exclusively to a proximate local cause, whilst the baneful influence of the fever-laden wind from the north is entirely overlooked. It is no new fact that the health of a locality is often dependent on the condition of other places far away, but still capable of influencing it. The unhealthiness of Arracan has been traced to the Calcutta Sunderbans, the sickly season of the West Indies to the Savannahs of the South American Continent, and the deadly fevers of Sierra Leone to the marshy character of the opposite Bolam shore.

Mahavęli Gaṇga.

The condition of the Mahavęli Gaṇga, draining about two-thirds of the mountain zone, also influences in a great degree the climate of localities through which it passes. The banks of the river, exposed for a time to direct solar influence, gave rise in the year of drought, 1860, to a very extensive prevalence of fever, from which the native inhabitants of Kaṭugastoṭa, Dumbara, and of such places through which the river runs its course, suffered severely.

Localities in the neighbourhood of a running stream are generally malarious, both in Ceylon and India. Mr. Brooke in his exploration of the Mahavęli Gaṇga, years ago, noticed that the inhabitants of the few villages on its banks about Kúrangemone were poor and *exhausted by fever*. The vicinity of streams wide and deep during the rains, and shallow in the dry weather (the condition of many of our mountain streams), is thought to be highly malarious. Mr. T. Dempster a high Indian authority, observes that no cantonment for European troops should be nearer than five miles to the banks of any of the great rivers.

Sanitation modifying climate.

Of late great attention has been paid to sanitary service so-called. The proper observance of sanitary regulations at places where such arrangements were necessary has been productive of immense good, and averted a large amount of misery. In the interior, the results of sanitation have been alike satisfactory and gratifying: insalubrious localities have been rendered comparatively healthy, and the town of Kandy affords a striking illustration of the salutary changes that sanitation has produced, for at the present time we seldom hear of terrible outbreaks of zymotic disease. The cultivation of the surrounding hills, the destruction of undergrowth vegetation, the draining of the lower lake, the establishment of tolerable town drainage, and other changes which the station has gradually undergone, have in different ways greatly contributed to its health, and the modification of its climate is now an accomplished fact. On the other hand, localities that have enjoyed an immunity from disease are gradually becoming unhealthy from the want of sanitary arrangements—Gampola and Matálé towns, from mere hamlets, have become little towns of great importance. The rapid growth of population, from the rapid extension of commerce, has given rise to a train of sanitary evils:—native bazaars and boutiques have been built in such a manner as to foster disease. The main road of Gampola (Kiripané road) is a dirty pool during rainy weather, and at the back of every native hut and boutique is found a pit wherein the seeds of disease are preserved.

Denudation of forests.

Another circumstance that powerfully modifies climate is to be found in the influence exercised by vegetation. That the destruction of the vast forests of the interior has largely contributed to the modification of the hill climate of Ceylon, cannot for a moment be doubted, when we bear in mind the fact that, in various ways, vegetation serves to regulate the heat and cold of a country, that it influences its rainfall, preserves moisture, and in a great measure promotes its salubrity. The presence of vegetation has been ascertained not only to cool the air but to absorb malaria, and thus to preserve the surrounding neighbourhood from disease.

On a limited scale, we observe the effect of the destruction of forests in and around the coffee districts in the interior. The unhealthiness of a "new clearing" is an admitted fact. Districts that have been noted for their salubrious climate have changed their character since the commencement of the coffee enterprise. In days gone by, Dumbara was noted for a healthy and vigorous population; fever is now devastating the country, and Rajawęlla has become the hot bed of miasm. Kaḍugannáwa and Alagalla have become very unhealthy, and people now begin to look upon Haputale as a feverish district; whilst a few years back all were loud in praise of its "dry, healthy climate," as well as its fertile and productive soil. These violent changes in the character of the climate of different places in the interior, are, in my humble opinion, greatly due to the destruction of their noble forests; and "Forest Conservancy" is a subject that must shortly force itself on the attention of the authorities, if from no other considerations, yet from those which an improved sanitary science may urge.

Meteorology of the interior.

To the untiring industry of a scientific gentleman, Mr. Barnes of Gangaruwa, we are indebted for extended observations of the weather at Kandy, of which a brief analysis is here embodied. Meteorological returns have a value of their own, but to the medical practitioner nothing is more uninteresting than elaborate tables, describing daily variations of temperature, atmospheric pressure, moisture, &c., without their being able to show corresponding effects on surrounding conditions or upon the health of man. Notwithstanding the progress that the science has made, we are as yet unable to determine the share that the weather may have in the production of disease. We continue to realize the fact propounded by Sydenham of old, that epidemics vary at certain times and in certain years, although meteorological phenomena have been exactly the same. Indeed, so obscure and uncertain have meteorological deductions been found, that the great Herschel characterised the science as "a romance of interesting episodes."

MEDICAL.

Appendix I.

Certain winds have however been found to influence the condition of ulcers and wounds. Certain conditions of the atmosphere have been observed to precede epidemics. And in this country, the north wind is always associated with fever and rheumatism. The state of the air in respect of electricity, its abundance or deficiency, is likewise a powerful modifying agent, and accordingly, we find that calms are greatly dreaded every where; particularly in the East; whilst thunderstorms are looked upon as purifying agents. But in respect of the pestilence most dreaded in the East, cholera, it has been observed that electricity neither influences it in one way or the other.

Since the discovery by Schœnbein of *ozone* in the atmosphere, some climatic differences have been attempted to be explained by reference to it; its presence in certain quantities denoting wholesome air, its absence an opposite condition. But Dr. Parkes and others justly observe, that the subject of the presence and effects of atmospheric ozone is very uncertain indeed.

Having thus briefly adverted to a few circumstances that tend to influence and modify the climate of the interior of Ceylon, we shall now refer to Kandy and Colombo.

Kandy climate.

Kandy, from its elevation, about 1,700 feet above the sea level, is cooler than Colombo. The mean annual temperature is about 70, whilst that of Colombo is 81; the rate of increase of cold corresponding to the generally received ratio of one degree for every hundred yards of altitude. The average mean of each month is about the same as the mean annual temperature, and it has been observed by writers on the climate of Ceylon, that the greatest heat at Kandy is in the morning, while the maximum heat at Colombo is attained in the afternoon.

From the Meteorological Tables kindly furnished by Mr. Barnes of Gangaruwa, it would appear that in 1862 the highest reading of the barometer was 28·378, on the 31st December, the lowest 28·075, on the 18th December.

The highest maximum of the thermometer was 84·2 on the 20th April; lowest minimum was 49·0, on the 14th January. Amount of rainfall 106·326 inches during the year, 247 being the number of days on which rain fell. Greatest fall of rain from 10·0 P.M. to 10·0 P.M. 3·420 inches, on the 9th—10th November.

Dew 35·322 grains = 0·070 inch in depth. Greatest observed difference between temperature and dew point 36° (62°8—46°7) on 4th March, 2·35 P.M.; corresponding humidity, 300.

In 1863 the highest reading of the barometer was 28·475, on the 22nd January; minimum 29·149, on April 18th; extreme range 0·356.

The highest maximum of the thermometer was 85·0, on May 2nd.

Lowest minimum 54·4, on January 19th; extreme range 30·6.

Highest in sun's rays at 12 o'clock 148·7, March 2nd; lowest on the grass 47·6, January 19th; amount of rainfall 102·156 inches. Rain fell on 250 days, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 4·120, on 10th October. Dew 54·55·8 grains, equivalent to 1·493 inches in depth. Greatest observed difference between temperature and dew point 19·6 (74°1—54·5), on 5th February, 3·30 P.M.; corresponding humidity 3·24.

Mr. Barnes, in further illustration of his valuable Tables for 1862 and 1863, observes that,

"Notwithstanding considerable difference in some months between the means of 1862 and 1863, the mean readings for the year of the barometer, thermometer, dew-point, and humidity, in the two years, are very nearly the same, and the mean maximum and minimum, and consequently mean temperature, exactly the same; also the number of days and amount of rain are nearly the same.

"In 1862 the amount of cloud, and number of days on which it prevailed, were in excess. In fact, the two years have been decidedly wet, and much alike, only in reverse order; in 1862 the first six months being moderately wet, and the last six months very wet; and in 1863 the reverse, though not so decidedly."

During the prevalence of the north-east winds, heavy clouds are frequently seen hanging on the mountains towards the east, and the daily range of the thermometer is very great, sometimes 30 degrees (30·6 was the extreme range in 1863), when it is found very trying to delicate constitutions. The old and the enfeebled complain of the north wind; after the first burst of the monsoon is over, and when the north-west wind has set in steadily, the moisture that accompanied it ceases, and a general feeling of dryness and heat is experienced. Passive congestion of the liver is frequently complained of about this time, and colds, coughs, rheumatism, and sore throats become very prevalent. Dr. Crawford, in his account of Secunderabad, in reference to this dry, bleak north wind, observes, that it "drinks up the dews of heaven, licks up the moisture from the surface of the body, and drives the blood to the internal organs." On the hills of Kandy, the dry wind absorbs moisture not only from living beings, but also from inanimate objects. Furniture of all kinds begins to crack about December or January, when the north winds are most violent.

During the south-west monsoon the temperature, though higher, is more agreeable. There is greater determination about this time to the surface of the body, and "bilious attacks" are frequently complained of, whilst exposure to the fierce sun leads to fever, congestion and inflammation of the liver. At certain periods, when the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, and evaporation from the body is suppressed, Europeans, particularly delicate females, complain of a distressing feeling of languor and relaxation, and of a dull pain at the *back* of the head. The period which marks the departure of the north-east monsoon and the advent of the south-west, is the most trying—dilsease, in their most formidable shapes, present themselves, and pneumonia, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, and cholera are not uncommon about this time.

From the brief analysis of Mr. Barnes' Meteorological Tables already submitted, it would appear that the most striking peculiarities of Kandy climate are—

1. Daily variations of temperature, more particularly observed during the north-east monsoon, when the difference between mean monthly maxima and minima is from 25 to 32 degrees.
2. The presence of dews and fogs driven from surrounding heights (varying from 300 to 1500 feet) to the basin on which the town of Kandy is situated.
3. Great heat of sun during the day; the thermometer rising on exposure to the sun to 148·7, chiefly caused by the concentration of heat in the earth and the reflection from its surface. And I would add, a strong glare from the white streets of Kandy, which is sometimes most painful to the eyes.

MEDICAL.

Appendix I.

Unfavourable situation of Kandy town.

It is to be regretted that the town of Kandy should have been constructed in a hollow surrounded by hills, whilst, a few miles on the Peradeniya road, a beautiful site presented itself for a very large towny and in view of the manifest disadvantages of the present situation, it is worthy of consideration whether surrounding interests do not permit of a healthier spot being chosen, particularly as the town is of very limited extent, admitting of extension only in directions notoriously unhealthy.

The higher portion of Kandy town rest on decomposed gneiss, the lower parts on an alluvial formation. Most of the houses in town are damp, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that the drainage of the surrounding hills falls into, and is absorbed by, the soil in which the town is built. On the northern side, the Mahaweli Ganga forms a circuit within two miles, and the banks of this river are fully exposed to a powerful sun during the dry season. The neighbourhood of the town on all sides is still jungly. Perflation of air within it is slight, from the manner in which it is shut in by hills. If to the above we add defective conservancy arrangements, we have within it many of the conditions that are more or less inimical to health. But for tolerable town drainage, the arrangements of the streets permitting circulation of air, the gradual extension of cultivation, and the beautiful artificial lake towards the south and east, which is justly regarded as, in a sanitary sense, the "saviour" of Kandy, the chief mountain capital would be very unhealthy. In 1824, when there was hardly any drainage, and the lower lake emitted its poisonous exhalations, a third part of the garrison is reported to have died of fever.—(Military Sanitary Reports.)

Upon the whole then, Kandy town may be said to be unfavourably situated in respect of health, in consequence of local peculiarities. But this remark does not apply to the surrounding hills. And notwithstanding all the disadvantages of Kandy climate (sudden changes giving rise to internal congestions, and the damp of dews and fogs to colds and coughs) its general superiority over that of the low country asserts itself in the appearance of Europeans up-country.

As a change from Colombo, the hills about Kandy (Hantané, Udawita, &c.) are found very agreeable, and the climate most salubrious in its effects on constitutions suffering from diseases functional, and from the debility *(cachexia loci)* produced by residence in the low country. Accordingly, convalescents from fever, those suffering from ulcers difficult to heal, and from constitutional debility, derive great benefit from a run up to Kandy. Those suffering from pulmonary affections, rheumatisms, liver and bowel complaints, cannot expect any benefit from the change.

Pussellawa.

Twenty-two miles from Kandy, the climate is still more favourable—the air purer, cooler and more invigorating, the mean temperature being about 70°; and at Monaragalá or Peacock, 4,000 feet above sea-level, the air is described sometimes as "very raw," the thermometer standing at 55°. Those who dislike and cannot withstand the damp of Nuwara Eliya, prefer the hills about Pussellawa.

The most striking peculiarities of Pussellawa climate are its rarified air and mild temperature; the drawback is its humidity. But, upon the whole, the climate is favourable to health, and by a short stay on the hills about Pussellawa, salutary changes are observed:—the complexion assumes a ruddy hue, and the appetite improves to such an extent that tough jungle fare is keenly relished by those coming up from the low country, accustomed to the delicacies of Colombo. It would be well if all who rush up to Nuwara Eliya during the season were to make a short stay at Pussellawa. An intelligent planter at Pussellawa assured me that the station is most healthy during the rains. This remark I think is applicable to the interior generally. During the period of the heavy rains the public health is not materially affected, and both Europeans and Natives, while they grumble at the weather, suffer little or nothing from any other morbid affection than ill-humour.

From Pussellawa the road through the valley is almost a level for about ten miles, when it begins to wind round the bases of precipitous hills. From the rest-house up to *Kodimaran* or the toll-post, a distance of twelve miles, the road is a continuous ascent up a steep pass, the last two miles forming a gentle slope, until the so-called Nuwara Eliya plains are reached. The average of the thermometer at noon is said to be 70° at Ramboda, never rising higher than 74°, and about 150 (!) inches of rainfall during the year. On the hills, 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, the thermometer sinks to about 50°. Ramboda is generally thought to be damp, and very unfavourable to pectoral and bowel complaints and rheumatism.

Nuwara Eliya.

Nuwara Eliya is generally known and appreciated as the sanitarium of Ceylon, and it is now availed of and enjoyed by Europeans during both the south-west and north-east monsoons. It also forms the convalescent station for the European soldiery; a small detachment being always there. The station is on an altitude of 6,250 feet above the sea-board, and is on all sides surrounded by hills, one of which, Pidurutalágoda, rises 2,000 feet above the plain, which is watered by the Mahaweligangga, running here in a serpentine course.

It is said, that although a good deal of rain falls at Nuwara Eliya during the south-west monsoon, its rainfall is less than either at Ramboda, the Kanekles, or even at Doinsbagé. Sir Emerson Tennent has stated as his belief, that the rainfall at Nuwara Eliya is not much in excess of that on the western coast; whilst, in the Directory for 1865, Mr. Ferguson states it to be fully 50 inches less than on the outer sides of the mountains that surround the station. The thermometer at noon is therein put down at 62°.

It has however been carefully ascertained, that the mean annual temperature at Nuwara Eliya is

| | |
|---|---|
| In the morning ... | ... 53½° |
| Midday ... | ... 63½° |
| In the evening ... | ... 60° 5-12ths. |

During frosty nights in January the thermometer sinks to 28°. I am informed that the instrument stood at 24° in January, 1865. Dr. Bentson, the present talented medical chief of Netley (under whom I did duty at Trincomalee with much pleasure and profit) describes the climate of Nuwara Eliya as *unsurpassed by any within the tropics*. Mr. Markham of Cinchona notoriety, speaks of the climate of the Neilgherries as the *most delightful in the world*. Without however proceeding to these lengths, it may be fairly stated that the climate of Nuwara Eliya is the best in Ceylon, in

many respects, and equal to many of the hilly stations in India of the same or even a higher altitude, as, from our insular position and other causes, the temperature of the air at Nuwara Eliya is, I believe, lower than at many hill stations in India of greater altitude; for instance,

| | |
|---|---|
| At Ootacamund, 7,300 feet above the sea, the average mean of the thermometer at sunrise is | 58° 1-12th. |
| Noon | 69° 9-12ths. |
| Sunset | 58° 6-12ths. |
| Rainfall, 60 inches. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| At Nuwara Eliya, more than 1,000 feet lower, the average is | |
| Morning | 53½° |
| Noon | 63½° |
| Evening | 60° 5-12ths. |
| Rainfall in 1865 shews 71·87 inches. | |

So that in point of temperature at least, Nuwara Eliya is equal to Ootacamund, although situated almost 1,000 feet lower; whilst its easy access from the low country must always form an additional recommendation, health-seekers being able to drive up from Colombo to the plains over a well-constructed carriage-road, the grand mountain scenery of which is, in the upper portion, adorned by numerous beautiful waterfalls.

The Season.

Of those who resort to Nuwara Eliya for "change of climate," some prefer to be there during the south west monsoon; the dry and parching north wind blowing over the plains about January and February, being found too trying to invalids from the low country. But to those merely enervated by a protracted residence in Colombo and elsewhere, the most enjoyable period is during the so-called "season," extending from January to April, in the north-east monsoon, when European residents from Colombo and Kandy congregate on the plains. With the rains that precede the south-west, about the latter end of April or beginning of May, they return to their homes much improved in general health. Ladies particularly derive great benefit from a few months' residence at Nuwara Eliya, and children return to Colombo with the ruddy glow of health upon their cheeks. As a retreat from the hot and dusty city of Colombo during February, March, and April, no better spot can be found in Ceylon than Nuwara Eliya—where sleep is always refreshing, undisturbed by mosquitoes, and where the inmates of the low country soon gives way to a healthy mental and bodily activity. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cold, and brisk walking exercise round the plains is found necessary to excite the circulation.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of "hill climate" in general, I am afraid that its *therapeutical* value has, in most cases, been over-stated. Not a few have resorted from Nuwara Eliya (who have gone thither with damaged constitutions) much disappointed. The advantages and disadvantages must be carefully considered before its climate is recommended to invalids. Like all hill climates, that of Nuwara Eliya is valuable more as a *conservative* than as a *curative* agent: or, as Dr. Morehead observes, "Hill climate materially assists in maintaining as high standard the general health of Europeans and their families." It is unsuited to the endemic diseases of the country to which Europeans are liable, and those suffering from bowel complaints and from fever disease had better get "stowed" in Colombo, breathing marine air, than resort to the cold, damp, and variable climate of Nuwara Eliya (the variations exceed sometimes 100 degrees in twenty-four hours, in the sun). Nor is the climate adapted to inflammatory diseases in general, as noticed by Mr. Morrat, and its humid atmosphere is unfavourable to rheumatism.

To European ladies who suffer from a train of nervous disorders, the climate is admirably adapted, particularly during the latter part of the north-east monsoon, when the air is very dry, and all those diseases of children dependent on "irritation" are benefited by the cold of Nuwara Eliya; convalescents from fever derive great benefit from a trip thither.

It is frequently observed that fever, as a disease, is unknown at Nuwara Eliya. The natives have an idea that fever is unknown at altitudes where leeches cannot thrive—"no leeches, no fever." Does an altitude of 6,000 feet prevent the generation of malaria? Sir Ronald Martin observes, that in the West Indies at altitudes of 3,000 feet around the Europeans from attacks of yellow fever. I have however known people who have contracted malarious fevers at Nuwara Eliya. I have attended on residents there with fever; and I am informed by a highly intelligent officer of the Ceylon Rifles, that a brother officer caught fever every time he went up to Nuwara Eliya. A planter stationed at Gampola lately returned from Nuwara Eliya with fever. These facts are however too few and too isolated to be able to generalize from; but our sanatarium is not free from conditions that are supposed to give rise to malarious fever, and it has been observed that *mere* altitude is no protection against malaria. Khelat, on the Beloochistan tableland, 7,000 feet above the sea, has been found to be malarious. The "*Mahavara*," or Indian typhus, shewed itself in the snowy ranges of the Himalayas in Gheeral, at heights varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet.—(Indian Annals of Medical Science.)

Cholera and small-pox are not unknown at Nuwara Eliya, and a few years back a disease not unlike "*kill colic*" was noticed among the European soldiery stationed there. A commission of enquiry was instituted, and even the rations issued to the men from the Commissariat were subjected to close examination, in order to ascertain whether they had any share in the production of the disease.

Badulla.

The Badulla or Uva country embraces a large portion of the interior of Ceylon, to the extent of 2,189 square miles. Its greatest length is just about 80 miles; its breadth, from the wild portions of Adam's Peak to Kataragama, being about 70 miles. Its extends to the limits of Batticaloa, to those of Humbantota, to the Hakgala range of hills on the Nuwara Eliya side, to Oonas Oya on the lower Badulla road, to Halgaonin Oya on the Matarala side, and to Mahiilu towards Walapane.

The physical appearance of the country is different in different places, consisting of very high mountains and low hills, intersected by winding valleys and extensive plains, covered with low jungle; the valleys receive the mountain streams which, as they run down towards the low country, form in several places beautiful waterfalls. At Koslande, four miles from Badulla town, the Badulla Oya, falling several hundred feet to join the Mahaweli Ganga, forms a beautiful cascade. At Ella, twelve miles from Badulla, the scenery is described as very beautiful; the Monohalitota low lands, interspersed with diminutive hills, and even the sea, being seen on a clear day.

Topo.

Badulla Oya.

Paddy fields.

Soil.

Climate.

Kandy town.

The Badulla town is situated in an oval valley at an elevation of 2,240 feet above sea-level, surrounded on all sides by undulating hills varying in height from 500 to 6,700 feet, which is the altitude of Namuna-Coola Peak, situated on the south and east of the valley. Many of the low hills about the town are barren, and the reflected heat is sensibly felt in the town during the hot weather. Most of the bungalows are built on a level with swamps and snipe bogs.

The town is watered principally by the Badulla Oya, which takes its rise in the Namuna-Coola range, and enters the valley to the south-west, leaving it on the north after a zig-zag course. It then runs between the hills, and joins the Mahaweli in Bintenna.

Paddy fields are found in all directions, and to this circumstance the unhealthiness of Badulla town has been ascribed, not without reason. There is no inland town wherein paddy fields are so numerous as in the valley of Badulla, and it is said that fever is very prevalent about the time that these extensive fields are being irrigated.

It has been clearly ascertained that irrigated lands near a town are very unfavourable to health, particularly if for a time, as at Badulla, they are flooded with water. Accordingly in Java, rice cultivation is not permitted within three miles of the communes, and five miles of the capital. This is a subject well worthy of the consideration of local sanitary boards, particularly in connection with Badulla town, where severe malarious fevers are frequently present.

The soil is not different from that found in other parts of the interior, except that lime preponderates; and while to this circumstance its fertility is ascribed, fever is generally attributed by the Natives to the presence of extensive lime-stone tracts. Europeans, I am told, believe that much of the success of coffee cultivation in Uva is rather due to the climate of its hills than to the soil, such as it is found.

From the foregoing brief description of the Badulla District, its physical aspect, &c., it is obvious that a variety of climate may be found in it. The climate of Upper Uva, or the hill country, comprehended in the group known as Pidurutalagala and Horton's plains, is equal, if not superior, to that of other high districts. The atmosphere is cool and bracing, and the inhabitants healthy and strong; but at the base of these hills in a south-west direction towards Haunbantota and Kataragama, are found low plains covered with dense jungle, and the melancholy effects of sameness are seen in the villages scattered about these parts, the inhabitants, many of whom suffer from enlarged spleens, presenting a sickly anæmic appearance.

The mortality from fever alone is said to be very high in Lower Uva. Another devastating disease to be found in the low country of Uva is a form of congenital syphilis, known among the Natives as parangi. It has been remarked that on station in the Central Province presents such variations of the thermometer as Badulla town. The remark was repeated to me by an officer high in the service of Government, whose knowledge of the hill country is both extensive and intimate. I regret that it is not in my power to give very extended meteorological observations of Badulla; but such as Assistant Surgeon Mr. Gould (a very intelligent officer of the Civil Medical Department) has furnished me, I subjoin, and from them it would appear that the variation is not even as great as is remarked in Kandy during the north-east monsoon; and on the hilly ranges I am told that the variation is even much less than in the towns.

*Register of Thermometer in Badulla town.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In January, 1862, | Maximum | 85, | Minimum | 68 | Wind N.E., with rain occasionally. |
| In February | do. | do. | 80 | do. | 70 Heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. |
| In March | do. | do. | 86 | do. | 72 Wind variable, days very hot, nights chilly and damp. |
| In April | do. | do. | 84 | do. | 72 Wind variable, weather hot, very disagreeable dewy nights. |
| In May | do. | do. | 80 | do. | 72 Wind variable, few showers of rain. |
| In June | do. | do. | 80 | do. | 73 Wind S.W., few drizzling showers. |
| In July | do. | do. | 80 | do. | 73 do. do. |
| In August | do. | do. | 80 | do. | 72 Wind S.W., mornings clear and sunny, afternoon cloudy and showery. |
| In September | do. | do. | 80 | do. | 72 Wind S.W., weather hot and cool alternately. |
| In October | do. | do. | 80 | do. | 72 Wind variable, very hot and oppressive during the day, cold and damp at night. |
| In November | do. | do. | 76 | do. | 65 Wind N.E., heavy showers of rain. |
| In December | do. | do. | 70 | do. | 58 Wind N.E., uninterrupted showers of rain for days together. |

The town of Kandy, where my duties are concentrated, belongs to the District of Yatinuwara. The distance from Colombo, the maritime capital, is 72 miles, and it has an altitude of 1,672 feet above sea-board. Some parts of the town are built on decomposed gneiss rock, whilst the very low portions rest on an alluvial formation. The town is beautifully situated in a hollow surrounded by a succession of green hills, rising considerably above the station. On the northern side, the Mahaweli Ganga forms a circuit within two miles, and towards the south and east is the artificial Kandy lake with its small island, on which formerly stood the powder magazine.

The lake is surrounded by wooded hills and ravines. A bund or embankment is formed towards the north-east, and a sluice on the western side. Near the Library the lake communicates with the stream through a subway. Near Peradeniya it communicates with the river.

A circular road from the water's edge, constructed years ago by Mr. Rodney, now forms the favourite drive of the residents.

The lake is fed by streams from the hills. This sheet of water is of great sanitary importance, and deserves that more attention be paid towards preserving it in a state of cleanliness.

In the Reports of the Army Medical Department for 1860, presented to Parliament, I find that the "plan of converting the fresh water lake (of Colombo) into a receptacle for the conservancy refuse of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment" is justly condemned, and the propriety of discontinuing the use of the water as supplied for other purposes is recommended. The fresh water lake of Colombo, which is a natural one, is much larger than the artificial lake at Kandy, and the importance of preserving the latter in the utmost state of purity is unquestionably much greater, as the towns of

MEDICAL. Appendix I. Lake and well water.

obtaining water are not so abundant at Kandy as in Colombo. The native population of Kandy are driven to the use of lake-water for *all* purposes. Added to this, it would be unsafe to use every water so polluted, either as a beverage or as a culinary medium, when cholera is prevalent.

The lake-water is soft, and slightly impregnated with carbonate of soda and muriate of lime. The water from the wells about Kandy contains an admixture of salts, of magnesia, soda, and lime.

The neighbourhood of the lake, and the "lakeside" as it is called, is covered with comfortable houses and bungalows, and from its being a retired and healthy portion of Kandy, is greatly desired as a site for dwelling-houses. On the slopes of the hill overhanging the lake, several bungalows and cottages have been lately constructed, a few of which command very beautiful views of the wooded Hills, town from Castle Hill and Arthur's Seat is picturesque. On the banks of the lake (looking down) are found Buddhist temples, hotels, the Pavilion, the banks, the library, and other buildings scattered in different directions, and, peeping from among the cocoya trees in front, the towers of the English and Scotch Churches are seen.

Trincomalee street stretches forward between two rows of houses, to join the Mahayawa road, leading to the Kotugodawa bridge.

Towards the western extremity, on the summit of a hill, are situated the quarters of the Major-General and of his Aide-de-camp. A little further on, but lower down, and *under a hill*, are the barracks of the European Infantry troops, whilst the Artillery barracks occupy a more favourable position higher up.

In the north-west part of the town, known as Bogambara, the barracks and huts of the Native troops are found, forming two sides of a square, with a parade formed in front. Here are also the Civil Hospitals. The road to Dunuwil and Peradeniya commences at this part of the town.

On the foreground, at some distance further, the Balakadawa hills are seen to great advantage, on a clear day, from Arthur's Seat.

On the eastern side of the town (the Portuguese redoubt) are several walks leading from the Pavilion to hills on the neighbourhood, named after the wives of our respective Governors,—Lady Anderson's walk, Lady Ward's walk, Lady MacCarthy's walk, and Lady Horton's walk. Besides these, a two-mile walk was constructed many years ago, which is better known as Lady Horton's walk, from the eastern point of which the beautiful "Vale of Dumbara," and the Mahaweli Ganga are to be seen, looking down.

These roads or walks are not generally frequented, excepting by those who desire a quiet walk or ride in a retired or romantic part of Kandy.

Trincomalee street.

The town itself is intersected by roads and streets. New road is a continuation of Peradeniya road, commencing at the bridge which spans the Mahaweli there, and terminating in Malabar street, Colombo, Ring and Hill streets, run parallel to the New road. Browsing street, Castle Hill street, Trincomalee street, and Church street, intersect the others at right angles. Parade and Cross streets connect Castle Hill street and Trincomalee street with Browsing street. This arrangement is very judicious, permitting the circulation of air.

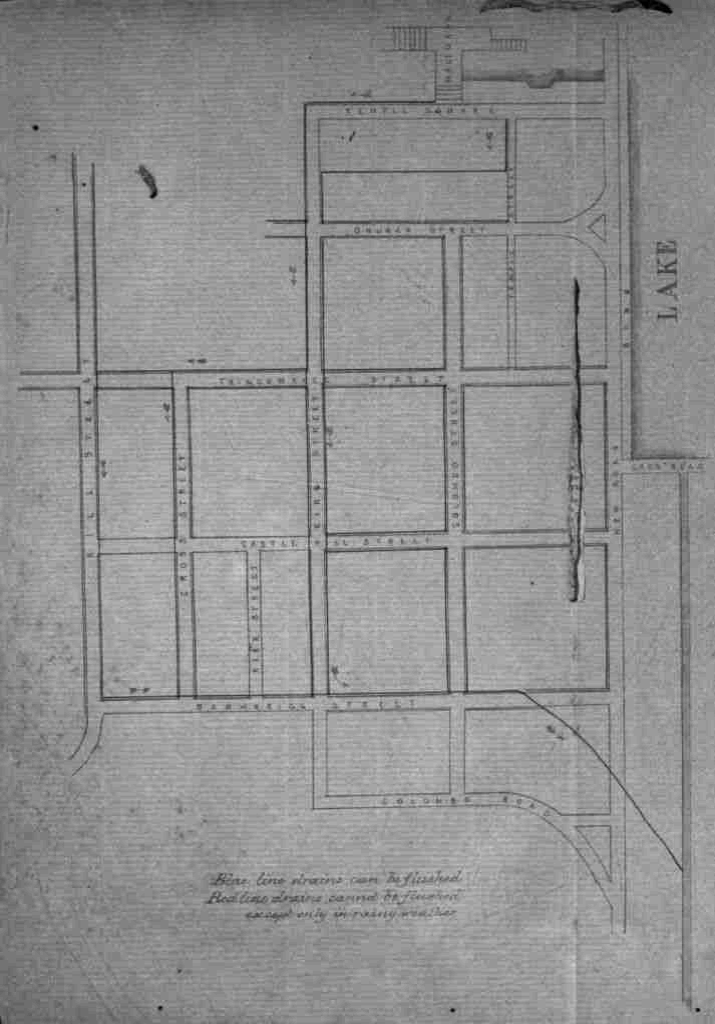
Drainage of the town.

The great highway to Colombo is connected with the Peradeniya road by the bridges; the road to Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla is to be found on the left of the Peradeniya bridges, and the road to Colombo on the right. Kiriwigala road branches off at Kandekele. The road to Matale, Trincomalee, and Jaffna, is a prolongation of Trincomalee street. The Kundasale road, which is a continuation of New road, leads to Maha Oya, Hanguranketa and Badulla, along the river side.

The drainage of Kandy is a great deal better than that of most towns in Ceylon, but not all that could be desired. Drainage has a direction east to west, and from the west to the Peradeniya river. I subjoin a rough plan of the drainage of Kandy town, from which it would appear that town drainage commences at the moat near the Mahaweva bridge. The latrines of the Government Agent's quarters and of the late Boys' school, higher up, which formerly washed into the moat, have been lately altered, and do not do so now. Water from the lake enters through an archway into the moat at the Mahaweva bridge, and there are also eight other archways for the admission of the moat opposite the Government Agent's quarters, from which it flows towards the Pavilion gate and right along to King's street. At the junction of King's street with Trincomalee street, there are again two sluices, permitting water to enter the drains of Trincomalee street up to its junction with Hill street (with the drain of which that of Trincomalee street communicates) ; the drain of Hill street communicates with the main sewer of Browsing street, commencing at the junction of Trincomalee street and Hill street. With the large sewer of Browsing street all these drains communicate. This large sewer washes also the two large public privies (over which they are built), and empties itself into the outlet of Kandy town at Bogambara. Thus it will be seen that one part of the town can be flushed readily.

The other chief drain of the Mahaweva bridge permits water to run through a drain along the Esplanade. At the Girls' school (the latrine of which communicates with this drain) it turns towards the back of the English Church, and joins the drain in King's street. The conservancy refuse of the Civil Jail is here washed into the drain at King's Street, which drain emptied itself into the large sewer in Browsing street, but the dry-earth system is now adopted at the Civil Jail.

The drains on both sides of that portion of Trincomalee street lying between Colombo street and King's street, can be regularly washed out, from the free communication which exists with the drain of King's street. At the junction of Trincomalee street with Colombo street drains turn towards Colombo street leading to Browsing street, and a more complete drainage might be effected by the drains of King's street being made to communicate with the drain of Castle Hill street, and with that of Colombo street and with the sewer of Browsing street.—(This has been lately accomplished by the Municipality.) The drains on each side of Colombo street are comparatively useless, from want of means to flush them. This is a very crowded neighbourhood, and it is highly desirable that drainage here should be perfect. The drains running towards the esplanade might very advantageously be made to communicate with those drains, as noted on the plan, or with the drain of the Civil Jail which crosses it. Water from the hills in the neighbourhood of the Pavilion goes into a




*Blue line drains can be flushed*
*Red line drains cannot be flushed*
*except only in rainy weather*

drains at the head of Hill street, which drain join the main sewer at Browsrigg street. The nuisance arising from the Pavilion is still wanted into the Hill street drain; the privies of the Municipality and those of some houses in Trincomalee street still communicate with the drains of Hill street and Trincomalee street. On reference to the plan, the description will be rendered more intelligible; and the defects, on looking at the plan, will be obvious.

Barrack street requires a drain. Parade or Kirk street has no drains, and the drain opposite Trouville shop is an open one, the smell from which is very offensive occasionally. A great improvement would be effected in the town drainage, were a branch drain (from the sluice facing the Esplanade) continued along the Esplanade, along New road, and made to join the sewer at Browsrigg street. This would flush the portion of Trincomalee street between New road and Colombo street, and the portion of Browsrigg street between Colombo street and the New road, and the whole length of New road between Trincomalee street and Browsrigg street. But as drains have been constructed from time to time without a settled and comprehensive system of town drainage, the levels must be first ascertained, and whether they would admit of this free communication of one drain with the other.

At the back of many native houses about town, there is a cesspool of small dimensions, roofed over by cadjans, in which excreta and other foul accumulations are deposited. These emit very offensive odours, and taint the atmosphere in their neighbourhood. When cholera prevailed extensively in 1861, several of these temporary buildings were pulled down, and the pits filled with earth; but they sprang up again, and it is hoped that the Public Health Ordinance recently enacted will enable the Board of Health to prevent their erection for the future. In this case a few more public conveniences will be required.

There is a public privy in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in Kandy (Trincomalee street), an eye-sore which, happily for the sake of public health, is now closed. I have recommended to the Government Agent that this building should be pulled down, and the materials employed in building a public latrine at Katukeie (over a running stream), where it is much required. The sides of the Katukeie road are lined with coffee bushes growing luxuriantly from the abundance of a peculiar soil into the composition of which offal largely enters.

Another nuisance, equally offensive, is to be found at Colombo street, one side of which is entirely occupied by low lodging-houses of natives. Large cesspools are found at the end of each series of rooms, used in common by all lodgers. Active Police supervision maintains these "back settlements" in a tolerably clean condition; but the time has come when these cesspools should be removed, and their erection prevented. The employment of night carts would become indispensable in a short time in this neighbourhood, the central depôt of an active native trade.

Cattle sheds about town are the other places where filth and dirt accumulate, but they are kept in tolerable order by dint of great exertion.

The sale of unsound fish is another nuisance. It would appear that an inferior kind of fish is prepared in a peculiar manner expressly for the Kandy market, for the use of estate labourers. The fish is not cured with muriate of soda, but immersed for a time in sea-water collected in pits on the sea-shore. Fish thus prepared soon undergoes decomposition, and becomes unfit for use. Large quantities of such fish are exposed for sale in the markets. When in a state of decomposition, the Police have prevented its sale by destroying it, under my advice. The *owners* have strenuously protested against this proceeding, alleging that the fish was "*very good for Malabar coolies*," and threatened all concerned in its destruction with legal proceedings. One native trader actually instituted an action against the Police, but without any success. The Health Act recently enacted contains provisions under which the Health Officers could act without the fear of such prosecutions.

At Maheyáwa there are burial grounds belonging to different denominations of Christians, and to the Buddhists and Heathens. The grounds are ample, and prevent overcrowding.

In the town of Kandy, at Malabar street, is a small extent of ground occupied, as the Garrison Burial Ground. The bodies of Christians of all denominations are permitted to be interred here, unfettered by sectarian feuds. But it is overcrowded, and being situated in the very heart of the town, cannot add to its salubrity.

Attached to the Mission Church in Trincomalee street, is a small extent of ground used as a graveyard.

At Getambe, near Peradeniya, are two burial grounds, one for the interment of Christians, the other for the use of Mohammadans.

At Katukeie there is another burial ground in connexion with the Mosque; and at Hapugahapitiya and Mulgampola, on the Peradeniya road, there are two burial grounds used by the Singhalese.

The Medical Establishment in the Central Province consists of the

| | |
|---|---|
| Kandy Civil Hospital. | Matalé Jail Hospital. |
| Kandy Jail do. | Gampola Civil do. |
| Kandy Small-Pox Hospital. | Gampola Small-Pox Hospital. |
| Kandy Cholera do. | Badulla Civil do. |
| Matalé Civil do. | Badulla Small-Pox do. |
| Matalé Small-Pox do. | Badulla Jail do. |
| Dambulla Immigrant Hospital. | |

Besides Pioneer Establishments at Mathuwere, Kalookah, Maduru Oya, Eraúr, Dampúl, and Bandárawela, there are also hospitals for immigrant coolies at Mihintalé and Kompané (intakalan. Until lately, all these establishments were under the superintendence of the Colonial Surgeon of Kandy.

The present Civil Hospital is quite a new building, well constructed, well ventilated, and provided with baths or lavatories, and latrines, on the dry-earth system. Water supply is abundant, and the water is fit for drinking, and culinary purposes, and for purposes of ablution. It is situated at

MEDICAL.
Appendix I.

Existing cesspools.

Public privy in Trincomalee street.

Low lodging-houses in Colombo street.

Cattle sheds.

Sale of unsound fish.

Burial grounds in town.

Medical Establishments.

Kandy Civil Hospital.

METICAL. Appendix I.

Dehiowella, and is a very great improvement upon the range of rooms at Bogambara, which formerly constituted the Government Civil Hospital of Kandy. As the Medical Officer in immediate charge of the hospital was already furnished a Report respecting it, it is unnecessary for me to enter into the usual details, particularly as the plan of it is preserved in the Medical Office. There are six wards for males (including one for Europeans), and three wards for females, and each is of such dimensions as to afford a sufficient amount of air to each bed. Whilst some wards give as many as 1,446 cubic inches to each bed, not one affords less than 1,271 cubic, and the two old wards in the centre, incorporated with the new building, are of sufficient dimensions to give 927 cubic inches to each patient.

It is to be regretted, that whilst the hospital affords ample accommodation for 172 patients, not more than about 68 occupy it at present. There is a sensible falling off of late in the numbers treated in the public hospitals throughout the Province (except Gampola), particularly in the numbers sent to hospital from coffee estates; and this circumstance is attributed to a disinclination on the part of estate labourers to enter a public hospital, where certain restrictions are necessarily imposed, and where dietary arrangements are conducted, irrespective of prejudices of caste. But the same restrictions and the same arrangements existed before, when the hospital was more largely availed of by labourers on the plantations than it is now. About 250 were treated daily in the old hospital, when it could barely accommodate 100.

That the Kandy Hospital should suffer somewhat in this respect is accountable. There are no large estates in its immediate neighbourhood, except those at Kadugannawa;* and now that an equally good hospital is to be found at Gampola, estates situated nearer to this station avail themselves of that hospital. Before the present Gampola Hospital was built, coolies from Dolosbage, Pussellawa, and other remote places, were sent to the *Kandy* Hospital. The same decrease in numbers in the Matale Hospital is not so readily accountable. Matale is on the high road of immigrant coolies; numbers of coffee estates are around it; and yet there is a sensible diminution in the number of sick treated therein.

That a large amount of human suffering, resulting from overcrowding, would be obviated by the present large and commodious hospital, cannot for a moment be doubted. Whilst "hospital disease" is no longer observable in the Kandy Hospital, it is to be hoped that all the favourable conditions in and around it will lessen considerably the large mortality that prevailed in the old Kandy Hospital.

During the past year, 1,651 patients were treated therein, with a mortality of 203—of which 77 arose from bowel complaints, the most intractable disease among immigrant coolies. I refer to Assistant Surgeon Anthon's Returns and Report for other particulars.

It is proposed, in connection with the Kandy Hospital, to set apart a ward for such European planters and superintendents as cannot afford hotel expenses when sick, but are able to incur reasonable hospital charges.

Kandy ...all-Pox Hospital. This is a small hospital situated at Dehiowella, about half a mile from the new hospital, towards the Peradeniya road. It consists of three rooms for patients, and has a dead house, kitchen, godown, and privy. Close to it is a stream which affords an abundant supply of good water. I am happy to add that no patients were treated therein during the year under review. The hospital is intended for the reception of such cases as occur only in the town of Kandy. It can accommodate from twenty to thirty patients.

Cholera ...ot. In order to isolate cases of cholera, and prevent patients affected with this disease from entering the town, a cholera temporary hut was built at Maheyyawa, at the north end of the town, on the summit of a hill. This part of Kandy was selected for such a hut, as generally cholera is introduced into Kandy from the North road.

Almost every year Kandy suffers from an invasion of this dire plague. Most frequently the disease follows in the wake of immigrants from the southern coast of India, although occasionally it shows itself in a sporadic form in different localities, without any appreciable cause, leaving medical men as ignorant of its causation as they were before. Without wishing to enter into the history of this disease, its phenomena, or into the vexed question, whether cholera is contagious or epidemic, a few facts we have I think gleaned from close observance of it. It is transportable, and its communicability is mainly effected through the means of human agency, outbreaks of this disease being generally preceded by the arrival of persons from tainted districts—a fact pointed out by Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Murray, in Bengal, long before it was recognised by the Colleges of Physicians in London. It follows lines of intercourse (as, for example, from Madras to Kandy), and shows itself in a malignant form under such conditions as aggravate any disease and deteriorate health, viz., filth and dirt in every form. Accordingly, the precaution adopted in Kandy consists of public and private cleanliness, which is the best preparation for arresting the progress of cholera when we see it advancing from the North road.

Another peculiarity that cannot but arrest the attention of those who deal with cholera, is that a diarrhœa (premonitory diarrhœa) in very many cases precedes its outbreak. This fact was also well known to Indian practitioners; but Sir Thomas Watson in a marked manner drew the attention of Medical men in England to this important circumstance in 1832, and thus dispelled to a great extent the fallacy that a loose state of the bowels was salutary, and that purgatives were even necessary to get rid of "peccant offensive matter." Sir Thomas Watson insisted upon the speedy arrest of this diarrhœa, by astringents and opiates, during the actual prevalence of cholera; and accordingly, "Diarrhœa Dispensaries" were established in different localities, and all who suffered from looseness were invited to them. In like manner, Dr. Brown, Surgeon of the 37th Regiment, years ago, placed a bucket of infusion of catechu in each barrack room in Colombo, and desired the men

* Gampola can now be reached from the estates in Kadugannawa by a shorter route of six miles.

to take a dose of it whenever diarrhœa set in; whilst cases of actual cholera were treated in the Regimental Hospital. In order to prevent cases of diarrhœa lapsing into cholera, I have frequently distributed astringent and opiate pills to people living in infected neighbourhoods, with good results; but to carry on such a practice satisfactorily, would require an extended system of house-to-house visitation.

That impure water powerfully influences the spread of cholera, must be sufficiently obvious to those who have carefully read over the Report of the Cholera Epidemic of 1866 in England. The influence for evil that the Kandy lake water must exercise, will be evident, when it is stated that four fifths of the population use it as a beverage, and for culinary purposes. Accordingly, those who believe in the water theory of Dr. Snow, have never failed to draw attention to the impurity and filth to be found in the Kandy lake water, and to justly complain against our conservators of health for permitting its pollution by allowing natives to perform their daily ablutions in the lake, and the dhobies to wash their foul linen therein. A few years back, the conservancy refuse of the European hospital flowed into the lake, even when cholera cases were treated in that hospital. If, as supposed, cholera matter is an "*exalted organic poison, soluble in water,*" and if cholera molecules have such enormous powers of multiplication that the water of even such a large river as the *Thames* may become contaminated, and that one cholera patient may disseminate many millions of millions of cholera particles in water, the conclusion is irresistible, that every consumer of the water of our tiny lake during a cholera invasion, must have partaken of a homœopathic dose, at least, of the "*molecule exhaustif.*" The Civil Medical Department has, by strenuous efforts, succeeded in freeing the lake water from the pollutions from hospital latrines. The wisdom of our Municipality must determine the extent of pollution caused by the personal ablution of natives ensmared with abominable oils, and the contamination that lake water would suffer from close relation with foul linen.

It has been found that imperfect sewerage exercises a baneful influences in assisting the propagation of cholera. However imperfect the sewerage of Kandy town had been prior to the advent of the Municipality, the tendency of municipal action has been, and is, to create more nuisances, and to multiply nurseries or pits of infection. Upon reference to the plan of Kandy drainage, it will appear that the houses in King street, Trincomalee street, Bill street, a portion of Colombo and Browning streets, even if they did not, could have communicated with the main sewers, which admitted of being flushed with water from the lake. The fact, one sided of the town admitted of such an arrangement, and I know a great many houses, if not all, communicated at one time with the main sewer at Bogambra, which emptied itself into the stream joining the river; whilst in other streets the refuse of houses flowed into drains which could not be properly flushed, except during rains. The Municipality, instead of securing a good water supply from the surrounding hills (no town in Ceylon is more favourably situated than Kandy for a perfect drainage by water), even by contracting a loan, and thus continuing the system of drainage already in operation, attempted a different system, by desiring householders, under a penalty, to stop the communication between the drains of houses and the public sewers, to erect pits in each house for the preservation of human excreta, and thus to scatter nuisances of great magnitude in every direction; for it must not be forgotten that Kandy town is in a hollow or basin, surrounded by hills, and that at any time there is very little perflation of air, whilst, from the very limited ground attached to each house, wells are in clear proximity to the water-closets. The Municipal Council no doubt contemplated a return to the system enforced by Levitical law, and the general adoption of the dry-earth system. But that system, I submit, requires very much attention in its adoption, and much care in working out the details to prevent great evils, that however well adopted to hospitals, barracks, and jails, under constant supervision, it is utterly inapplicable to private dwellings in an Eastern town, besides being opposed to the *habits* of a people who never can dispense with water, and who are not in a position to carry away accumulations to such distances as are thought necessary, in order to do away with gigantic evils that must result from neglect or carelessness in working out the necessary details. Dr. Norman Chevers, the first Indian authority in connexion with the dry-earth system, insists upon the necessity of the daily removal of foul accumulations to distances above a mile from the contonments; and wherever the system has been adopted, typhoid fever is most spoken of in connexion with it.

Density of population, poverty and want, and living in notoriously unhealthy neighbourhoods, cannot but influence the mortality from cholera here, as they do elsewhere. The first subject deserves the attention of the Municipality, and the arrangements it calls for at its hands. The low lodging-houses and the "back settlements" of Colombo street call for special attention.

Although the mysterious disease has hitherto evaded all scrutiny, and left Medical men in great uncertainty respecting its causes, pathology, and, of course, treatment; investigators are still pursuing their researches with an amount of zeal hitherto unsurpassed, and the revelations of microscopes of high powers become daily more and more interesting. Air, water, and actual contact, have from time to time been brought forward as the means by which the disease is communicated, and even impossible quarantine advocated, in the face of the allegation, that cholera flux may operate through air or water, and that "cholerigenic molecules" of Pacini is "life in a low form, developed in isolated particles, warring with that which constitutes man."

Germany and England claim the discovery of micro-fungi in the intestines of cholera patients, in their vomit and dejections. Dr. Parkes and other investigators speak of peculiar corpuscles or granules, vibriones in the intestines and in dejecta; Professor E. Hallier of Jena, of a vegetable fungi and spora-cysts, resolving themselves into "colonies of micro-cocci." Dr. Tytler of Calcutta, in days gone by, when the microscope was seldom employed in Medical investigations, was simply ridiculed when he ascribed cholera in India to the consumption of diseased rice. Whatever be the nature of the cholera poison, it is clear that it first acts on the nervous system, and that the intestines are affected secondarily; diminished excretion and secretion being due to diminished nervous energy, leading to "paralyses of sympathetic and ganglionic nerves."—(Murray.)



Impure water

Drains and sewerage

Pathology, treatment, &c.

MEDICAL.

Appendix I.

Symptoms.

The symptoms generally observed, are vomiting and purging; the evacuations from the bowels are at first feculent; then the cunjee-like stools so characteristic of this disease, depression, leading to early collapse, thirst, cold surface, clammy perspirations, loss of pulse and voice, sunken eyes, &c., and jactitation, preceding death. Cramps or spasms are very seldom recognised in the Malabar coolies, whilst with Europeans they are frequently present, causing great distress and suffering. That form of the disease, proving fatal in one or two hours, the patient falling down as if struck by a sudden shock, and rapidly becoming livid, cold, and pulseless, the disease commencing as it were with death, I have not seen in Ceylon, although I have very painful recollections of such cases when assisting in the treatment of cholera in India (Calcutta). Cholera, preceded by diarrhœa, is the most frequent variety seen in Ceylon.

Post-mortem appearances.

The post-mortem appearances depend on the stage of the disease when death had occurred. If before reaction had established itself, the intestines present almost a bloodless aspect, and contain the characteristic whitish fluid. After reaction, the intestines shew signs of vascularity, the mucous membrane slightly abraded and deficient in epithelium. Venous congestion is generally present, and in those dying from head affection, congestion and effusion are strongly marked. The bladder will be found to be generally empty in those who had died from collapse, and before reaction had set in.

Treatment.

In a disease about which so little is known, treatment must be empirical. The remedy must relied on is opium with stimulants, *carefully and judicially administered.* When purging and vomiting have subsided, and should secondary fever or head affection supervene, these must be treated on general principles. In 1870 there was only one fatal occurrence in the Kandy Jail.

Nine cases were treated in the cholera hut at Máheyyáwa, of which nine proved fatal, but these cases were those picked up on the roadside in a state of fatal collapse. Thirty-one cases occurred in different parts of Kandy town, of which sixteen proved fatal.

At stations along the North or Cooly road, and at Badulla, the disease shewed itself in a very severe form, and caused a large mortality.

At Kompanséyintakulam, nineteen cases were treated, of which sixteen died, and three recovered.

At Mihintalé fifty-four cases were treated, of which twenty-nine proved fatal and twenty-five recovered.

At Mátalé thirty-four cases were under treatment; twenty-five died, and nine recovered.

At Badulla ten cases were under treatment; six died and four recovered.

In connexion with this unusual mortality, it is necessary to state the fact, that natives seldom apply for aid until all hope of saving the patient has been removed. Some had been under native treatment, whilst those on the North road seldom receive any treatment until cooly hospitals are reached. Patrols frequently carry in people, picked up on the roadside, to these hospitals, in the stage of hopeless collapse.

Kandy Jail.

Considerable alteration and improvements have been lately effected in the Jail buildings. The hospital has been removed from the jail, and a suitable house in King street rented out for the reception and treatment of sick prisoners. The jailor's house has been pulled down, and on the site occupied by it, a range of 40 cells, each 12 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 10 feet high, constructed on the present improved plan, 20 in the lower floor, and 20 in the upper one. They are well ventilated, having an open passage between the ranges.

The highly objectionable privy, about which so much has been written, has been closed, and the dry-earth system adopted, with this advantage—that the accumulations are removed every day by a planter in Hantané, thus at once obviating the grave objection that would attend the burying of excreta in pits within the limited jail grounds. Wooden doors to cells and rooms have been replaced by iron bar doors. Lights are now supplied to rooms at nights, and the whole house looks more complete in the different departments than it has ever been before.

The Criminal Jail is situated in King street, opposite the Pavilion, is of a quadrilateral figure, having a limited court-yard in the interior (53 ft. by 24 ft.), and a well in the centre, surrounded by outer-verandahs, into which the several rooms open.

On the north side, facing the Pavilion, are four rooms, the largest of which is 44 feet long and 16 feet broad, the second 35 feet long and 16 feet broad, the third 19 feet long and 16 feet broad, the fourth 16 feet long and 9 feet broad. In three of these rooms criminal prisoners are confined, whilst the fourth one is occupied by the jail guard.

Towards the east, are to be found three "condemned" or solitary cells, and a ward, 15 feet by 20 feet, for the confinement of such prisoners as require "further examination."

A store, 9½ feet by 10 feet, a turnkey's office, 10½ feet by 10½ feet, a European and Burgher ward, 10½ feet by 15½ feet, and a room 10½ feet by 20 feet, for those who have been condemned to simple imprisonment, are the buildings towards the south.

Towards the west, there is nothing now but the blank wall. The court-yard in the centre is thus shut up on four sides, and the different rooms are surrounded by a low outer verandah.

The apartments for female prisoners are now altogether distinct, and any communication with the other parts of the jail building prevented, by a wall enclosing them. They consist of three rooms, one 10½ feet by 15 feet, one 10½ feet by 12 feet, the other 11 feet by 19 feet. One is occupied by the matron of the jail, the other two by thirteen female prisoners. There is a small work-shed, and a privy, on the dry-earth system, attached to this part of the jail.

Outside the court-yard, towards the south, there is a room, the old hospital, 30 feet by 16 feet, with an outer verandah in front. It has an asphalte floor, tiled roof, and is provided with two openings for the admission of fresh air—a room well adapted for the reception of prisoners, but it is now occupied as the store room. On one side of this room is the jail kitchen, and on the other side the so-called Civil Jail, consisting of two rooms, each 15 feet by 15 feet. One of these is occupied by the jailor as his office, as very few civil prisoners are confined in the jail at one time. In front of it is another room, 17 feet by 10½ feet, where a few prisoners are confined.

On a line with the debtors' jail, is a large work-shed, 60 feet by 15 feet, for male prisoners. Behind the new range of cells is the latrine, on the dry-earth system, carefully looked after, and cleanliness is rigidly enforced.

On the 28th April the different rooms in the jail were occupied as follows:—

| | Feet. | Feet. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | 55 | × 16 | by 27 | prisoners. |
| „ 2. | 44 | × 16 | „ 56 | „ |
| | 16 | × 9 | | |
| Cell 1. | 15 | × 8 | „ 1 | „ |
| „ 2. | 15 | × 8 | „ 1 | „ |
| „ 3. | 15 | × 8 | „ 2 | „ |
| Further Examination Ward | 15 | × 20 | „ 19 | „ |
| European and Burgher do. | 10½ | × 15½ | „ 6 | „ |
| Simple Imprisonment do. | 10½ | × 20 | „ 6 | „ |
| Late Enquiry do. | 17 | × 10½ | „ 3 | „ |
| Debtors' do. | 15 | × 15 | „ 9 | „ |
| 2 Female Rooms | | 10½ × 12 | „ 13 | „ |
| 40 New Cells | ... | ... | 40 | „ |
| Hospital ... | ... | ... | 7 | „ |
| | | | 183 | prisoners. |

The Jailor's house, a double-storied building, is now situated on the northern aspect of the jail—quite a new building.

The jail is substantially constructed; the walls are strong, made of bricks, and the roof is tiled. But, with the exception of the new range of cells, ventilation is still defective throughout the jail. The four rooms facing the Pavilion, on the north, are ventilated by small barred windows placed high up, which open towards the street. There are no windows on the opposite side, and there is therefore *no current* of air; the doors (now made of iron bars) and a few air holes, are the only means of ventilation on the side opening into the court. The floor of these rooms is about 2½ feet lower than the floor of the court-yard and outer verandah, and thus very objectionable, for obvious reasons.

I have been informed that at one time as many as 60 prisoners were confined in the room 44 feet by 16 feet. The wall of the room is about 17 feet high, and the number of cubic feet of air allowed to each man would therefore appear to be 199. Sanitary reformers maintain that from 600 to 800 cubic feet are essential, under ordinary circumstances. In barracks for European troops in India, 1,200 feet, and in hospitals, 1,500 feet of air, for each man, are allowed. But matters are only a little better even at present. This room, with another attached to it, 16 feet by 9 feet, was occupied by 56 men yesterday (28th April); but the strength of the jail was 183.

In addition to defective ventilation, the antiquated "bucket system" is still in vogue in the Kandy Jail. The different rooms are supplied at nights with buckets for the general use of the prisoners. These buckets are removed early in the morning, after tainting the atmosphere of the rooms all night.

The rooms occupied by the prisoners on the south side of the court are still more defective in respect of ventilation. Doors opening into the low outer verandah of the court-yard, and a few air holes on the opposite walls, are the only means of ventilation they possess; but all the wooden doors have been replaced by iron-bar doors—a great improvement.

The solitary cells, of which there are three on the eastern side, each 15 feet by 8 feet, are intended for the incarceration of those condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Occasionally, mutinous and refractory prisoners are confined therein. Each room has a strong boarded ceiling, a log of strong heavy wood fixed to the floor, to which the prisoner condemned to death is chained at night, and the apertures for the entrance of air are the iron-bar door and a barred window over it. The iron-bar door is a very great improvement, which not only permits the free entrance of air into the room, but affords greater facilities for observing clearly the conduct of the prisoners in it. Not more than three prisoners have been put in each room of late, when they were not occupied by those condemned to death.

These three solitary cells had been at one time very close and oppressive when the wooden doors were shut. Dr. Charsley, when Colonial Surgeon of Kandy, remarked, "that it takes many hours of the day, with doors wide open, to render them (the rooms) wholesome again." I would make one additional observation in connection with them, that when pressed for room, as many as seven men were confined in each of them.

In accordance with the Rules enacted by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, prisoners are no longer permitted to labour outside the jail on any public works, and the regulations in force are admirably adapted to ensure discipline, and to render prison life as severe and irksome as possible. As there is not a sufficient number of cells for all the prisoners in the Kandy Jail, "separation" is not yet practicable. The notorious villain and the experienced thief are locked up in the same room with the lad of fourteen, convicted perhaps of a first offence, and who might, but for close association with notorious criminals, be reclaimed. All short-sentenced prisoners undergo labour at shot-drill, pingo-punishment, and beating coir, throughout their sentence, not exceeding six months. All long-sentenced prisoners perform the same amount of hard work for six months, after which a certain amount of relaxation is allowed; all which arrangements are detailed in the printed general regulations of the jail.

Civil prisoners imprisonment.

Prisoners, during the stage of strict penal labour, are employed thus:—

6 to 8 a.m., shot-drill with a shot of 24 lbs.
8 to 11 a.m., breaking stone, beating coir, or pingo-carrying – pingo of 20 lbs.
1·30 to 2·0 p.m., do. do. do.
2·30 to 4·30 p.m., shot-drill.

MEDICAL.

Appendix I.

During the first part of the day the prisoners are at work for five consecutive hours without any intermission, and during the afternoon, for three hours without any break. Female prisoners are generally employed in beating coir.

If really hard labour within a jail, and punishment in every form, even to the enforcement of a penal diet of bread and water, or rice and water, will in themselves suffice as powerful deterrents of crime, no better system than the one enjoined by the Regulations can be devised,—for now it may be said that no moral agency is suffered to interpose in the work of the regeneration of offenders. On Sundays a native Catechist offers religious instruction, but few prisoners attend (the majority are Buddhists and heathens). The Schoolmaster, under whom the prisoners in Kandy were taught to read the "New Testament, History of Ceylon, History of Joseph, the different Books of Lessons, to study Ceylon Geography, to write under Dictation, to work sums in Addition and Subtraction, and to read and write English,"* has been sent away, and a system, enforcing hard, distasteful labour adopted, as the one better calculated to repress crime in Ceylon, and keep its jails tolerably empty.

It would be interesting after a time, to test the relative value of both these systems. As yet, the statistics of the Kandy Jail afford no great encouragement to a system (if we may judge from the numbers admitted thereto) which calculates upon the fear of punishment alone, as a deterrent of crime.

In 1860, 1,290 prisoners were admitted into the Kandy Jail, whilst in 1870 the number was 1,847.

In 1861, 1,459 prisoners were admitted, whilst
in 1869, 1,727 " "
In 1862, 1,621 " " whilst
in 1868 (when the new system was in actual adoption, 2,009 prisoners were admitted.

Bedding, clothing, &c.

Each prisoner is allowed a mat to sleep on, and a cumblie, in which he generally rolls himself at night. He has a blue cloth to wear, and a small piece of cloth for his head, to protect it from the sun. The sick in hospital are allowed a pillow in addition. At certain seasons of the year, when the North wind is blowing, I have seen prisoners turned out to work early in the morning, with the thermometer sometimes below 60, *shaking with cold*. I have often thought that a coarse woollen blanket would lessen the number of bronchitic and pneumonic cases that present themselves for treatment about this time at the Jail Hospital. During 1870, about November and December several fatal cases occurred from pleuro-pneumonia, death occurring from little organic lesion, and ascribable to collapse of lungs.

Europeans and Burghers are tolerably well clad. They are allowed shoes, shirts, trousers and jackets, pillows and blankets.

Water.

The water used for drinking and culinary purposes is obtained from a well near the Government Agent's house, or from a stream feeding the Kandy lake. Prisoners are frequently taken to the lake for ablution; those who remain within the walls bathe in water obtained from the well in the court-yard, which well directly communicates with the lake.

Diet of prisoners.

Prisoners in the Kandy Jail are allowed three meals in the twenty-four hours. An early morning meal before they are taken out to work, breakfast at 11 A.M., and dinner at 4·30 P.M.

The morning meal, in the case of native prisoners, consists of two rice cakes or hoppers, 1 oz. jaggery, and ½ oz. coffee.

For breakfast they are allowed ½ of a measure of rice, 1½ oz. of salt fish, and a vegetable curry, with condiments. For dinner, the same.

Those who have been sentenced to three months and under, get only ½ a measure of rice for two meals (breakfast and dinner), whilst the morning meal is the same in both cases.

*Penal diet* for ten consecutive days in every month, in both classes of native prisoners, is the same, consisting of ½ measure of rice for congee in the morning, and ½ths of a measure of rice, with salt, for breakfast and dinner.

The European penal diet consists of 1½ lbs. bread and water; but his full diet is ample, consisting of 1½ lbs. bread, 1 oz. sugar, ½ oz. coffee ground, 1 lb. butcher's meat, 2 plantains, ½ oz. of salt and pepper, daily.

Before the present dietary table was adopted, several experiments had been tried. At first, the morning meal of hoppers, coffee, and jaggery was altogether withdrawn from the prisoner, so that when on penal diet he had to go to work (after perhaps 10 or 12 hours of abstinence from food) with an empty stomach, at 6 A. M., return at half past 10 to his first meal of rice and cold water, go work again at shot-drill or breaking stones, and to dinner at 5 P. M., on rice and water. The effects of prolonged morning exercise without any food quickly showed themselves, and accordingly, after a time, it was thought desirable to give a morning meal; and a pint of rice gruel or congee was allowed to each prisoner in the early morning, *before* he was taken to work. Shortly after, it was found necessary to resort to a more stimulating meal in the early morning, and rice hoppers, jaggery, and coffee were substituted. This morning meal is, happily, continued up to the present time.

Since the beginning of this year, 1½ oz. ex of salt fish, with a vegetable curry, has been ordered for breakfast and for dinner *every* day in the year, in lieu of the 4 ounces of beef (without bone)

* In the half-yearly Report of the Kandy Jail for 1865, I notice the following remarks made by the Fiscal:—"A school is held in the Kandy Jail as in former years. The school hours are from 10½ A.M. to 12½ P.M. At the close of the last half-year the number on the list was 53, and during the past half-year 59 were admitted, and 78 left the school, their time having expired, or having been transferred to Colombo. The school consists of three classes. The first class reads the New Testament, History of Ceylon, History of Joseph, and the Third Book of Lessons, write Copy and under Dictation, work Addition and Subtraction, learn Geography of Ceylon, and to read and write English. 2nd Class read the Second Book of Lessons, the New Testament, write copy, and work sums in Addition. 3rd Class read First Book of Lessons, write copy and figures on slates. 32 made great improvement in reading and writing since their admission into the school."

that was served as a daily ration. This alteration was made without any reference to the Medical Officers connected with the Kandy Jail. I am not aware whether the sanction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, who is a member of the Jail Commission, was obtained before the introduction of this change. But it was, as I said before, adopted without any reference to the Medical Officers in charge of the Kandy Jail, who attend upon the prisoners who is sick, who observe the nature of the diseases that prevail therein, and who, therefore, are at least as competent to offer an opinion on such a matter as, I respectfully submit, any member of the Jail Committee.

Violent changes in dietary arrangements of prisons and jails, unsupported by medical recommendations, have been generally attended with evil results in India, as in England. When the Managing Committee of the Millbank Penitentiary, years ago, effected a change of dietary "from one which seemed more than ample to another of a reduced kind, dysentery, diarrhœa and scurvy, amounting to an epidemic, were the lamentable results." (Medical Chir. Review, No. 67.)

Dr. Strong, of the Bengal Medical Service, observes, that the sickness and mortality following close upon "unscientific tampering with the diet scale of prisoners in the Allipore Jail, increased the mortality of that jail from 42·4 per 1000 to 117·5."

As the result of the operation of a penal diet in connection with penal labour, such as is enforced at present in the Kandy Jail among natives with a generally low average standard of health, we had to deal with a class of diseases in the Kandy Jail that we had not observed there before, and which have been justly ascribed to "destructive nutrition," viz: "scorbutic dysentery, passive hemorrhage from the gums and mouth, in addition to like discharges from the bowels, anxious exudation from the mouth, gangrene of the mouth and sloughing of the cornea." (*Vide* Assistant Surgeon Mr. Carbery's letter of the 14th January, 1868, and Colonial Surgeon Mr. Dickman's letter to the Principal Civil Medical Officer of the 21st January of the same year.)

And in November and December, 1870, when a fatal form of low pluro-pneumonia prevailed in the Kandy Jail, together with marked scorbutus, a like disease prevailed extensively in the large jails of Colombo, where, I understand, the disease assumed almost an epidemic form.

It will also be seen that the present system, involving eight hours of incessant hard work,* five in the morning and three in the afternoon, with an interval of rest of only ½ hour during the day, together with the present penal diet of the jail, has induced a mortality not known there before.

The per-centage of deaths from ordinary diseases was

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In | 1863 | ..... | 1·073 |
| „ | 1864 | ..... | 2·788 |
| „ | 1865 | ..... | 1·293 |
| „ | 1866 | ..... | 1·526 |
| „ | 1867 | ..... | 4·733 |
| „ | 1868 | ..... | 2·482 |
| „ | 1869 | ..... | 4·625 |
| „ | 1870 | ..... | 4·184 |

The new system commenced in June, 1867.

During the year under review there were treated in the Jail Hospital

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 117 | cases of malarious fevers | |
| 19 | do. | pulmonic diseases |
| 67 | do. | stomach and bowels |
| 1 | do. | liver disease |
| 5 | do. | cerebral do. |
| 6 | do. | accident |
| 17 | do. | ulcers |
| 104 | do. | all other diseases |
| 336; | | |

Of which proved fatal 1 case of remittent fever
6 diseases of the lungs
2 do stomach and bowels
1 do. brain
5 of all other diseases

15

For more detailed information, I beg to refer to the Annual Return already furnished by the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail (Dr. Carbery) to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

The sick in hospital are provided with everything that their condition calls for. As in other Civil Hospitals, there is a full diet, a low or milk diet, sago diet, and spoon diet (never used now), well calculated to answer every requirement. Wine, spirits, fowls, and other extras are also ordered by the Medical Officer attached to the jail, when required. Of late, extras have had to be ordered more largely than before; and since the scorbutic tendency has been observed, fresh vegetables, fruits, oranges, and potatoes have been necessary. Hospital diet.

There is a large number of prisoners in jail who suffer more or less from sore mouth and bleeding gums. They are treated in the jail, only the severer cases being admitted into the hospital.

The Kandy Jail is in the immediate charge of the Fiscal, who carries out the orders of the Governor of the Colony and the provisions of the Jail Ordinance, by means of a Deputy, a Jailor, Overseer, and Warders or Peons.

The average daily number in jail may be said to be about 150, but so many as 239 have been incarcerated within it at one time.

* In the re-convicted prisoners, of nine hours.

MEDICAL.

Appendix I.

Lunatics.

Corporal punishment.

Contagious Diseases Ordinance, its working, &c.

Each prisoner costs the Government about 4½d. a day. Some are made to pay the cost of their maintenance in jail. The gross yearly cost of the Kandy Jail to Government may be said to be about £1,600.

Lunatics are also confined in the jail when requiring Medical observation, and until the Medical Officer is able to pronounce an opinion definitely respecting their mental affluent, and in cases of certified insanity, until they are removed to the Lunatic Asylum in Colombo for treatment, under a warrant from His Excellency the Governor.

Forty-two persons underwent corporal punishment in 1870. The number of lashes inflicted at one time was never more than fifty. A Medical Officer is always in attendance on these occasions, by whom prisoners are carefully examined before punishment is inflicted.

Experiments, to control prostitution, commenced, I believe, in 1864 in England, by a Legislative enactment. In 1864 the "Contagious Diseases Prevention Act" appeared, which in 1866 was amended so as to make it operative in Naval and Military stations, and in districts surrounding such stations within a radius of five and ten miles. In 1869 the application of the Act was extended, several more places included under its operation, and the areas around them increased; and by the Metropolitan Police Act, the Police have been still further empowered to act ten miles beyond the limits assigned by the last Act of Parliament. These solemn *Legislative Acts* show that the expediency of such legislation had been felt and recognized, so far as the Army and Navy were concerned; but, when the further extension of the Contagious Diseases Act to the civil population was beginning to be discussed in England, a powerful opposition towards such extension was manifested in more than one direction, and by no authority more decidedly than by the "eminent and very able Medical Officer of the Privy Council—Mr Simon."

In 1867 the Ceylon Government promulgated the Ordinance No. 17 "*For the better prevention of Contagious Diseases*," such diseases incidental to prostitution,—namely, all forms of syphilitic disease and gonorrhœa. The Ceylon Act does not, like the various English Acts, limit its operation to certain places, but empowers the Governor to bring it into operation at any time, and at any place, His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall by Proclamation from time to time appoint.

The various provisions of the Ceylon Ordinance are not unlike the English Acts,—the mode of procedure, &c, being almost the same.

By a Proclamation, Kandy was brought under the operation of the local Ordinance in 1869. In May, 1868, as a preliminary measure, the Police ascertained the number of prostitutes then in town, which was fifty-one. On the 19th of January, 1869, the Colonial Surgeon of Kandy announced to the Police the completion of the Kandy Lock Hospital, the appointment of Visiting Surgeons, and of his readiness to bring the Ordinance into action. On the 15th February, 1869, the *Police Medicale* might be said to have commenced; the same has been continued up to the present time; and I find that seventy-three women were treated in Hospital in 1869, and 437 periodical examinations were made during the year among sixty-seven women. In 1870, 101 cases were treated in the Contagious Diseases Hospital, of which 93 were discharged, none died, and 8 remained on the 31st December. Of these 101 cases, 20 consisted of primary syphilis (soft chancres), 8 of secondary syphilis, and 73 of gonorrhœa. 500 examinations were made among 61 women in 1870.

And as respects the several points upon which the Principal Civil Medical Officer desired information in his letter to me of the 24th April last, I find from the records of the Hospital that—

"1st.—Twenty-eight women were on the list on the 1st January, 1870.

2nd.—Sixty-one on the 31st December, 1870.

3rd.—Twenty-three deserted during the year.

4th.—Two were eventually bought back by the Police.

5th.—One was released by order of the Police Magistrate.

6th.—One returned.

7th.—Thirty-three new cases came into the list during the year; and

8th.—Fourteen of these were volunteers.

It will thus appear, that since February, 1869, the Ordinance has been in actual operation in Kandy; and although we have not accumulated sufficient data from which to generalize freely, yet I think sufficient time has elapsed for the development of the new system, to enable us to mark, in some measure, the benefits contemplated in the passing of the Ordinance;—for, in fact, observing that comparative freedom from venereal disease in those for whose especial benefit the Legislative enactment was put in force, viz., soldiers.

At first sight, the various provisions of the Ordinance seem admirably adapted, if not to stamp out the venereal disease, at least to mitigate it considerably. But those who have given the subject close attention, have taken more comprehensive views, and have studied carefully the results of the system in other countries, involving as it does police espionage, compulsory medical examination, licensing of brothels, &c., and the evils which these tend to produce, are neither surprised nor disappointed at the results that have followed.

Accordingly, we find that the English Returns do not afford that evidence of abatement of the disease among the soldiers, which would justify the enforcement of a law involving a direct violation of the personal freedom of women by compelling an examination of their persons, whilst with them (for whose benefit the law was put in force, viz., soldiers), even certain salutary examinations that were instituted at one time to detect venereal disease in them, had been discontinued, as possessing the tendency to destroy their self-respect (vide Lord Herbert's Minute.)

In 1866, the Contagious Diseases Act was put in force at Dartmouth and Plymouth, at Chatham, and Sheerness, at Woolwich and at Aldershot (in April, 1867). The result of the operation of that Act, for one year, is thus summarised by a Member of the Harveian Society, who had been in the Committee for the collection of evidence on this subject. "If the numerical results at these five stations be added together, and an average struck, it will be seen, that on a whole the average rate per 1000 of admissions to hospital on account of venereal disease, in 1867, was 296·68, whereas in 1866 the average ratio per 1000 of admissions to hospital, at the same stations, was only 290·80."

Among the soldiery in Holland, Dr. Hirst's Tables show that before the system of surveillance was introduced, 1786 were treated among 15,913 soldiers annually. Since its introduction, 2,241 cases were treated among 16,810 soldiers :—*before*, 11·2 per cent ; *after*, 13·3 per cent.

In Bengal, where the Contagious Diseases Act is also in force, the results afford anything but encouragement so far as they have been observed.

In 1867, out of 38,784 soldiers, 5,764 were admitted for venereal. In 1868, out of 31,560 soldiers, 6,284 were admitted for venereal.

The number of admissions per 1,000 of the Bengal Army was, in 1867, 166. In 1868 it was 199.

In Paris it is asserted that "Police laws have not diminished prostitution, but had rather augmented immensely." In Naples, of 1,509 *licensed* prostitutes, only 241 were reported healthy ; 501 had been in hospital once, 767 several times.

These results must have caused great disappointment in quarters where different results were expected from the operation of coercive laws.

I shall now furnish the number of cases of venereal disease treated at the Military stations of Colombo, Galle, and Kandy (where the Contagious Disease Ordinance was put in force) before and after the Ordinance came into operation.

The annual average number of cases of venereal, from 1st November, 1864, to 31st October, 1867, or before the application of the Act, was, in Kandy, 8 Europeans, 2 Natives ; total 10. Annual average strength was 404. From 1st November, 1867, to 31st October, 1870, or after the Ordinance had been in operation, was, in Kandy, 11 Europeans, 3 Natives ; total 14. Annual average strength was 381. So that the good results that followed the operation of the law in Kandy town are simply *nil*. Rather, the law has somewhat intensified the disease ; the average per cent. of strength increased in Kandy from 4·82 in Europeans and ·08 in Native troops, to 6·01 in Europeans and 1·32 in Natives.

In Colombo and Galle some improvement among the European soldiery has been noticed, whilst the venereal disease in the Native troops has prevailed more extensively. But perhaps our actual experience in appeal to is still very limited. I am however positive about one fact, that the registered prostitutes in Kandy are now in a better sanitary condition, and their numbers are steadily decreasing. But these are just the features remarked in other countries where the Contagious Diseases Acts are in force. The registered prostitutes appeared to decrease, and to be in a better sanitary condition, whilst the venereal disease is manifestly on the increase, and the experience of men conversant with the subject in all its bearings, ascribe this increase of disease, under the circumstances, to the effects of a large amount of "clandestine prostitution," which, it is asserted, the compulsory system invariably gives rise to, and over which the Police can have no influence whatever. The manner in which a clandestine prostitute now evades the law in Kandy, is by getting a male friend to represent the husband she never had. What then, might be asked, is the remedy for this gigantic evil ? Statesmen and philanthropists must eventually determine the solution of this "*difficult*" question.

For obvious reasons, Military statistics can alone be relied upon, when we come to judge of the results of the operation of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance in this Island, and hence the prominence given to them in this Report. The Returns of the Civil Hospital are necessarily defective, for cases of venereal disease in Kandy are admitted into the Kandy Hospital from all parts of the Province, and from that planting district around, and these are due to causes over which the Police have no control, and to circumstances incapable of being influenced by the Ordinance, which is only operative in the town of Kandy and its suburbs. I subjoin however the number of cases of venereal disease treated in the Government Civil Hospital of Kandy for 1868–69 and 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1868, | 208 | cases were admitted. |
| In 1869, | 185 | do. do. |
| In 1870, | 186 | do. do. |

But I may remark here, that there has been a large falling off in the numbers of patients from all diseases treated in this hospital.

There is one circumstance in the working of this Ordinance, which claims attention :—After examining a registered prostitute, the Visiting Surgeon is obliged to grant her a printed notice, detailing the day on which an examination was made, and the day on which she should attend for another inspection. I know that these "notices" enable their holders to offer the frequenters of brothels additional inducements to profligacy. It is not unusual to call for a "clean bill of health," as young men designate these notices. This is not the only objectionable use to which the notices are applied : they are transferred from one girl to another (perhaps to an infected clandestine prostitute) for a consideration, thereby giving rise to great evils, besides bringing the "tickets" of the Visiting Surgeon into undeserved disrepute (!). If a verbal notice by the Surgeon to a woman, before a Police officer, would be sufficient to ensure her attendance, the necessity for a printed notice could be dispensed with advantage.

I offer these remarks on a confessedly difficult subject with much deference. My experience of the working of the Act in Ceylon is still limited.

Vaccination.

Seven Native Vaccinators are employed in this Province, four in the the Kandyan District, two at Mátalé, and one at Badulla. The numbers vaccinated by them in 1870, were 10,139 ; of these, were discharged as successful cases, 8,123. 769 failures were reported, and 1,233 did not present themselves for examination after the operation

In my next Report I shall enter upon this subject at length, and also upon the sanitary condition of Gampola, Mátalé, and Badulla, and the good results that have followed the establishment of suitable hospitals at these stations,—institutions which reflect the highest credit upon the Government of the country.

HENRY DICKMAN, F.R.C.S.E.,
*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,*
Colonial Surgeon superintending Central Province.

MEDICAL.

Appendix H.

## APPENDIX H.

### ANNUAL REPORT of Dr. C. A. KRIEKENBEEK, Acting Colonial Surgeon, Southern Province, for 1870.

Preliminary.

I beg that my short residence in the Province (since July, 1870,) prevents this Report from being as long and as interesting as it should be.

Climate.

The climate of the Southern Province is to a certain extent milder than that of the Eastern or Western. The extremes of temperature are not so great, and, on the whole, it is several degrees cooler here than in Colombo.

Rainfall.

The rainfall also seems to be more equally distributed through the twelve months, and the effects of land, or the "long-shore wind" is not so much felt at Galle as at Colombo. Sir E. Tennent, in his work on Ceylon, page 67, says :—

"The climate of Galle, as already stated, resembles in its general characteristics that of Colombo but being farther to the south, and more equally exposed to the influence of both the monsoons, the temperature is not quite so high, and during the cold season it falls some degrees lower, especially in the evening and early morning."

In a foot-note the following appears :—

"At Point-de-Galle in 1854 the number of rainy days was as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 12 | May | 29 | September | 16 |
| February | 7 | June | 18 | October | 20 |
| March | 16 | July | 11 | November | 18 |
| April | 12 | August | 21 | December | 13" |

which shows that the rainfall is pretty equally distributed throughout the year. This prevails as a general rule, and the Southern Province is therefore almost entirely free from the long droughts and heavy downpours of rain, so frequent in the Eastern and Western Provinces.

Drou[illegible]s.

Epide[illegible]ics.

The Province has to a great extent enjoyed an immunity from the prevalence of epidemics. This may to a great extent be attributable to what has been already stated regarding climate and rainfall—the absence of long droughts and inundations.

Fevers.

Intermittent fever prevailed extensively in the Tangalla and Badd[illegible]gama districts during October, November, and December. The disease however was of a very mild type, and very few casualties occurred from this cause. A liberal distribution of fever powders (in the efficiency of which the natives have learned to place great reliance) materially assisted in the recovery of the sufferers, and in cutting short the epidemic.

Cholera.

Cholera generally makes its appearance in May, and lasts until August, following the track of the pilgrims to and from Kataragam. The slight epidemic which broke out in May, 1870, prevailed more or less through June, July, and part of August.

In Ga[illegible]

The number attacked, and the number of deaths in the Galle District, are as follow :—

| Reported. | Died. |
|---|---|
| 1691. | 64. |

In M[illegible]ra, Tangalle, and Hambantota.

No cases occurred at Mātara, Tangalla, and Hambantota during the year.

Small-pox.

The Province was remarkably free from the prevalence of small-pox during the year. The numbers reported and died are as follow :—

| | Reported. | Died. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small-pox | 3 | 1 | Galle District. |
| Modified small-pox | 1 | 0 | |
| Chicken-pox | 5 | 0 | |
| | 9 | 1 | |
| Small-pox | 11 | 9 | Mātara. |
| Do. | 3 | 3 | Tangalla. |
| Do. | 9 | 9 | Hambantota. |
| Total for the whole Province | 34 | 21 | Whole Province. |

Vaccination.

On assuming charge of this Province in July, 1870, I directed my especial attention to the important work of vaccination, and exerted myself to the utmost to ascertain, by personal inspection, the quality of the lymph used, and strenuously endeavoured to impress upon the vaccinators the very great importance of the work they were engaged in, and upon the natives themselves, wherever I went, the greatness of the boon conferred on them by Government, in sending them this boon to their own villages and houses, at the public expense.

The vaccinators.

I am compelled to confess that I found the vaccinators, with a few exceptions, show a decided dislike to my personal visits, which, wherever it could be managed, were visits of surprise. I was obliged in October to recommend the dismissal of the vaccinator at Hikkaduwa, for neglect of duty, and for systematically evading my personal inspection of his work. His place has since been competently filled up by the appointment of D. B. G. De Silva, of Ambalangoda, a native practitioner of some standing, who although new to his work, and unacquainted with the routine of perfecting returns, yet has to a great extent given satisfaction.

At Hikkaduwa.

At Hambantota.

In December last it was brought to my notice, through the Government Agent's Office, that the vaccinator's returns from Hambantota for several months during the year 1870 were mostly all false. With the sanction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, I proceeded to Hambantota, and instituted a searching inquiry into the matter. I found that Mr. King, the Assistant Government Agent, had been over the ground before me, and on conferring with this gentleman, I learned that he had given the vaccinator every chance of clearing himself, but that he had failed to do so ; and on going over the investigation myself I came to the same conclusion with Mr. King, namely, that although the vaccinator appeared to have carried on

vaccination, his returns as to numbers were mostly all false. I was therefore obliged to recommend his dismissal from the public service. His place has also been temporarily filled up by the appointment of Tamby Saiboo, who appears to be giving satisfaction.

All the other vaccinators have to some extent given satisfaction, and I have pleasure in mentioning the names of A. Cassim, at Galle, and Wijesekere, Vaccinator Muhandiram of Bentota, whose zeal for the work they are engaged in deserves every encouragement.

The numbers vaccinated through the Province during the year are as follows:—

| Place. | Vaccinated. | Discharged. | Failed. | Absent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tangalla | 892 | 518 | 32 | 302 |
| Bentota | 1385 | 1050 | 76 | 259 |
| Matara | 1156 | 581 | 65 | 499 |
| Do | 1277 | 682 | 24 | 570 |
| Baddegama | 1055 | 877 | 62 | 116 |
| Galle | 1314 | 887 | 25 | 402 |
| Do | 1159 | 920 | 67 | 127 |
| Hikkaduwa | 508 | 405 | 27 | 76 |
| Hambantota | 6[illegible]3 | 298 | 168 | 227 |
| Total | 9419 | 6219 | 586 | 2509 |

The numbers for Hikkaduwa and Hambantota cannot, for reasons stated above, be relied upon; but those for the other stations are truthful, and shew a considerable amount of work done.

The dismissal of two of their number appears to have a salutary effect upon the other vaccinators. They appear to be more zealous than heretofore, and with a system of personal and periodical inspection which I have introduced, I have hopes that the work of 1871 will contrast favourably with that of 1870.

*Hospitals.*

This hospital is in charge of the senior Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and is visited by me every day; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at noon, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the morning.

The total number treated during the year 1870 is 276.

Fevers, bowel complaints, rheumatism, syphilis, ulcers, wounds, and accidents, form almost the whole catalogue of diseases prevalent.

The out-door Dispensary is attended on alternate days by the senior Assistant Surgeon at the station, and myself.

The number who have received relief from this source, amounts to 2,971, or close upon 3,000, in 1870.

The receipts in small sums collected from the recipients of relief, amount to £58; which shews that the natives are beginning to appreciate European treatment, and to set a greater value upon the advantages to be derived from scientific medical practice than they have hitherto done.

The hour of attendance at the out-door Dispensary is 1 o'clock, P. M.; and it is very seldom that a number of new and old cases do not present themselves for medical aid.

In the Cooly Hospital, 520 cases were treated during the year, averaging 43½ per month. The sheds provided for the accommodation of these patients are neat and clean; no overcrowding takes place, and no smells of any kind are perceptible in the wards. When the new hospital (now in contemplation) is finished, these cases will receive better accommodation than at present; but, considering the manner in which they live in their own huts, and in the open air, they are infinitely better housed and cared for in the present hospital than otherwise. Malabars, coolies returning from the Morowak Korale, indigent Siphalese, and Moors, make up the whole list of patients.

Fever, bowel complaints, ulcers, syphilis, and rheumatism, are the principal diseases that come under treatment.

The diet of these patients now costs 6*d.* a day, exclusive of extras; oil, firewood, water, &c., being paid for separately.

The food supplied is far superior to what they are accustomed to outside in their own homes, although grumblers are to be found in this as in every other hospital.

In this hospital 337 cases were treated during the year, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gonorrhœa | 250 |
| Syph. Prim. | 77 |
| Do. Cons. | 5 |
| Ulcus Uteri | 4 |
| Leucorrhœa | 1 |
| Total | 337 |

The accommodation afforded to this class of patients is very good, consisting of a two-storied house, rented at the public expense, at Kahrweia, outside the Fort, and close to the General Hospital.

The diet is the same as that provided for the Cooly Hospital, at 6*d.* per diem, exclusive of extras.

On the 1st January 1870, there

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1.) | Were on the list | 70 |
| (2.) | On the 31st December | 61 |
| (3.) | Deserted during the year | 22 |
| (4.) | Of these, were eventually brought back by the Police | 0 |
| (5.) | Were released by order of the Police Magistrate | 1 |
| (6.) | Of these have returned | 0 |
| (7.) | Number of new cases which came into the list during the year | 23 |
| (8.) | Of these, were volunteers | 14 |

MEDICAL.

Appendix II.

Satisfactory conduct of vaccinators at Galle and Bentota.

Number vaccinated during the year.

The General Hospital.

Number treated during the year.

Prevalent diseases.

Out-door Dispensary.

Number relieved.

Amount of Receipts.

Hour of attendance.

The Cooly Hospital.

The kind of patients.

Principal diseases.

Cost of diet.

The Contagious Diseases Hospital.

Number treated.

Accommodation.

Diet.

Number on the list.

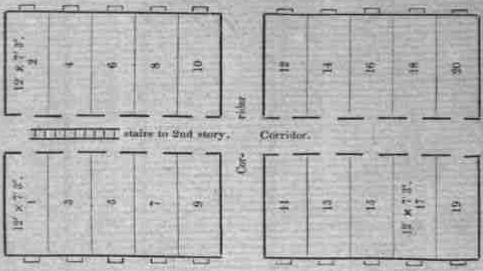
MEDICAL.

Appendix II.

Police, Gaol, Small-pox, Cholera, and Judicial duties. Due heed.

These duties are all performed by the junior Assistant Colonial Surgeon at the station, and, in the event of his removal, as is contemplated, they will have to be performed by the senior Assistant Surgeon, in addition to his own; and during his frequent absences on post-mortems and inquests, or when attending the Sessions of the Supreme Court, the duties of the whole station will devolve on the Colonial Surgeon, and render it physically impossible for him to perform them satisfactorily, either to himself or to the public.

The gaol at Galle has undergone great improvement as regards accommodation, by the recent addition of forty single cells, a ground plan of which is annexed, and a table, containing the superficial area, cubical space, and ventilation of each cell, prepared by the Gaol Medical Officer. The prison accommodation at Galle is now superior to that in most of the other Provinces.




Ground Plan of 40 new single cells added to the Galle Gaol.
20 cells on ground floor.
20 cells on second story.
Each cell is 12 feet by 7 feet 3 inches, by 10 feet high.
Superficial area of each cell = 87 feet; giving 918·8 cubical space to each cell; and 2·357 ventilation to each cubic foot.

Disease prevalent.

Fever and bowel complaints are the prevailing diseases, and the number of casualties from this cause is remarkably small; being only one death in 149 admissions.

Gaol at Mátara. Its state. Diet.

The gaol at Mátara was visited and inspected by me in September last. I found all the wards, hospital, surgery, &c., clean and in order. The number on the sick list was almost *nil*. A quantity of lime is always kept on the premises. The diet was sufficient in quantity, and good in quality, and no complaints were made to me by any of the inmates of the prison.

Gaol at Tangalla. Its state. Diet.

This gaol was visited and inspected by me in December last. I found everything clean and in order; the wards and hospital white-washed, and the inmates in the enjoyment of very good health. No complaints were made to me regarding the diet, which appeared good in quality, and sufficient in quantity.

I inspected this gaol also in December last. The inmates have enjoyed better health during this year than heretofore.

Gaol at Hambantota. Health. Stores. Diet.

The number on the sick list was almost *nil*. The premises were found very clean, and everything was in order. It was meal time when I visited the prison. There were no complaints made to me as regards diet or anything else. One of the wards appeared to me to require white-washing, which I directed to be done.

Conclusion.

My duties as Acting Colonial Surgeon of this Province commenced on the 1st of July, 1870. From July to December I have visited almost every station from Bentota to Hambantota, and most of the vaccine stations more than once. The travelling allowance on which I performed these duties has been acknowledged to be inadequate, and a more liberal allowance has since been sanctioned by Government. It was therefore at a pecuniary loss to myself, that these journeys were performed by me. They were undertaken from a sense of duty, which no other consideration could outweigh. I have endeavoured to perform the duties allotted to me in this important Province to the best of my ability; and if I have failed in giving entire satisfaction, it has not been from a want of zeal for the service to which I have the honor to belong. With these few remarks, I beg to conclude my Annual Report for 1870.

C. A. KRIEKENBEEK, M.D.,
Acting Colonial Surgeon.

## APPENDIX III.

### Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylum at Borella for 1870.

In presenting the Annual Report of the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1870, I feel sensible of the disadvantage under which I labour from my comparatively short period of connection with the institution, extending as it does over a space of only nine months. In addition therefore to the usual analysis of the statistics connected with the insane placed under my care, and a retrospective notice of the events which have affected the history of the Asylum during the past year, I shall confine my remarks chiefly to those details of the internal economy and general management of the establishment which are within the scope of any ordinary observer, noticing such defects merely as lie on the surface, and suggesting such improvements only as are obvious, and are capable of being realised without much difficulty or increase of expenditure.

It is satisfactory to notice that there has been a considerable diminution in the number of patients admitted into the asylum during the year, as compared with the preceding year, the committals for 1869 and 1870 being 99 and 54, respectively; while of the cases sent by the District Judge of Colombo to be kept under observation, the admissions are 45 and 31, respectively. In 1868 again, while the insane admitted under a warrant amount to only 54, the suspected cases are nearly the same as in 1869, amounting altogether to 46. The difference in the number of admissions of the alleged insane might be accounted for to some extent, as the frequency with which the Police were wont to take up vagrants and drunkards on the most trivial grounds as insane paupers, induced the District Judge to take measures to prevent the occurrence of such abuses during the latter half of the year. But the sudden increase in the insane population in 1869, and its variation in the previous and subsequent years, are interesting phenomena, the causes of which it would be valuable to determine, but for which I can at present offer no solution.

The following Tables give a classified arrangement of the patients admitted during the year under a warrant of committal, according to race, age, occupation, and ascertained causes of insanity :—

*Age.*

| | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 3 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| Females | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 10 | 26 | 15 | 0 |

*Race.*

| | Eurasian. | Sinhalese. | Malabar. | Other Races. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 2 | 24 | 9 | 3 |
| Females | 1 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 39 | 10 | 3 |

*Occupation.*

| | Cultivator. | Coolly. | Vagrants. | Industrial. (Artificers, &c.) | Other occupations including Clerks, Priests, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 10 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Females | 0 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Total | 10 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 10 |

*Causes of Disease.*

| | Opium Eating and Intemperance. | Hereditary Predisposition. | Excessive Mental Exertion. | Fever. | Injury to Head. | Unknown causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 15 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Females | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 15 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 23 |

The etiology of insanity, as it affects the natives of Ceylon, would form an interesting subject of inquiry if the obstacles in the way of such inquiry were not almost insuperable. Most of the cases are admitted at such advanced stages of the disease as to preclude investigation into their past history from such reliable information as may be obtained from themselves, while, as insane paupers, they have often neither local habitation nor name to assist one in gathering the necessary particulars from their friends. Even when this source of information is diligently followed up, however, one is apt to be misled by the common fallacy which connects two consecutive phenomena by a relation of cause and effect, or the still more common delusion that insanity is producible by the influence of *Fetish*, or under Satanic agency. One important aid to the formation of a correct etiology, will be the determination of the insane population in every District or Province in the Island, according to race, occupation, and social condition, and it is to be hoped that the subject of insanity —such an important index as it is to the physical and moral condition of a people—will not be lost sight of by the Government in the Census which is to be taken this year.

Hospital management.

MEDICAL.
Appendix III.

The ratio of discharges and deaths to the total number treated, is exhibited in the following Comparative Table for the three years, 1868, 1869, and 1870, which includes both patients actually insane and those alleged to be so, under separate categories.

| | 1868. | | 1869. | | 1870. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Insane. | Under Observation. | Insane. | Under Observation. | Insane. | Under Observation. |
| Total number treated | 246 | 22 | 276 | 51 | 289 | 46 |
| Discharged ..... ..... | 28 | 19 | 49 | 39 | 57 | 44 |
| Died ..... ..... | 28 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 17 | 1 |

I may state in this connection, that no fallacious improvement has been taken into account in recommending the discharge of any of the cases which came under my treatment, but every convalescent patient was tested by a probationary trial of a month after his convalescence was fully established, before his recovery was certified to.

The mortality list, as compared with that of 1869, is longer by seven more names; but a large number of cases occurred during the past year among patients previously enfeebled, and presenting all that train of symptoms characteristic of general debility and nervous exhaustion, in which the resources of medicine are powerless, and the utmost care and most nourishing diet are ineffectual to stem the rapidly ebbing current of life.

Weather.

The monthly returns show the following variations in the meteorological conditions of the atmosphere. A dry state of the atmosphere, with moderately warm temperature, followed by occasional showers of rain, prevailed during the first three months of the year. April was sultry, dry, and close, with hardly any rain. In May the weather continued warm, but rain began to set in, and lasted till the end of June. July and August were warm, dry months in which there fell only a few scanty showers of rain. The three following months were very wet, the temperature being still warm, but not oppressive. In December, the weather was characterized by cold, almost chilly nights, cool mornings, a sultry noon, and damp, dewy evenings.

The general health of the inmates continued throughout the year in a highly satisfactory condition. The excellence of the hygienic measures which are adopted in the asylum, was attested by the fact, that notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in its immediate vicinity in June and again in December, the fatal influence of these epidemics was unfelt among the asylum patients.

Analysis of Ordinance No. 11 of 1840.

The provisions made by the Legislature for the care and custody of the insane are comprised under the Ordinance No. 11 of 1840.

This Ordinance provides for the establishment of Lunatic Asylums, and for their regulation and management, and empowers the District Court to commit any "insane pauper or vagrant, or a dangerous lunatic or idiot," for whose care or maintenance no security is offered, to a Lunatic Asylum. Such patients are entitled to their discharge on their recovery, but their relatives may at any time before remove them, on providing reasonable security for their care and custody. Insane patients, not being paupers, are admissible under the Governor's warrant, when their insanity is certified to by the Medical Officer of the asylum, and their expenses in the asylum provided for under a bond by their relatives or friends. Persons charged with any crime, who are unable to stand their trial by reason of being insane, or who are not amenable to law for the same reason, and prisoners who are under sentence in gaol, becoming insane, may also be removed to the asylum under a Governor's warrant.

By a rule of the District Court of Colombo made in 1867, and sanctioned by the Governor, persons alleged to be insane are also sent to the asylum for a period of time limited by the Court, during which they are kept under the observation of the resident Medical Officer. I may be here permitted to point out, that the various clauses of the Ordinance, while they are comprehensive enough to embrace almost every case of insanity requiring the protection of an asylum, whether for the safety of the individual or for the security of the public, fail to provide for the admission of such cases as monomaniacs, epileptics, homicidal maniacs, &c., who, while possessed of sufficient means to defy want, and often of sufficient acuteness to elude the grasp of the law, cannot properly be included under the class of "dangerous lunatics," until after the commission of some serious crime or offence. No friend or relative of such patients will initiate proceedings for their incarceration in an asylum, nor enter into recognizances for their maintenance, with the possibility of a future action for conspiracy staring them in the face. Complaints have also reached me from the friends of patients in humble circumstances, though far removed from the class of vulgar paupers, of the painful degree of publicity to which such patients are exposed in having to appear before a crowded Court, where proceedings not unlike those which obtain in a criminal case are followed in every instance; the insane being placed on his or her defence, allowed to cross-examine witnesses who have often to depose to facts of a delicate or distressing nature, and sometimes (when the Court is not satisfied with the doubtful opinion which has to be given in some cases) even remanded for further observation. Such publicity cannot but be injurious to the highly sensitive and impressionable minds of an insane patient in the incipient or acute stages of mental disease, and where the Medical Officer, under whose care he is subsequently placed, is obliged to state, in the presence of the patient, facts indicative of his insanity, only obtained sometimes by securing his confidence, or to express an opinion founded on those facts, which he naturally resents, as an endeavour to affix an undeserved stigma on his character—the entire value of that individual treatment, the success of which depends on the degree of confidence reposed by the patient in his Medical curator, is completely nullified. It is in this respect that the rule with regard to the temporary incarceration of persons alleged to be insane, in the asylum, seems to me to be open to objection. It is questionable indeed whether it possesses any of the advantages which were supposed to be

likely to accrue from it when it replaced the former arrangement, under which such cases were treated in the gaol. The discipline of the gaol, as regards the civil prisoners and the sick, is not more strict than that of the asylum; the contact with criminals is not only a source of evil to which such patients are exposed in both institutions, but the effects of such association are limited to a great extent in the gaol, where insane cases are treated in the infirmary or in isolated rooms, while in the asylum they are classed with the insane, are brought into constant and unavoidable intercourse with them, and are exposed to all the danger which arises from residence within an asylum. If the patient's own feelings and wishes are consulted—and this is by no means an unimportant consideration—it is certain that any one who is able to exercise any choice in the matter, would prefer the gaol to the asylum as a place of residence during the period of probation. On the other hand, the advantages of having a distinct and independent opinion on an insane patient are obvious. It not only relieves the Medical Officer of a serious responsibility in certain cases of difficulty, but deprives him also of the possible abuse of a power which he now undoubtedly possesses, of having a person wrongfully committed to the asylum.

My remarks on the general condition of the asylum will be arranged under the following heads:—

1. Endowment and funds.
2. Site and structure.
3. Internal economy.
4. Suggestions for an improved organization.

Endowment and funds.

1. On this head I regret to observe that the asylum possesses neither endowments nor charitable funds of any kind. In this respect it by no means occupies a singular position. I think I may safely venture to state that, without any exception, hospitals in Ceylon have not met with that appreciative recognition and benevolent consideration from private individuals which in other countries are so generously accorded to such institutions. Answering, as they do here, not only as establishments for the relief and cure of the sick, but also in a great measure as places of refuge for that large floating mass of the vagrant and destitute population of a country which in other lands settle down ultimately in workhouses, or the jail, it is no surprise that their claims on the sympathy and benevolence of the public have been so long and so universally ignored. This attitude of apparent indifference on the part of an enlightened community which has never turned a deaf ear to the calls of charity, appears to be due more to the habit of considering all institutions which are supported by the Government as so intrinsically perfect and self-contained as to need no help from private sources, than to any actual want of interest in or sympathy for the condition of the sick or insane poor. Were a proper representation made of their claims on the consideration of the benevolent and the wealthy, I have no doubt it would meet with a prompt and cheerful response.

In the case of the asylum patients, the organization of a fund for affording temporary relief to discharged patients, on their restoration to perfect health, would be a scheme worthy of the attention of philanthropists. In several instances within my limited experience, the patients, when convalescent, have been unwilling to leave the shelter of the asylum, knowing the stern fate that awaited them outside its walls. No sooner are they released from the discipline and watchful care of the asylum, where their wants were anticipated, their comforts secured, their occupation, and even their means of amusement, provided for, than they are suddenly thrown on their own resources, they have to assume numerous responsibilities, confront a thousand cares, and, with the taint of insanity clinging to them, find with difficulty the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. Thanks to the fostering care exercised by a paternal Government, however, much of the anxiety they experience at the outset is relieved by a gratuity which is allowed them, proportioned to their circumstances, and to the distance which they have to travel to get back to their native villages. I may add, that the asylum owes a private fund derived from the profits of its industrial resources; but this is not intended, nor indeed would it be adequate, for any other purpose than that of purchasing materials for carrying on industrial operations, of supplying the means for procuring such conveniences as an omnibus, a cart, draught bullocks, such means of amusement as cricket implements, bagatelle board, &c., such luxuries as cake and wine occasionally, &c.

Site and structure.

Whatever may have been the advantages originally offered by the site of the asylum (and they must have been great to counterbalance such important defects as a low site and humid soil), the changes which have taken place in the locality in which it is situated have certainly not improved them. A populous neighbourhood ill accords with the conveniences of asylum life; and Borella, which twenty-four years ago, when the asylum was founded, was mostly covered with a thick jungle of cinnamon bushes, the haunt of cheetahs and jackals, is now as densely populated as any of the suburbs of Colombo. Already houses are springing up in every direction in the vicinity of the asylum, and building lots which were once despised when put up at £5 an acre, are now eagerly purchased at fifty times that amount.

Another signal defect which has obtained since the construction of the asylum, is its proximity to the Small-Pox Hospital and the Welikada Jail, which stand at either end of its western limits, but distant several hundred yards from the main building. Although I am far from wishing to exaggerate the danger to which the inmates of the asylum are exposed from this source, it would be unwise to avoid all mention of what appears to me to be a sanitary evil which greatly detracts from the advantages offered by the present situation of the asylum. The remarkable immunity from epidemics which the patients have hitherto enjoyed (conferred by their isolation, and by the influence of a carefully regulated hygiene) only proves that the danger has been averted, not that it does not exist.

In other respects, nothing could be more desirable than its existing site—there is abundance of good water nearly throughout the whole of the year, the patients enjoy the fresh fine air of the country, there is a large extent of land available for purposes of cultivation, and cheerful scenery; and while its propinquity to the business quarters of the town, from which it is distant only about three miles,

MEDICAL.

Appendix III.

renders it easy of access to the friends of the patients, and facilitates the purchase and conveyance of stores to the asylum. It is conveniently situated, on the other hand, for drives into the country on the Kötte side, where the patients can enjoy glimpses of rural life, or towards the Cinamon Gardens and Galle Face, where they can listen to the inspiriting music of the Military Band, or look on with delighted interest at the sports, the races, and reviews, which are frequently held there—a happy relief from the monotony of their dull, cheerless existence.

I have said that the site is low, but it is low only in relation to the surrounding country, as it is said to be sixty feet above the level of the sea. The evils arising however from the swampy nature of the ground, and its low situation, have been remedied to a great extent by drainage, by filling up natural hollows with *cabook*, a species of laterite which answers admirably for this purpose, as rain water passing over it serves only to diffuse its cohesive property to the surrounding loose sandy soil.

Owing to the arenaceous character of the soil, garden operations are conducted under the greatest imaginable difficulty, as one has to contend with a naturally barren soil, the intense heat which it acquires under solar exposure, and a dense substratum of sandstone which underlies the surface soil, and which during the rainy season retains the rain water so long as at length to cause numerous tiny springs to form on the surface whence the pent-up water bubbles out, unless an outlet is provided for it by deep drainage. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, a kitchen garden, which supplies the asylum daily with culinary vegetables, has been kept under constant cultivation by planting under shade, by heavy manuring, by careful drainage, and by frequent change of site. Besides the kitchen garden, which, with the abandoned sites, may be said to cover five acres more or less, about as many more are under guinea grass, arrowroot, cassava, and plantains, while huge bread-fruit, jack, and cocoanut trees, scattered over the remaining portion of the grounds, yield abundance of fruit, and throw an agreeable shade all day long. Each of the airing courts within the asylum has also one or more breadfruit trees, whose outspreading branches and broad leaves afford a dense shade, under which the patients sit or recline on the hottest day.

The aspect of the asylum is east and west, on which sides it is skirted by the high road to Kötte, and a less frequented road to the Wolfendhal Fort, respectively. To the north-west quadrangle have grimly modelled its proportions, are the detached residence of the Medical Officer, the quarters, messes, and offices, ranged on the northern side, while the main building almost abuts on its southern limit. The grounds are about thirty-six acres in extent, of which about twelve are under cultivation, two are occupied by the asylum buildings, and the remainder partly used as recreation ground, and partly reserved for further cultivation.

The architectural features need no minute description, as they will be better comprehended by a reference to the plan. It appears to have been originally built on the favourite E plan, the "architectural *summum bonum* for hospitals;" but the subsequent additions to it of the new quadrangles have grimly modelled its proportions, and give it now an incomplete oblong shape. It cannot be said that the architect who designed it aimed at anything of an æsthetic character. A plain, unpretending building, not unlike a range of Military barracks, but walled in on every side, in which every other consideration has been (and rightly too), made subordinate to those of accommodation, security and health—such is the impression which a visitor derives from his first glance at the architectural arrangements. Standing in the middle of the quadrangle, which contains the workshop and kitchen, he has on either side of him a range of wards for the male, another for the female patients, of which the former is the more extensive, and contains also a surgery and an infirmary. The arrangement of the wards permits of classification into three sections—for the tranquil, the excitable, and the refractory—the only classification possible within the walls of an asylum.

The chief defects in the construction of the building are, the absence of a padded room, of a ward for cases sent by the District Judge for observation, and suitable apartments for boarders.

The necessity for a padded room is urgent. It is indeed to me a matter of surprise how, in the absence of such a room, the treatment of violent and dangerous maniacs under a state of excitement can be expected to be effectually carried out under the principles of non-restraint. To exclude such a patient within the walls of his narrow cell, and yet to leave him free to howl or rave, or dash himself in impotent fury against the door of his room, or to batter with hands or feet against the door or window till his excitement is quelled, is surely a misconception of those humane and enlightened principles on which this mode of treatment is based. If hand-cuffs the strait waistcoat, and the gag, no longer find a place in English asylums, it is only because a more effectual and more humane method of restraint has superseded these barbarous appliances. Only a padded room can obviate the necessity for their use, or, as is the case at present for I have scrupulously followed the traditional policy of the asylum), the comfort, the quietude, and even the nightly rest of the whole asylum, are at the mercy of a single fractious patient who is allowed the free use of his limbs, at the expense of his health and strength.

A suitable ward for the accommodation of new cases, and especially for those cases of alleged insanity which are sent to the asylum to be kept under observation, is also a great desideratum. At present these cases are no sooner admitted than they are lost in the general mass into which they become incorporated. The study of the special phases presented by each case becomes a matter of difficulty, and contact with other insane minds at the very stage in which the chances of a cure are most favourable, tends to produce injury to their feeble, sensitive, impressionable minds.

The want of appropriate apartments for boarders has been greatly felt during the last year. It should be however a matter for consideration, whether the plan of the asylum admits of further extension for this purpose, and whether, even if such extension were feasible, it would be advisable to make room for boarders of a respectable class in a strictly pauper asylum. An additional building in connection with it, and under the same administration, would, I am inclined to think, be far better suited for this purpose than the mere addition of another ward within the walls of the asylum. It does good sometimes to make concessions to the petty distinctions recognised by society, and where a patient of the better class, or his friends, are willing to pay for superior accommodation, it is only fitting and right that he should be spared the moral abasement which he would feel when brought into incessant contact with the mass of pauper patients with whom he has nothing in common but his mental affliction.

MEDICAL.

Appendix III.

Internal economy.

The entire responsibility and general management of the asylum are in the hands of the resident Medical Officer, who yet acts under the constant supervision, control, and direction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. Thus, while the Medical Superintendent has the privilege of nominating new servants, or of punishing, and even summarily dismissing, any of the subordinate officials, he can only do so with the sanction or approval of the Principal Medical Officer, whom he is required by the rules to keep informed of any such occurrence. This system has been found hitherto to work very well. The Superintendent is able to carry out his plans, enforce discipline, detect and expose aliases, while a check is at the same time imposed on him against the arbitrary exercise of the power with which he is invested. The duties of the Superintendent are however far too heavy and multiform to be accomplished efficiently by a single individual. In addition to his legitimate and special duties as Medical Officer, which comprise the individual treatment of patients, the registering of cases, and the regulation of the hygiene and discipline of the asylum, he has also to act as apothecary, as clerk, as steward, as record-keeper, as accountant, as superintendent of industrial works, &c. However active and zealous one may be, such varied duties cannot be performed by any one person, single-handed, to his entire satisfaction. The clerical duties alone demand so much of one's time and attention, that with the utmost desire to do justice to the patients, one is obliged to treat the mass, and, to a greater or less extent, to neglect the individual. It is unnecessary to say much more on this head. I need only compare the official staff of this asylum with that of any European asylum, to shew how defective is its organization in this respect. In the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, with a daily average of about 600 patients, there are, in addition to a Medical Board, one resident physician, three assistant physicians, one house superintendent, two conjunct treasurers and secretaries, to divide among them the work which in this asylum, containing about one-third of the number of patients, is performed by a single officer. The smaller number of patients however by no means represents a corresponding ratio of work, as an addition of 100 patients would make hardly any appreciable difference in the amount of work which has to be performed at present, beyond increasing the strictly medical duties. I shall say nothing further on this point, as the defective organization of this asylum in this respect has, I have no doubt, received the careful consideration of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and will be appropriately dealt with.

Attendants.

The greatest difficulty that I have experienced in the management of the asylum, is in respect to the attendants. Habituated to move along certain grooves of thought, their feelings blunted by long contact with diseased minds, whose nature they cannot understand from ignorance and vulgar prejudice, and whose varying phases they cannot, from imperfect sympathy, readily appreciate, it is seldom that any can be found willing or able to co-operate with the Medical Officer in adapting any special mode of treatment to any individual case, or in carrying out any reform where the existing system of Government is found liable to be abused. The principle of non-restraint, which has been enforced here by means of a rigid and sustained discipline, appears to them as a kind of *laissez faire* system, under which a patient is allowed to have his own way until the excitement under which he labours reaches its climax, when seclusion becomes necessary. Instances of actual cruelty or gross neglect, I am glad to say, are rarely met with, and, when detected, are punished with summary dismissal; but the vacancies thus created are with difficulty supplied. The new men introduced singly soon forget the admonitions and instructions given them on their entrance to their work; they are soon tainted with the views held by the older servants; while the introduction of an entirely new staff of attendants is impracticable, owing to the difficulty of securing competent men who would be willing to undergo a training, and serve a kind of apprenticeship, before they enter on their duties. In a subsequent part of my Report I shall suggest a plan by which an effective corps might be organized, in connection with a scheme for the extension of the asylum. I am far from being sanguine, however, of its success, as the experiment has never yet been tried; but, as an experiment in the right direction, it is at least deserving of consideration.

Diet.

The diet of the insane is so important a subject in relation to their physical and psychical health, to both of which it ministers, that a few brief remarks on this head may not be amiss. It has evidently received the careful consideration of the framer of the diet table, Dr. Elliott, who has provided a diet at once varied, plentiful, and nutritive. ¾ lb. of bread and 1 lb. of meat, with vegetables, 2 eggs, and ½ lb. of rice, are ample for a European; while a smaller proportion of animal food, and abundance of rice, fish, and vegetables, answer equally well for native patients, and are more in accordance with their mode of living. The monotony of a fixed diet table is also avoided by allowing the patients daily a choice of either fish or meat, both of which, as well as the vegetables, are capable of being *carried* by a skilful native cook in a dozen different forms. A change of diet is also allowed to the patients when their state of health requires it, while arrack, fish, wine, &c., are given as extras to the sick and infirm.

Restraint.

I have incidentally alluded to this subject before. It is unnecessary perhaps to state that the obsolete system of mechanical restraint by means of straps, bandages, and handcuffs, has found no support in this asylum. The strait-waistcoat has been used occasionally, but latterly even this appliance has been discarded, and at this moment there is not a single serviceable strait-jacket at hand. The only case in which I tried it, convinced me of its inutility, as the patient, a young woman of average muscular development, tore the stout canvas with her teeth into shreds in the course of a single night. Except as a temporary means of controlling a dangerous lunatic, I should be disinclined to use it again. Before the benefits of the non-restraint system can be fully realized, however, the official staff needs to be properly organized, so that by constant care and extreme vigilance, by frequent classification and occasional seclusion, the danger which arises from the indiscriminate mixture of insane individuals of every possible variety of character, temper, and disposition, might be foreseen and averted. The patient himself who threatens such danger can only be protected from doing injury to himself by the use of a padded room, the great need for which I have already urged.

Employment.

The grand panacea for the evils which are generated in a society of the insane, is doubtless varied and suitable employment. As a therapeutic measure in the treatment of mental disease also, its beneficial effects have been most encouraging in several cases which have come under my notice.

MEDICAL.
Appendix III.

Suggested scheme for the better organization of the Asylum.

Care has been taken however not to employ compulsion of any kind, except in the case of melancholic patients, and those labouring under definite notions of their social rank, and also in the case of those who are physically able to work, but decline to do so from sheer indolence, when the slightest degree of moral pressure is exercised by means of personal appeals to their vanity, or by the refusal of indulgences accorded to other patients, such as tobacco, betel leaf, &c. (cheap, but much coveted luxuries), in order to induce them to engage themselves in some kind of cheerful occupation. The only patients who are excused from work are those for whom no suitable occupation has been provided,—the sick, the firmly obstinate, the dirty (which occur chiefly among the imbecile and paralytic cases), the destructive, and the excited. Occupation of a suitable character has yet to be found for some of the female patients, but most of them engage in some species of useful employment daily.

I have reserved for the conclusion of this Report a scheme for the improvement of the asylum organization, which I have no doubt will be fruitful of good results, both in accelerating the cure of the insane, and in relieving the public treasury of an expenditure which threatens to be cumulative with the course of time. The latter result will in fact be a necessary sequence of the former, for, as has been truly said, "there is far more expensive than curable lunacy." Some such scheme and any scheme which tends to place the insane under more favourable conditions of recovery than obtain at present, cannot fail to be remunerative in the end.

It is unnecessary in this place to balance the advantages and disadvantages of asylum treatment. I shall only consider what is of pressing importance—the remedial means which are available in this particular institution for the treatment of the insane. These may be briefly enumerated as—1st, architectural arrangements which subserve purposes of classification, and provide for the comfort of the insane; 2nd, rules of discipline to secure order, obedience, and quietude, and relieve the patients of all cares, responsibilities, wounted associations, and annoyances; 3rd, seclusion or solitude combined with constant control, and averting dangers from their fellows; 4th, restraint, chiefly *moral*, exercised through the medium of a well-regulated discipline, but partly *physical*, as classical and cellular seclusion properly implies; 5th, occupation; 6th, amusement; 7th hygienic measures; and 8th, medicinal treatment in special cases. But several of these measures can only be applied imperfectly, owing to faulty organization.

Classification is restricted by the limited number of the wards, and is therefore too imperfect to be of much service. It is difficult to estimate the amount of evil which results from massing insane patients of the same disposition and habits—at least as regards the excitable and dangerous cases. A single excited patient is able to throw a whole ward into a state of violent commotion in an instant, and although the noise and agitation may be readily quelled, the frequent exhibition of, or participation in such scenes, only tends to produce irreparable lesions in patients of weak and frail minds, and in those who are progressing towards convalescence.

Again, caste prejudices interfere with a successful classification in this institution. The native mind is jealously sensitive of privileges and distinctions acquired by birth, and this applies in a special manner to the women. Noisy, quarrelsome, and abusive to a degree, of which one ignorant of the character of native women can form but a feeble conception, their section of the building is always a marked contrast to the male division of the asylum, notwithstanding the preponderance in number of male patients; and whenever I have inquired into the cause of the agitation and tumult, a reference is sure to be made to "this woman of the Berawa caste," "this jaggery-maker," "this dhoby," &c.,—always a stinging taunt which never fails to reach its mark. There is nothing which they resent more than this indiscriminate levelling of caste distinctions, which is unavoidable in a pauper asylum. A wise psychiatry should neglect no means which would tend to remove existing evils; and some concession, I repeat, should be made to human weakness, to the springs which agitate the human mind, even if they have their source in vulgar ignorance or senseless pride. The usual abasement felt by the patients in such indiscriminate herding together is an important element which should not be lost sight of in reckoning the unfavourable conditions of asylum organization.

Again, the principle of non-restraint is applied in this asylum at a great disadvantage. Frequent seclusion becomes unavoidable; but such seclusion itself debases the patients in their own estimation, and is dreaded by them. Here, intimidation, a bad agent, is brought to bear on them, and although it cannot be denied that it has a restraining, and therefore beneficial influence, by inducing the exercise of self-control in some cases, it is not less injurious in others where the power of self-restraint is entirely lost. Regarded from a proper point of view, the difference between cellular confinement and mechanical restraint, under the old system, becomes then one of degree merely.

Lastly, individual treatment in a large asylum is carried on amidst such difficulties as to be almost ineffectual, and this applies in a ten-fold degree to an asylum where a single Medical Officer has to do the work of half-a-dozen officials, unaided. Allow five minutes to each patient, a minimum allowance where one has to lend an attentive ear to complaints, real or imaginary, "to soothe and sympathise with, to plant a hope, or uproot an error," and a force of 210 patients would occupy no less than seventeen hours of one's time, and this, in addition to the multiform duties which now divide his attention, would require at least superhuman energies.

To obviate some of these defects, and to render the asylum organization more effective as a means of cure, I propose to introduce into operation the modified cottage system advocated by Dr. Barnes, and which consists, to use his own words, "in the incorporation of cottage residences with a central institution, of which the tenants are to be salaried officers, and in no degree dependent on the ward of their charge." Under this system the advantages of life in a Colony as pursued at Glovel, will be combined with those offered by an asylum, without the disadvantages resulting from the adoption of either mode of life exclusively. Those patients who now chafe against the restraint on their personal liberty, and the strict discipline and constant supervision of the asylum, will be admitted to a free life in its neighbourhood, under conditions which will deprive them of this privilege on any attempt at escape, but which will here restore to them the benefits of the family life—the *patronage familial*—of which experienced psychopathists speak so highly. Under this system also, a minute classification will be practicable, and patients could be assorted in small

groups, with a quasi-domestic relation existing between the members of each, in keeping with the habits and needs of life peculiar to the natives, and without doing violence to their feelings and caste prejudices. Domestic habits will thus be kept up, patients made more helpful of themselves and others, the quiet house will be protected from the disturbing influences of the excited and the noisy, the silly and half-witted from contact with diseased minds, and, what will be perhaps not its least important feature, these cottages may be converted into a kind of training institution for new servants.

Such a scheme is practicable, and, even regarded as a question of profit and loss, cannot fail to be remunerative, as it must tend to relieve the Government of the cost of maintaining an asylum with its yearly increasing population.

The initial outlay for the carrying out of this scheme will be inconsiderable. The cottages will be of a humble description, such as the natives are accustomed to in their villages, and two such, capable of affording accommodation to fifty patients and ten attendants, could, I believe, be built for £6 each, on an average. It is not proposed, however, to construct them on a uniform plan, or of the same dimensions. A well-built, self-contained cottage, of some pretensions to architectural beauty, might also be added with advantage. This might be placed under the care of the second overseer, who is at present unprovided with free quarters. I have no doubt whatever, that as a profitable investment, this building would repay any money that might be expended on it.

The cottages will be under the charge of the attendants—single men preferably, though it might be an advantage in some cases to associate patients with a family—to whom a free residence could be held out as a reward for good conduct. As they will have to attend to their duties in the asylum in addition to the special care which they will be required to exercise over the patients residing with them, it will be necessary to increase the present staff of officials by the appointment of supernumeraries, who can here receive an efficient training under more advantageous circumstances than when suddenly ushered into the asylum to undertake duties quite new to them.

It is believed that candidates for posts in the asylum could be induced to serve such an apprenticeship for a few months, on the condition of receiving free quarters, board, and nominal wages.

The patients who will benefit by this system are the quiet imbeciles and idiots, peaceful maniacs, the moderately excited, the melancholics, monomaniacs, and convalescents. The acute cases, the recently admitted, the violent, the refractory, the dangerous, those of vicious habits, or who are indecent, epileptics, and criminal lunatics, to be confined as at present in the asylum.

The cottages will be under the immediate supervision of the Medical Officer, but such supervision can ill be exercised by him unless he is lightened of the clerical duties which now engage the greater portion of his time.

Such is a general outline of the cottage plan which it is proposed to introduce, and which I earnestly trust will meet with some attention from the Government. Even if the experiment should prove a failure, it will not be a costly one, but the question of profit and loss can hardly enter into a scheme which aims at relieving the mentally afflicted from a disease which, to most sane minds, is even more terrible than death. The cottage system is far from being however a new idea. At Devon, at Aberdeen, in several private establishments, a somewhat similar arrangement has been carried out with marked success. No better system could indeed be devised which would fall in so readily with the habits and mode of life of the natives of Ceylon. I am quite confident, that if it met with a fair trial, it would supersede the existing mode of treatment, and tend greatly to relieve the asylum of its increasing population.

With these crude, imperfect remarks on the organization of the institution over which I have the honor to be placed in charge, I beg to conclude my Report.

Borella Asylum,
January, 1871.

W. C. VANDORT, M.D.,
Asst. Col. Surgeon.

---

## APPENDIX IV.

Appendix IV.

REPORT of the Acting Superintendent of the Convict Establishment at Welikada, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

In my Report *as Medical Officer of the Prison*, for the year 1869, it was shown that, with the daily average number of prisoners of 593·87, a daily sick rate of 2·53 occurred, and that only eight deaths happened in the year, or one death to every thirty-three cases treated in hospital. This low death-rate was very remarkable, and could not be satisfactorily accounted for, on either medical or hygienic grounds.

In the year 1868 the daily average number of prisoners was 538·39, and the number of sick treated 589, and the deaths 26, or 1 to 14·96 treated.

In the year ending 31st December, 1870, the daily average number of prisoners was 524·41, the daily average number of sick 5·22.

There were during this period 108 admissions to hospital; 43 were discharged cured, and 12 remained in hospital, 53 having died. The number of deaths to the number treated in hospital—1 to 2·04—seems apparently a much greater rate of mortality than what actually occurred.

Many men on the "Convalescent List" or "Light Labour Gang" succumbed quite suddenly, before they could be admitted to hospital; for instance, the sick list is made out for the day at 7 A.M., and despatched to the Office of the *Principal* Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of

MEDICAL.
Appendix IV.

Hospitals. If any new cases of sickness occur after this, they cannot be put on the sick list till the following morning, although they are admitted to, and treated in the hospital, all the same. Such cases are not unfrequent. I am also unwilling to admit natives to hospital for slight ailments, since they are liable to contract disease—diarrhœa or dysentery—and they seem under such circumstances to lose heart, and give way to despondency. It is far better to endeavour to keep them at some light and suitable employment; they mend much sooner than if admitted to hospital, where the dangers of overcrowding are numerous. I may perhaps have carried this practice a little too far in one or two cases; but I believe its benefits are fully endorsed by the great practical experience of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

In the present year the comparative high death-rate may be attributed to several causes:—

1st.—The low death rate of the preceding year.
2nd.—The remarkably cold winds prevalent during the latter part of the year.
3rd.—The access of sporadic cholera.
4th.—The selection of 200 men to proceed to Mannár.
5th.—The unusually large drafts of prisoners and sick convicts received from Kurunégala.
6th.—The absence of suitable hospital accommodation.

A.—The low death-rate of the previous year.

B.—The remarkably cold winds prevalent during the latter part of the year from the north-east, a quarter to which the prison is fully exposed.—Towards early morning, in the months of October, November, and December, the cold was very trying to even the European prisoners, who frequently complained of it, and begged for extra blankets. Fires were constantly kept burning during day and night in the hospital, extra bed-clothes were issued, and hot-water bottles freely supplied to every patient, as well as stimulants and extra diet; many were, nevertheless, found nearly in a state of collapse from cold, the body chilled, and the extremities feeling to the touch as if frost-bitten.

Pneumonia attacked several cases, and rapidly progressed to the third stage of that disease in several cases in twelve hours. The post-mortem examinations revealed very frequently both lungs affected. Pneumonia, at all times a dangerous disease, is doubly so in the asthenic, where its advances are very insidious, but not the less fatal on that account. This disease attacked, secondarily, twelve patients in hospital, of whom reasonable hopes of recovery from their primary diseases were entertained at the time they were attacked by inflammation of the lungs. Two admissions with pneumonia from the cells occurred, both cases rapidly sinking.

It is a remarkable coincidence that pneumonia also prevailed during the latter months of the year in the Jail at Kandy, primarily and secondarily, being also characterized by its fatal rapidity.

C.—The access of sporadic cholera.—The first case occurred on the 17th of June in a man undergoing the penal stage of imprisonment, and to the 28th December fifteen cases occurred; seven were cured, and eight died. These cases came from different parts of the prison, each wing and association ward affording its quota. Even the hospital gave a patient, an orderly, who died. This outbreak was characterized by its extreme virulence, its victims being the finest men in the prison.

The following measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The patients were placed in a temporary hut outside the prison walls, their clothing burnt, carbolic acid, Condy's fluid, and chloride of lime were lavishly expended, excreta disinfected and buried, cells and wards fumigated and kept unoccupied, latrines carefully attended to, and the diet changed, the issue of pepper broth, and the avoidance of cold and wet as far as practicable, and immediate attention paid to cases of premonitory diarrhœa. The prisoners were individually instructed to report themselves at once, if they complained of colic or looseness of the bowels, and especially so in the night time.

I am convinced that this outbreak was due entirely to atmospheric causes, and not to any local or specific action at work within the prison walls. Of all the remedies employed, I believe that the camphor and calomel pill, with frequent doses of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and brandy, were the most successful, together with mustard sinapisms, hot-water bottles, combined with steady and prolonged hand friction. None of the attendants were attacked.

Four of the deaths ascribed to diarrhœa were certainly choleraic. These cases were admitted to hospital as diarrhœa, but in a few hours all the symptoms of cholera manifested themselves, and the patients sunk collapsed.

D.—The selection of 200 picked men to proceed to Mannár.—In the month of October orders were received from Government to select 200 men, principally mechanics, to proceed to Mannár, for the purpose of extending the works in connection with the Causeway there. With the assistance of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, this was carefully done; and hence our best men were taken away at once, and only the weeds were left behind. It was considered a sine qua non that no man should be drafted to Mannár who had been an inmate of the hospital at any time during his imprisonment. It is very evident that the death-rate would have been much diminished if these men had remained in Welikada.

E.—The unusually large drafts of prisoners and sick convicts received from Kurunégala.—To replace the 200 men despatched to Mannár, large drafts were received from outstations, principally from Kurunégala. These men were, without exception, mere skeletons, and quite unable to undergo the severe disciplinary course of this Prison. Penal diet, with the full concurrence of Dr. Charley, was suspended on several occasions, and with tolerable success. Dyspepsia and diarrhœa prevailed more or less with them all, and, by a reference to the Tables appended, it will be seen, that out of these men there was a large per-centage of deaths. No matter what disease they laboured under, it was certain to assume at once a most asthenic type, rendering a cure hopeless. It is a well-known fact, that Sinhalese convicts do better if kept in their own district. The selection of these men from Kurunégala by the Medical Officer of that station was far from judicious, as it appears he emptied his hospital of patients, in the belief that a change to the sea-board would be beneficial. This was far from being realized; the harassing journey down to Colombo, and the mental depression induced by sending them out of their District, acted as fertile sources of disease.

Two or three drafts were, without exception, composed of men in a state of extreme attenuation. In these men the slightest atmospheric changes induced disease.

The following extract is taken from the Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer for the year 1868, when referring to the prevalence of fever in the Gaol of Kurunegala :—

"Three deaths from fever are reported from the Jail of Kurunegala. These were all cases of a typhoid character, and occurred when the Jail had been permitted to become unusually overcrowded. Several other cases of a similar kind occurred at the same time, but recovered. Since then additions have been made to the Jail accommodation, *and the overcrowding now reduced by the immediate removal of a large batch of prisoners to Colombo.*"

I have directed especial attention to the last clause of the extract, because I wish to point out that the "immediate removal" of a large batch of prisoners from a jail where "typhoid fever, or fever of a similar kind" prevailed, to a large establishment elsewhere, was quite contrary to the well-known rule of segregation applicable to such cases. I am aware that, luckily, these men did tolerably well in Welikada, but it might have been far otherwise.

Many cases of measles, however, occurred; and, on enquiry, it was found that that disease prevailed in an epidemic form in Kurunegala Gaol, and that prisoners were actually sent from hospital to Colombo with but imperfect recovery from that disease. No wonder it rapidly spread in a place like Welikada. Much valuable labour was thus lost to the establishment, and, instead of a mild disease being introduced, it might have been typhoid fever or small-pox. Fortunately this disease was of a very mild form, and the patients did not require much active treatment.

* * * * *

One circumstance, generally overlooked, may, and no doubt does, tend to keep up a higher death-rate at Welikada than in the other prisons of the Island, viz., the great mental depression which accompanies lengthened sentences, and which necessarily exerts a very prejudicial effect, especially on the aged and debilitated. I have particularly observed this result in several instances, many of whom sank from apparently nothing but "mental depression," or what would be called in Scotland, and Montmorency, when expatriated, "Nostalgia." One man in particular—a Kandyan Arachchi, aged about 70—was admitted to hospital in a weak condition, and steadily persisted in refusing food, medicine, and stimulants, making up his mind to die, which event was daily expected. One day a patient in the next cot to his own suddenly died, and while the orderlies were removing the body, the old Arachchi—who previously had to be turned in bed—jumped bolt upright, and then fell back, crying out "it's my turn next." This however had the effect of rousing him; he daily gained strength, and he is now one of the sturdiest men in prison, and does duty as an acting constable with credit.

As I have before mentioned, exemption from penal diet and hard labour, together with many other indulgences, were permitted the convicts from Kurunegala, with a view to obviate any morbid influence, but in vain—a sudden fall of temperature was sure to usher in sickness and death. The systems of these men appeared to be so saturated with some *materies morbi*, that the remedies employed were quite inert. The extras prescribed, such as wine, brandy, beef tea, milk, eggs, and chickens, will shew that no expense was spared in endeavouring to obviate the tendency to death in these unfortunate men.

The total number of prisoners in Welikada during the year 1870, belonging to Kurunegala, was 239, with a death-rate of 23, or 9·62 per cent.; the total number of men belonging to Colombo during the same period was 444, with a death-rate of 8, or 1·80 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that these men are, as a rule, habit and repute criminals, thoroughly broken down in constitution by drink, opium, and debauchery of every kind.

In view of the excessive death-rate of the Kurunegala prisoners, and their utter uselessness as labourers, it becomes a question for serious consideration whether it would not be advisable, in the interests of humanity, to let them remain in their own district prison, or at any rate that such a careful examination should be made by the Medical Officer that none but those most likely to be useful should be sent to the Central Convict Establishment.

I beg to refer for further and more detailed information to the tabulated form of the death-rate of the different districts represented in this prison. I may here mention, that there were during the year, 55 European soldiers, 21 Native soldiers, and 68 Europeans and Burgher civilians in prison, with but a trifling sick-rate, and no deaths. Many of these men, chiefly belonging to Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment and the Royal Artillery, were most undesirable prisoners in a medical point of view.

P.—The absence of suitable hospital accommodation. The hospital consists of one large room at the back of the prison, but within the walls, facing the west. It has two doors facing east and west, opposite each other, and four large windows, with an open tiled roof. It contains 24,267 cubic feet of air, and 534 square feet of floor-space, but the convalescent and light labour gang swell the number of inmates very considerably. While airy and large enough for ordinary requirements in moderately cool weather, it is nevertheless quite unsuited for its purpose in cold or wet. Strong currents of air cross each other, rendering the patients most miserable, and liable to bronchial affections; while, if the doors and windows are closed, the stench of the motions and foul air of the inmates becomes intolerable, especially as the European and Burgher patients, who complain bitterly of the annoyance.

There are four small rooms at the back, each measuring 9 × 12 × 9 feet 9 inches; one is used as a store-room, another as the dead house, and the other as a temporary ward for night admissions. There is also another room, 17 feet 7 inches × 9 feet 9 inches, used for Europeans and Burghers to the number of three or four. When 49 patients, with orderlies and nurses, are locked up all night in the hospital, which has occurred repeatedly, the state of the air can be more easily imagined than described. And I would here point out the desirability of having the new hospital begun at once, before the northern extensions of the prison are commenced. I beg that this subject of a new hospital may be taken into immediate consideration.

It should be built, if practicable, on the "Pavilion system," that is, separating the hospital into a number of distinct wards. Care should be taken to have it facing the prevailing breeze, with the angles open to permit thorough ventilation. An upstair building is to be preferred, if possible, and a verandah with venetian running round it, and louvred openings in the roof, so as to permit the escape of all noxious gases.

MEDICAL.
Appendix IV.

A ward for medical cases, another for surgical, another for diarrhœa and dysentery, and a fourth for contagious diseases, such as cholera and scabies, &c., are absolutely necessary, as also a convalescent ward with a cheerful aspect. With a probable number of 800 prisoners, we must be prepared with a sufficiency of hospital accommodation for the sick, and their thorough segregation. The roofs should be double, and the internal walls faced with polished Portland cement, which does not afford a lodgment for organic impurities. The flooring should be of hard tiles. The kitchen should be large, light, and convenient to the hospital.

In the course of four months the new bungalow for the Superintendent will be finished and ready for occupation, and I would suggest that the old bungalow (which will be entirely walled in) should be converted into a temporary hospital. The present hospital could then be pulled down, and the new one begun without delay. This should be done before the proposed cellular extension of the prison northwards. The old bungalow, thus appropriated for an hospital, would afford ample accommodation—viz.: a surgery, three wards, each 27' 6" by 18', and four small rooms for European and Burgher prisoners, a good kitchen and godowns, with suitable bath accommodation. The ventilation and light are good.

The prevailing diseases of the prisoners have been diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera and fevers. Several cases of remittent fever occurred, of a severe type, which proved very fatal to those attacked. Cerebral complications speedily arose, frequently characterized by furious delirium; the patient dying exhausted in a few hours. The most energetic treatment was pursued, and even anticipatory measures adopted, with, however, no permanent good. One remarkable symptom in several of these cases was the early and perfect inability to swallow anything, either liquid or solid, from tonic spasm of the muscles concerned in deglutition.

The teeth were in two cases broken by the spasmodic action. In these cases the subcutaneous injection of quinine was had recourse to, with nutritious enemata.

There were nine cases of remittent fever, with one recovery and eight deaths. Pneumonia was the cause of death in four of these cases. The post-mortem examination showed great effusion beneath the membranes, and into the cavities, of the brain; in nearly all, the lungs were congested; the same post-mortem appearances being found in the cases of intermittent fever which proved fatal. Intermittent fever was unusually severe, and rapidly assumed the remittent type; seven cases of intermittent fever were admitted to hospital; four were discharged cured, and three died, one of pneumonia.

*Dysentery.*—This disease manifested a decided tendency to turn into diarrhœa of a very persistent nature. The pathognomonic symptoms of this disease generally gave way speedily to ipecacuanha in half-drachm doses, blisters, poultices, and hot fomentations, and the exhibition of sedative enemata; but the diarrhœa, which remained, was exceedingly difficult to control, and in several cases continued until the patient sunk under the excessive evacuations. Several of the cases of dysentery succumbed to pneumonia.

*Diarrhœa*, as a primary disease, was very fatal. Sixteen cases were admitted to hospital; of these, two only were discharged, twelve dying; and two remained under treatment in hospital at the end of the year. The prisoners admitted suffering from this disease, were almost to a man in a state of extreme debility; in fact, the worn-out subjects of previous disease. Pneumonia carried off three of these cases. No organic lesions were found in the intestines, the parts being merely blanched.

*Pneumonia.*—This disease occurred idiopathically in two instances, both proving fatal in a very few hours. Of the fifty-three deaths which took place during the year, fourteen were due to the invasion of pneumonia, primarily or secondarily.

*Asthenia.*—Eight cases were admitted to hospital under this heading, all of whom died. The other diseases which prevailed do not call for any particular remark.

*Water.*—The water supply to the hospital and jail has been ample for all purposes, and of excellent quality. Three wells within the prison grounds afford a copious quantity for ablution, and for cleansing the cells and wards, even in the driest season. The whole of the prisoners in the penal stage (first six months of imprisonment) are paraded twice a week for bathing, and proceed in a body, with a patter and prison escort, to the garden attached to the prison, where a large quantity of water is immediately available for the purpose. The prisoners employed at industrial labour bathe once a day, attended by an escort.

The hospital is deficient in means for bathing. There is no proper bath or bath-room; and I trust that this most useful and almost indispensable adjunct to a hospital may ere long be supplied, and be available both for hot and cold water.

The grateful application of tepid water to the burning skin of many a patient suffering from fever, would have been, I am confident, productive of much comfort and alleviation of suffering.

*Hospital Conservancy.*—The latrine used by the patients consists of a pit, boarded over, and affording accommodation for three persons; this pit is occasionally disinfected, but although kept as sweet as possible, it is highly objectionable.

The dry-earth system, so very successful in the other part of the prison, will be soon introduced I hope. Two latrines of most excellent design were built by Mr. Duval, at a cost of £53 2s. 0d., or a saving of 28.5 per cent. on the estimated cost, £74 7s. 10d. One on the west, to the rear of the cellular division of the prison, contains a separate compartment for the prison officers, and one for European and Burgher prisoners on the flanks, whilst the centre contains accommodation for four natives. On the east, and to the rear of the eastern cellular wing, another latrine, constructed by Mr. Duval on the same principle, is intended to accommodate natives only, to the number of twelve. In the centre of the prison, and to the rear of the association wards, is another dry-earth latrine, which, from its close proximity, is used by the inmates of those wards.

The greatest possible care is taken to keep the conservancy of the prison up to a healthy standard. European constables are told off to superintend the proper conduct of these places. The boxes are frequently removed, their contents proving valuable manure for the prison garden, when buried and allowed to rest for six months. I do not think the system, as it is now carried out, is capable of further improvement, unless indeed it be by the addition of an oven for the purpose of

drying the earth in wet weather. Much remains however to be done for the general sanitation of the prison. For instance, each prisoner in the cellular stage takes into the cell for the night an earthen chatty, which he uses for the calls of nature. This is taken out of the cell the first thing in the morning, and emptied into the latrines: the lazy habits of the natives will not permit them to empty their bowels before they are shut up for the night, but the chatty being handy, they use it. The smell that this occasions in the early morning is most intolerable, and in the dark the prisoners frequently stumble over each other, and spill the contents of the chatties. I would recommend ward-boxes in the cellular corridors during the night, on the dry-earth system. No prisoner should be permitted to use his chatty but for micturition, under the penalty of severe punishment. This would induce them to empty their bowels before retiring for the night, and if troubled with diarrhœa, they could call for the peon, who would conduct them to the latrines, and, if necessary, call for medical assistance. Thus many cases premonitory of cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery, would be checked at the earliest stage, and the spread of disease prevented, by putting a stop to the disgusting practice which I have just alluded to. Tubs are in use in the association wards, covered by a basket of charcoal so as to absorb all offensive effluvia. This is also very unsatisfactory, and I hope that a couple of scinds, with a constant flow of pure water, will soon be placed in each ward. For obvious reasons, it is impossible, in a tropical country, to have all the accessories tending to maintain a high standard of health which are in operation in English prisons, but there is no reason why we should not attempt to adopt some of them.

In the prison at Welltrids, we have many natural advantages; a high and freely exposed situation, abundance of water for present requirements, and unlimited measures for the future; a better site could not be selected for thorough drainage.

A very moderate expenditure would enable us to make full use of these advantages.

The clearing of land for cultivation, and the destruction of every kind of deciduous vegetation, merely leaving the large timber, will all tend more or less to ensure the health of the prison.

*Diet, Cooking, and Provisions.*

The rations supplied by the contractor to the prisoners, and its preparation, are all that can be desired. The beef is daily inspected by the Superintendent, and frequently by the Medical Officer, and on only three occasions in the year was it rejected, which a fresh quantity was immediately procured. I think it but just to state to the contractor, Mr. Thomas Pinto, to state that on every occasion he has invariably shown the most lively desire to meet the views of the Superintendent in all matters concerning food and clothing for the prison and hospital. Since he has had the contract, none of the vexatious delays and irregularities in serving out the meals at the stated hours, has occurred, which used to characterize the system under the old regime.

Variety in the ingredients of the curries has been encouraged as frequently as possible, especially those of an antiscorbutic nature, but, I regret to state, that some month has prevailed very largely. The cultivation of limes by the convalescent prisoners will afford an ample supply at a nominal cost, and, if it is sanctioned, the issue of three or four limes a week, as an article of diet, will afford absolute protection.

Fresh fish is frequently served out. The salt fish composing part of the native dietary has been, as a rule, far superior in quality to any that could be ordinarily procured in the bazaar.

The milk supplied to the hospital was frequently found to contain a large per-centage of water. To the sick this article of diet is of paramount importance, and to obtain it in as pure a state as possible, it was boiled down to a third of its bulk. Care however was taken to pay for only a third of the quantity supplied by the contractor. This had a most salutary effect, and there is now but little cause for complaint.

*Bread.*—Every precaution is adopted to secure the bread issued as a ration to the Europeans and Burghers being of proper quality and sufficiently baked. If necessary, re-baking or toasting is practised.

*Vegetables.*—Most of the vegetables supplied, which are of the common varieties indigenous to the country, are raised in the prison garden, and sold to the contractor, and the amount realized handed over to the Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the Prison Manufacture Account. The amount thus obtained averages from £7 to £9 per mensem.

*Arrack.*—In cold or wet weather pepper brandy is frequently issued. It appears to act beneficially as a stimulant, and improves the appetite. Betel is allowed to the aged and those who are convalescent, under medical authority. Limes are issued frequently to the scorbutic. Bael-fruit is also largely prescribed as an hospital extra for diarrhœa cases; on account of its astringent properties, it is frequently of service. Upon the whole, I think the dietary of all classes of prisoners ample, and incapable of a further improvement. The penal diet (with the discretionary power vested in the Medical Officer) seems to have answered admirably, and there can be no doubt but that it has a most deterrent effect, when combined with shot-drill and the hard labour of the penal stage.

*Clothing.*—The clothing served out to the European and Burgher prisoners consists of a straw hat, a flannel banian of good quality, a blue drill jumper, and a pair of trousers of the same material. These are supplied by the contractor at a cost of 4s. 6½d. A pair of shoes completes the kit, but no socks are allowed, except as an extra prescribed by the Medical Officer. A towel, comb, knife, fork, and spoon are also added. Military prisoners are likewise required to don the prison dress, the cost being recovered from the Military authorities.

*Bedding.*—The Europeans and Burghers sleep on a coir mattress, mat pillow, and have a good English blanket. These are no cots, except in hospital. The Native prisoners have a mat and coir pillow. The dress of the Native prisoners consists of a jumper and a short pair of trousers of American drill or some other similar material, with a small cap of the same stuff, made somewhat after the pattern of the French kepi. These articles are all legibly marked, or some conspicuous part, with the broad arrow and the letters W. P. painted in black Roman characters, thus:—W / A P. Straw hats are also issued to outdoor working parties, when much exposed to the sun. This seems a necessary precaution, as one death from insolation occurred in the prison, in the case of a young Sinhalese lad. The cost of a native prison dress is 1s. 2½d.

MEDICAL.

Appendix IV.

The alarming prevalence of diarrhœa in the month of December induced the Medical Officer to obtain the sanction of Government for the purchase of flannel, to make into cummerbunds for the whole of the prisoners. A large supply of good red flannel was bought, and cut into lengths, a yard and a half long. One of these, doubled, stitched, and taped, was issued to each prisoner.

The result was very gratifying; the cases of diarrhœa at once fell from forty and fifty to ten and fifteen each morning. Cummerbunds are now regularly issued as a part of the prison kit. All articles of native clothing are made by the prisoners, the material being bought by the Superintendent in the cheapest market. These are sold to the contractor at a profit, which is duly lodged with the Treasurer.

*Labour.*—During the first six months, or penal stage of imprisonment, the convict is confined in a cell by himself, and employed at beating cocoanut husk into fibre, of which 5 lbs. must be finished per diem, and of a fixed standard of quality. The value of the fibre is 2*d*. This operation, which is really hard uninteresting labour, is carried on by the convict in his cell. He has also to twist coir yarn for the use of the looms and mat-weavers; forty fathoms being the allotted task. The fibre and yarn are carefully weighed and measured before the prisoners, and if short, it is reported to the Superintendent, and a suitable punishment awarded the defaulter. Shot-drill is carried on in the penal stage for one hour and a half, twice a day; and from the persistent attempts made to evade this punishment by prisoners, it seems to be a really obnoxious task. The shot weighs 24 lbs., but a lighter one is substituted for boys, and those of the adult prisoners certified as physically unfit by the Medial Officer.

Many prisoners are excused shot-drill altogether, by the order of the Medical Officer, on the above grounds. I have observed that where the men are fit to undergo this punishment, the improvement in physique is well marked, and it is a good preliminary training to enable those unaccustomed to manual labour, to enter at once on the industrial stage of hard labour. During the first ten days of every month (for the penal stage) penal diet is strictly enforced (with the exceptions already stated). For European and Burghers this consists of 1½ lb. of bread, with an unlimited supply of water. The native penal diet consists of one-sixth of a measure of rice made into conjee, for the morning meal, and two-thirds of a measure of rice (with salt) for two meals. The prisoners in the penal stage are carefully weighed. Any serious decrease in weight is at once investigated. During the year the penal diet was suspended twice, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer. The season was very unhealthy, and it was anticipated that this measure would prevent the invasion of disease. I think it was attended with some success.

The full diet for all classes of prisoners consists of

| *European and Burghers.* | *Natives.* |
|---|---|
| 28 ozs. bread, | 4 ozs. of bread or hoppers, |
| 2 ripe bananas, | 1 oz. of sugar or jaggery, |
| ½ oz. coffee ground, | ½ oz. of ground coffee, |
| 1 oz. sugar, | ⅔ of a measure of rice, |
| 1 lb. of beef, | 2½ ozs. of salt fish, |
| ½ oz. salt and pepper, | A sufficient quantity of vegetables and the necessary condiments, for making a curry twice a day. |
| ½*d*. worth of vegetables, in lieu of ½ lb. of bread, if they prefer it. | |

The full diet for native prisoners, uncooked, weighs 3 lbs. 1⅔ oz. (a day's provisions).

The same, cooked, 7 lbs. 4⅔ ozs.

The penal diet, when cooked, weighs 4 lbs. 10 ozs., exclusive of morning conjee; uncooked, it weighs 1 lb. 12 ozs.

The diets for all classes of prisoners appear to be ample. A lime per diem to each prisoner would be an important addition.

J. D. M. COGHILL, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P.Ed.,
Acting Superintendent of the Convict Establishments.

---

No. 1.

Comparative Statement shewing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, the Daily Average and Per-centage of Sick, &c., at Wylikada, for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870.

| Year. | Daily Average Number of Prisoners. | Daily Average Number of Sick. | Per-centage of Sick to Daily Average. | Total Number of Deaths during the Year. | Per-centage of Deaths to Daily Average. | Average Per-centage of Deaths to Number treated during the above period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | 243·14 | 18·4 | 7·55 | 42 | 17·27 | |
| 1867 | 330·76 | 29·43 | 8·89 | 54 | 16·33 | |
| 1868 | 332·34 | 13·23 | 3·67 | 26 | 7·75 | 10·69 |
| 1869 | 391·67 | 2·53 | 0·64 | 8 | 2·02 | |
| 1870 | 374·41 | 3·13 | 0·60 | 53 | 10·11 | |

No. 2. MEDICAL.

Appendix IV.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick and Wounded Prisoners treated in the Hospital of the Convict Establishment at Weihaiwei from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

| | Average Strength during the above period, 344·97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average daily Sick in Hospital, 9·48. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fev. Typhoid. | Fev. Remit. | Bronchitis | Hepatitis | Dysentery | Diarrhœa | Cholera. | Pulmy. Inf. | Rheum. & Syn. | Contg. Eruptive. | Venl. Eruptive. | Phthisis. | Anthritis. | Aneurism. | Hemiplegia. | Total. | |
| Remained | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Admitted | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 93 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 166 |
| Total treated | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 93 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 198 |
| Discharged | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 43 |
| Died | 3 | 8 | — | 2 | — | 8 | 12 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| Remaining | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Proportion of Deaths to the No. treated | | 1 to 2·03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MONTHLY ABSTRACT of the Admissions and Deaths of each description of Sick.

| | By Acute Diseases. | | | By Chronic Diseases. | | | By Surgical Diseases. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admitted. | Died. | Proportion of Deaths. | Admitted. | Died. | Proportion of Deaths. | Admitted. | Died. | Proportion of Deaths. | Admitted. | Died. | Proportion of Deaths. |
| January | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 to 4 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 2 | 2 to 6 |
| February | 6 | 4 | 4 to 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 4 | 4 to 6 |
| March | 2 | 1 | 2 to 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 to 4 |
| April | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 to 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 to 2 |
| May | 1 | 1 | 1 to 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 to 2 |
| June | 2 | 2 | 2 to 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 to 2 |
| July | 17 | 9 | 9 to 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 to 1 | 1 | — | — | 19 | 10 | 10 to 19 |
| August | 6 | 3 | 3 to 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 3 to 6 |
| September | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| October | 4 | 2 | 1 to 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 to 2 | — | — | — | 6 | 4 | 1 to 6 |
| November | 6 | 3 | 3 to 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 3 to 7 |
| December | 36 | 19 | 19 to 36 | 1 | 1 | 1 to 1 | — | — | — | 39 | 20 | 20 to 39 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Total Sick treated No. 198. | Fevers. | | | Pulmonic. | | | Hepatic | | Bowel Complaints. | | | | | | Accidents. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fev. Intermit. | Fev. Remit. | Total. | Bronchitis. | Pneumonia. | Total. | Hepatitis. | Total. | Dysentery. | Diarrhœa. | Cholera. | Pulmy. Affl. | Hernia or Int. | Total. | Scalds. | Wounds. | Contg. Eruptive. | Ven. Eruptive. | Ulcers. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
| Treated | 7 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 93 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 198 |
| Discharged | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 43 |
| Died | 3 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 51 |

## No. 3.

List showing the number of Prisoners admitted into Hospital with Cholera, and result of each case, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

| Names. | Date of Admission to Welikada Convict Establishment. | Separate, or Association. | Place of Birth. | Date of Attack. | Number of hours ill. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Luppiya ... ... | May 16, 1870 | Separate ... | Kégalla ... | June 17 | 27 | Died. |
| Kiri Bala ... ... | January 12 " | do. ... | Batnapura ... | July 12 | 12 | do. |
| Dingiralla ... ... | April 9, 1868 | Association | Kurunégala ... | July 14 | 32 | Recovered. |
| W. Kiria ... ... | March 17, 1870 | Separate ... | do. ... | July 17 | 9 | Died. |
| Punchiralla ... ... | February 23 " | do. ... | do. ... | July 20 | 6 | do. |
| Ray Appu ... ... | July 15 " | do. ... | Arantwelle (Cottah) | July 28 | 38 | Recovered. |
| M. Ismail ... ... | June 9 " | do. ... | Colombo ... | July 30 | 58 | do. |
| Kira ... ... | October 21 " | do. ... | Kandy ... | December 21 | 12 | Died. |
| Alasunde ... ... | October 27 " | do. ... | Kurunégala ... | December 22 | 81 | Recovered. |
| Pelingua ... ... | November 26 " | do. ... | Kandy ... | December 22 | 82 | do. |
| Mutta ... ... | September 29 " | do. ... | Chilaw ... | December 23 | 10 | Died. |
| Manikralla ... ... | November 25 " | do. ... | Kurunégala ... | December 23 | 56 | Recovered. |
| Callowa ... ... | November 3, 1869 | Association | Mátara ... | December 26 | 7 | Died. |
| Mudaithand ... ... | October 27, 1870 | Separate ... | Kurunégala ... | December 27 | 5 | do. |
| Pima ... ... | November 12 " | do. ... | Kandy ... | December 28 | 54 | Recovered. |
| Total number recovered 7 | | | | | | |
| " died 8 | | | | | | |
| Total number 15 | | | | | | |

## No. 4.

STATEMENT showing Number of Prisoners under sentence in Welikada Convict Establishment, during the year 1870, their description, place of birth, with number of deaths, and death-rate of each district.

| | Numbers. | Sighalese. | Tamil. | Total. | Number of Deaths. | Death-rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans, Military ... ... | 55 | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| Natives do. ... ... | 21 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| European and Burgher, Civil ... | 68 | ... | ... | 68 | ... | ... |
| From Kurunégala* ... ... | ... | 235 | 14 | 239 | 25 | 9·62 per cent. |
| " Kandy ... ... | ... | 252 | 50 | 252 | 7 | 2·77 |
| " Colombo ... ... | ... | 280 | 164 | 444 | 8 | 1·80 |
| " Galle ... ... | ... | 69 | 2 | 71 | 2 | 2·81 |
| " Kégalla* ... ... | ... | 34 | 2 | 36 | 4 | 11·11 |
| " Negombo ... ... | ... | 41 | 2 | 43 | 4 | 9·30 |
| " Jaffna ... ... | ... | 1 | 44 | 45 | 2 | 4·44 |
| " Chilaw ... ... | ... | 17 | 20 | 37 | 1 | 2·70 |
| " Badulla ... ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| " Batnapura ... ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 1 | 14·28 |
| " Pugwila ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| " Avisawella ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| " Matale ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... |
| " Nuwara Eliya ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| " Tangalla ... ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 25·00 |
| " Nuwarakalaviya ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| " Batticuloa ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| " Anuradhapura ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| " Pánadure ... ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 144 | 897 | 306 | 1347 | 53 | 10·11 |

* Kurunégala and Kégalla are notoriously the unhealthiest Districts in the Island.

J. D. M. COGHILL, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P.Ed.,
Acting Superintendent of the Convict Establishment.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of SICK treated in the Government Civil Hospitals of Ceylon, during the year 1870, and of the Expenses incurred on account of the Institutions in each Province.

| STATIONS AND HOSPITALS | Fevers. | Eruptive Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver and Spleen. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Epidemic Cholera. | Dysentery. | Rheumatic Affections. | Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Diseases. | TOTAL. | For Diet. | Servants. | Equipment. | Contingencies. | TOTAL. | Salary of Medical Officers. | Amount received for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Civil Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 67 | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 190 | 9 | 78 | 29 | 233 | 47 | — | 89 | 157 | 312 | 346 | 172 | 642 | 405 | 2010 | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged | 199 | 9 | 67 | 26 | 161 | 34 | — | 90 | 148 | 309 | 320 | 153 | 643 | 393 | 1752 | | 1396 5 9 | 270 0 6 | 173 12 11 | 31 7 4 | 1873 5 6 | 360 0 0 | 92 13 0 |
| Died | 12 | — | 10 | 2 | 77 | 10 | — | 28 | — | 1 | 16 | 12 | — | 1 | 37 | 214 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 5 | — | 3 | 1 | 11 | 4 | — | 3 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 8 | — | 1 | 28 | 107 | | | | | | | |
| *Maradana Sinnoya's Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 9 | — | 5 | — | 17 | 3 | — | — | 15 | 46 | 11 | 20 | 3 | — | 16 | 118 | | | | | | | |
| Discharged | 9 | — | 5 | — | 20 | 3 | — | — | 13 | 46 | 12 | 20 | 3 | — | 16 | 117 | — | 69 4 0 | 70 11 3 | 1 2 6 | 141 17 9 | 360 0 0 | 225 2 6 |
| Died | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| *Lunatic Asylum.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | — | — | — | 207 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 207 | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | — | — | — | — | — | 58 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 58 | | | | | | | |
| Discharged | — | — | — | — | — | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 37 | 1848 5 11 | 340 4 0 | 219 4 8 | 29 0 5 | 2436 14 4 | 360 0 0 | — |
| Died | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | — | — | — | 202 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 202 | | | | | | | |
| *Leper Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | 12 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 36 | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 28 | — | — | 32 | | | | | | | |
| Discharged | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 26 | — | — | 33 | 311 18 11 | 108 0 0 | 37 1 2 | 32 19 8 | 489 19 9 | 120 0 0 | — |
| Died | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 2 | 5 | 9 | 26 | | | | | | | |
| *Paleo Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 30 | — | 11 | 6 | 19 | — | — | — | 11 | 16 | 12 | 3 | — | — | 13 | 121 | | | | | | | |
| Discharged | 30 | — | 11 | 6 | 19 | — | — | — | 11 | 16 | 13 | 3 | — | — | 12 | 121 | — | — | — | — | — | 100 0 0 | — |
| Died | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Carried over £ | 3854 10 7 | 792 8 6 | 493 9 10 | 88 9 9 | 5237 18 2 | 1100 0 0 | 370 15 6 |

MEDICAL

A—I (*continued*.)

| Stations, Jails, Hospitals. | Fevers. | Cerebro-Spinal Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diarrhœa. | Dysentery. | Rheumatic Affections. | Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Skin. | Diseases of the Eye. | Other Diseases. | Remarks. | Ten Men. | Barracks. | Regiment. | Contingents. | Total. | Salary of Medical Officers. | Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Warren Enrolling Hospital. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average. | 2554 10 7 | 181 17 11½ | — | 11 5 1 | 2747 13 2 | 100 0 0 | 270 15 0 |
| Chief Hospital. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admitted. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Discharged | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Died. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Died | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining 31st Dec., 1870. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Cantonment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average. | 83 9 6 | 11 5 1 | — | 2 3 3 | 97 17 10 | 1 | — |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength. | 83 | 11 | | 2 | 96 | | |
| Since admitted | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admitted. | 83 | 11 | | 2 | 96 | | |
| Discharged | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged. | 83 | 11 | | 2 | 96 | | |
| Died | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Died. | 83 | 11 | | 2 | 96 | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining 31st Dec., 1870. | 83 | 11 | | 2 | 96 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | 83 | 11 | | 2 | 96 | | |
| Kamptee. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average. | 2547 18 2 | 329 3 0 | 1 | 102 3 3 | 3,003 3 7 | 1,000 0 0 | 270 15 0 |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength. | 2547 | 1206 | 11 | 102 | 3,866 | | |
| Since admitted | 1,151 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admitted. | 2547 | 1206 | 11 | 102 | 3,866 | | |
| Discharged | 1,170 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged. | 2547 | 1206 | 11 | 102 | 3,866 | | |
| Died | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Died. | 2547 | 1206 | 11 | 102 | 3,866 | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining 31st Dec., 1870. | 2547 | 1206 | 11 | 102 | 3,866 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | 2547 | 1206 | 11 | 102 | 3,866 | | |
| Chief Hospital. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average. | 2554 10 7 | 181 17 11½ | — | 11 5 1 | 2747 13 2 | 100 0 0 | 270 15 0 |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admitted. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Discharged | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Died | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Died. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining 31st Dec., 1870. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Kamptee. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average. | 2554 10 7 | 181 17 11½ | — | 11 5 1 | 2747 13 2 | 100 0 0 | 270 15 0 |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 1,151 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admitted. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Discharged | 1,170 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Died | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Died. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining 31st Dec., 1870. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Chief Hospital. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average. | 2554 10 7 | 181 17 11½ | — | 11 5 1 | 2747 13 2 | 100 0 0 | 270 15 0 |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength. | 2547 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admitted. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Discharged | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Died | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Died. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining 31st Dec., 1870. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | 2546 | 1206 | | | | | |

| | | |

| Stations and Hospitals. | Fevers. | Erysipelas Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver and Spleen. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Epileptic Cholera. | Dysentery. | Rheumatic Affections. | Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the External Organs. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Diseases. | Total. | | For Diet. | Servants. | Equipment. | Conveyance. | Total. | Salary of Medical Officers. | Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospitals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Civil Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 5 | 2 | 5 | — | 11 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 11 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 115 | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 188 | 17 | 64 | 19 | 270 | 36 | — | — | 62 | 62 | 200 | 128 | 190 | 12 | 30 | 1,010 | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... | 184 | 21 | 65 | 8 | 197 | 32 | — | — | 50 | 65 | 191 | 139 | 190 | 14 | 30 | 990 | 1,125 | 1253 14 1 | 403 14 10 | 302 17 3 | 20 12 2 | 1981 1 3 | 900 0 0 | 153 8 8½ |
| Died ... | 5 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 77 | 4 | — | — | 37 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | — | 4 | 143 | 283 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 16 | 14 | 9 | — | 14 | 67 | | | | | | | | |
| *Civil Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gampola. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 41 | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 63 | 1 | 21 | 6 | 110 | 17 | — | — | 6 | 29 | 103 | 54 | 49 | 13 | 11 | 108 | 646 | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... | 60 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 73 | 14 | — | — | 4 | 27 | 110 | 51 | 47 | 14 | 12 | 78 | 557 | 410 10 5 | 110 4 3 | 78 19 8 | 12 11 3 | 713 5 4 | 300 0 0 | 172 18 6½ |
| Died ... | 3 | — | 1 | — | 39 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 36 | 101 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | 27 | | | | | | | |
| *Civil Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mātalē. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | 1 | — | 8 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 27 | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 25 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 53 | 5 | 4 | 31 | 13 | 47 | 55 | 36 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 307 | 577 | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... | 24 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 46 | 51 | 32 | — | 3 | 6 | 237 | 567 | 261 13 4 | 109 6 0 | 26 2 8 | 6 1 11 | 394 3 11 | 300 0 0 | 48 3 6 |
| Died ... | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 39 | — | 1 | 10 | 3 | — | 4 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 70 | 140 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| *Civil Hospital.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted | 20 | — | 5 | 2 | 50 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 38 | 47 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 235 | 490 | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... | 23 | — | 3 | 2 | 37 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 40 | 36 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 180 | 388 | 289 18 3 | 78 16 0 | 58 12 0 | 9 11 9 | 436 16 0 | 300 0 0 | 41 1 8 |
| Died ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 32 | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2235 14 11 | 695 8 0 | 465 11 7 | 52 0 2 | 3417 0 8 | 1000 0 0 | 421 12 6½ |

SUMMARY of GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to CIVIL HOSPITALS, for the Year 1870.

| Provinces. | Fevers. | Exanthem Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Digestive Organs. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Diseases of the Heart. | Epidemic Cholera. | Dropsies. | Rheumatic Affections. | Venereal & Cutaneous Diseases and Ulcers. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Diseases. | Totals. | For Diet. | Servants. | Equipment. | Contingencies. | Salaries of Medical Officers. | Totals. | Amount remainder Maintenance of Patients in Hospital. | Balance remaining on 31st of December, 1869, being Medical Comforts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 7 | .. | 5 | 2 | 17 | 212 | .. | 5 | 7 | 21 | 47 | 10 | .. | 09 | 18 | 466 | | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted ... | 240 | 9 | 128 | 33 | 132 | 121 | .. | 82 | 218 | 448 | 441 | 246 | 15 | 101 | 483 | 2,892 | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... | 227 | 3 | 98 | 33 | 230 | 60 | .. | 48 | 213 | 447 | 414 | 231 | 15 | 81 | 427 | 2,450 | | 4,234 8 8½ | 907 13 0 | 354 2 9 | 163 19 3 | 1,600 0 0 | 7,402 5 7½ | 297 1 10½ | 32 3 2 |
| Died ... ... | 16 | .. | 28 | 2 | 101 | 37 | .. | 40 | .. | 1 | 23 | 14 | .. | 11 | 44 | 317 | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 4 | .. | 7 | 2 | 18 | 216 | .. | 5 | 12 | 21 | 43 | 11 | .. | 39 | 31 | 431 | | | | | | | | | |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 34 | | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted ... | 77 | 7 | 39 | 18 | 82 | 19 | 1 | 35 | 27 | 107 | 103 | 84 | 3 | 7 | 44 | 598 | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... ... | 77 | 8 | 32 | 19 | 82 | 8 | .. | 34 | 30 | 103 | 102 | 81 | 3 | 7 | 37 | 533 | | 374 9 4½ | 109 18 8 | 20 1 11 | 12 10 11½ | 360 0 0 | 1,017 0 11½ | 10 3 2½ | .. |
| Died ... ... | 3 | .. | 7 | 1 | 20 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 5 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | 62 | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 37 | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 84 | | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted ... | 65 | .. | 29 | 3 | 73 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 34 | 410 | 209 | 106 | 16 | 20 | 95 | 1,118 | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... ... | 67 | .. | 34 | 5 | 51 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 47 | 406 | 173 | 97 | 16 | 17 | 80 | 1001 | | 592 11 10½ | 29 5 0 | 45 0 2 | 37 17 0 | 420 0 0 | 1,174 14 0½ | .. | .. |
| Died ... ... | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | 10 | 56 | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 12 | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | 28 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 115 | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted ... | 60 | .. | 4 | 3 | 23 | 2 | .. | 1 | 13 | 7 | 23 | 18 | .. | 1 | 5 | 125 | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... ... | 58 | .. | 3 | 2 | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | 11 | 5 | 22 | 16 | .. | 1 | 4 | 137 | | 146 5 10½ | 37 17 0 | 8 10 5 | 22 7 11 | 300 0 0 | 435 1 4½ | .. | .. |
| Died ... ... | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted ... | 45 | .. | 7 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 135 | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... ... | 46 | .. | 4 | 3 | 11 | 3 | .. | 0 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 105 | | 63 16 4 | 23 8 0 | 3 16 6 | 0 0 0 | 210 0 0 | 307 0 10 | .. | .. |
| Died ... ... | 5 | .. | 2 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 41 | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 9 | 2 | 8 | .. | 21 | 9 | .. | 7 | 19 | 26 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 27 | 194 | | | | | | | | | |
| Since admitted ... | 2647 | .. | 116 | 96 | 469 | 59 | 14 | 113 | 139 | 291 | 326 | 319 | 28 | 45 | 457 | 2,788 | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharged ... ... | 2595 | .. | 84 | 18 | 518 | 51 | 7 | 54 | 125 | 289 | 258 | 304 | 20 | 49 | 332 | 2,411 | | 2,925 11 11 | 693 3 0 | 446 11 7 | 42 0 2 | 1000 0 0 | 4,817 0 8 | 431 12 6½ | .. |
| Died ... ... | 14 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 101 | 10 | 7 | 02 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 15 | 3 | .. | 21 | 430 | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 9 | .. | 8 | 2 | 21 | 1 | .. | 4 | 5 | 23 | 21 | 16 | .. | .. | 20 | 121 | | | | | | | | | |

Total number treated ... 8,366 | 7,739 3 10½ | 1,821 6 8 | 1078 5 4 | 250 18 5½ | 3,000 0 0 | 14,889 9 4 | 731 17 6½ | 41 3 2

Total number of Deaths ... 843 or 11·21 per-cent. of numbers treated.

MEDICAL.

## A.—III.

| Total Number treated in each year. | | Diet. | | | Servants. | | | Equipment. | | | Contingencies. | | | Total. | | | Cost per Head for Diet alone. | | | Cost per Head, including every head of Expenditure excepting Medical Officer's Salary. | | | Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1862 | 8,078 | 6,424 | 12 | 0 | 1,127 | 15 | 5 | 722 | 16 | 1 | 389 | 2 | 8 | 8,684 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 444 | 13 | 3 |
| 1863 | 6,435 | 6,006 | 9 | 10 | 1,212 | 16 | 5 | 358 | 1 | 10 | 441 | 14 | 2 | 7,998 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 581 | 6 | 9 |
| 1864 | 7,976 | 7,242 | 7 | 4 | 1,444 | 8 | 1 | 748 | 0 | 6 | 358 | 7 | 2 | 9,793 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 312 | 16 | 2 |
| 1865 | 7,194 | 7,875 | 0 | 10 | 1,438 | 9 | 0 | 1,277 | 0 | 1 | 377 | 12 | 7 | 10,967 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 887 | 1 | 7 |
| 1866 | 9,812 | 8,213 | 10 | 10 | 1,572 | 15 | 10 | 788 | 2 | 6 | 480 | 8 | 1 | 11,054 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 918 | 18 | 2 |
| 1867 | 10,393 | 9,083 | 1 | 9 | 1,710 | 17 | 9 | 638 | 11 | 4 | 687 | 5 | 5 | 12,119 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 744 | 1 | 0 |
| 1868 | 10,145 | 8,764 | 18 | 8 | 1,710 | 5 | 10 | 868 | 6 | 3 | 410 | 18 | 5 | 11,754 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 729 | 7 | 0 |
| 1869 | 7,890 | 7,686 | 15 | 5 | 1,785 | 12 | 1 | 1,188 | 10 | 1 | 298 | 16 | 10 | 10,932 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 750 | 18 | 0 |
| 1870 | 8,388 | 7,739 | 3 | 10½ | 1,821 | 6 | 8 | 1,078 | 3 | 4 | 250 | 15 | 5½ | 10,889 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 731 | 17 | 7 |
| Average 8,311 for the nine years | | | | | | | | | | | Average for the nine years— | | | | | | 0 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | | | |

## A.—IV.

| | 1870. | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of Establishment..... | Fixed Salaries | — | — | — | 10,097 | 16 | 7 |
| | Provisional do. | — | — | — | 3,239 | 16 | 7 |
| | Contingencies | — | — | — | 2,261 | 4 | 10 |
| | Transport | — | — | — | 369 | 12 | 8 |
| | Rent — | — | — | — | 35 | 18 | 8 |
| | Allowance | — | — | — | 137 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Total— | £16,181 | 9 | 4 |

## A.—V.

TABLE shewing the Number treated and Per-centage of Deaths in the Principal Hospitals of Ceylon, separating Malabars from all other Races.

| Station. | Race. | Total No. treated. | Deaths. | Per-centage of Deaths to Total No. treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo ... | Mixed Races | 1,127 | 111 | 0·84 |
| | Malabars | 786 | 104 | 13·92 |
| Negombo... | Mixed Races | 91 | 6 | 2·46 |
| | Malabars | 181 | 15 | 8·4 |
| Puttalam... | Mixed Races | 108 | 10 | 9·26 |
| | Malabars | 91 | 17 | 18·68 |
| Kurunegala | Mixed Races | 268 | 16 | 5·97 |
| | Malabars | 165 | 17 | 10·3 |
| Kandy ..... | Mixed Races | 1,131 | 71 | 4·63 |
| | Malabars | 405 | 117 | 28·8 |
| Matale ..... | Mixed Races | 113 | 12 | 10·6 |
| | Malabars | 262 | 80 | 30·5 |
| Gampola ... | Mixed Races | 222 | 16 | 7·2 |
| | Malabars | 463 | 85 | 18·3 |
| Badulla ... | Mixed Races | 117 | 21 | 17·9 |
| | Malabars | 130 | 29 | 22·9 |
| Galle ..... | Malabars | 551 | 43 | 7·8 |
| Total..... | Mixed Races | 3,177 | 263 | 8·2 |
| | Malabars | 3,684 | 587 | 16·6 |

## A.—VI.

RETURN shewing the Per-centage of Deaths to the Number treated among Malabars sent in from Estates, and Malabars sent in as Paupers found in the Public Roads by the Police.

| Station. | Class. | No. treated during 1870. | No. of Deaths during 1870. | Per-centage of Deaths to No. treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kandy* ... | Malabars sent in from Estates ... | 121 | 22 | 18·22 |
| | Do. sent in by the Police ... | 284 | 95 | 33·4 |
| *Matalé* ... | Do. sent in from Estates | 96 | 20 | 20·8 |
| | Do. sent in by the Police ... | 165 | 69 | 56·1 |
| *Gampola* ... | Do. sent in from Estates ... | 254 | 55 | 21·6 |
| | Do. sent in by the Police ... | 209 | 30 | 14·3 |
| *Badulla* ... | Do. sent in from Estates ... | 59 | 13 | 23·07 |
| | Do. sent in by the Police | 71 | 17 | 23·9 |
| *Kurunégala* ... | Do. sent in from Estates ... | 10 | 2 | 20 |
| | Do. sent in by the Police ... | 155 | 15 | 9·67 |
| Average Total . | Do. sent in from Estates | 540 | 111 | 20·5 |
| | Do. sent in by the Police .. | 885 | 217 | 24·5 |
| | | 1425 | 328 | |

## A.—VII.

RETURN shewing the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance during 1870, with regard to the number of Cases coming under examination.

| | Colombo. | Kandy. | Galle. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. How many women were on the list on 1st January, 1870 ... | 33 | 28 | 70 | 151 |
| 2. Do. do. on 31st December, 1870. .. | 37 | 61 | 61 | 179 |
| 3. How many deserted during the year ... ... ... | 9 | 23 | 22 | 54 |
| 4. Of these how many were eventually brought back by the Police ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 5. How many were released by order of the Police Magistrate ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 6. How many of these have been brought back for examination ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 7. How many new cases came on the list during the whole year ... | 29 | 33 | 23 | 76 |
| 8. Of these how many were volunteers ... ... ... | 8 | 14 | 14 | 36 |

## A.—VIII.

Return of the Number of Cases of Venereal treated in the Military Hospitals of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, during Six years commencing 1st November, 1864.

| | Annual Average number of Cases of Venereal from 1st November, 1864, to 31st October, 1867. | | Annual Average Number of Cases of Venereal from 1st November, 1867, to 31st October, 1870. | | Annual Average Strength during the three years previous to 1st November, 1867. | | Annual Average Strength during the three years subsequent to 1st November, 1867. | | Annual Average Number of Cases of Venereal per cent. of Strength during three years previous to 1st November, 1867. | | Annual Average Number of Cases of Venereal per cent. of Strength during three years subsequent to 1st November, 1867. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European. | Native. | European. | Native. | European. | Native. | European. | Native. | European. | Native. | European. | Native. |
| Colombo ..... | 85 | 13 | 64 | 19 | 643 | 786 | 752 | 700 | 13·22 | 1·65 | 8·51 | 2·71 |
| Kandy ..... | 8 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 166 | 238 | 183 | 198 | 4·82 | ·08 | 6·01 | 1·52 |
| Galle ..... | 18 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 101 | 190 | 181 | 161 | 17·82 | 2·10 | 13·26 | 2·98 |

## A.—IX.

Return shewing the Total Number in the Lock Hospitals of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, during 1870.

| Station. | Diseases. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gonorrhœa. | Leucorrhœa. | Syphilis Prim. | Syphilis cadaver. | Ulcus Ulcer. | Total. |
| Colombo ..... | 22 | 4 | 79 | 2 | — | 107 |
| Kandy ..... | 73 | .. | 20 | 8 | | 101 |
| Galle ..... | 250 | 1 | 77 | 5 | 4 | 337 |
| Total... | 345 | 5 | 176 | 15 | 4 | 545 |

GENERAL Annual Return of Sick treated in the Jail Hospitals of Ceylon, during the year 1870.

| STATIONS. | Fevers. | Eruptive Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver &c. Spleen. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Epidemic Cholera. | Dropsies. | Rheumatic Affections. | Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Colombo, Welikada Jail.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 16 | ... | 3 | 2 | 33 | ... | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 10 | 105 |
| Discharged ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 1 | 22 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 43 |
| Died ... | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 33 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| *Colombo, Hulftsdorp Jail.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | 2 | 43 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 61 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 33 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 45 |
| Died ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| *Kalutara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Since admitted ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 |
| Discharged ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 |
| *Negombo.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | 27 |
| Discharged ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | 26 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| *Kegalle.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 21 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 21 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Batticaloa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 49 |
| Discharged ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 48 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kurunegala.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 90 | 50 | 21 | 2 | 102 | 4 | ... | 2 | 8 | 4 | 39 | 17 | 4 | 56 | 381 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 89 | 50 | 20 | 2 | 104 | 4 | ... | 2 | 9 | 4 | 40 | 17 | 4 | 55 | 376 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Pottsboro.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 33 | ... | 2 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 46 | 30 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 33 | ... | 2 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 46 | 30 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Chilton.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | 41 | 1 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | 41 | 1 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Gatlo.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 33 | ... | 9 | ... | 68 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | 11 | 159 | |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 33 | ... | 9 | ... | 67 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 13 | 153 | |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| *Milton.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 9 |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 11 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 39 | 8 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 39 | 8 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| *Hembstead.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 6 |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 |
| *Tregallo.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 67 | 11 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 67 | 11 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Transmarke.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 16 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 2 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 16 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 32 | 2 |
| Died ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| *Butterdun.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | |
| Since admitted ... | ... | 41 | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 124 | |
| Discharged ... ... | ... | 39 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 123 | |
| Died ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| Stations. | Fevers. | Eruptive Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver and Spleen. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Epidemic Cholera. | Dysentery. | Rheumatic Affections. | Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Diseases. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Northern Provinces.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jaffna.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 |
| Since admitted ... | 57 | .. | 23 | 4 | 28 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 25 | 29 | 14 | .. | 24 | 217 |
| Discharged ... ... | 58 | .. | 22 | 4 | 28 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 24 | 28 | 13 | .. | 26 | 213 |
| Died ... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 ... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| *Mannar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Since admitted ... | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 17 | 56 |
| Discharged ... ... | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 47 |
| Died ... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| *Anuradhapura.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Since admitted ... | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 68 |
| Discharged ... ... | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 66 |
| Died ... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| **Central Provinces.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kandy.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Since admitted ... | 113 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 66 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 51 | 320 |
| Discharged ... ... | 114 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 63 | 4 | .. | 2 | 5 | 11 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 45 | 314 |
| Died ... ... | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 15 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 ... | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 |
| *Matelé.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Since admitted ... | 16 | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | 8 | 52 |
| Discharged ... ... | 16 | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | 8 | 52 |
| Died ... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Badulla.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st December, 1869 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Since admitted ... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 20 |
| Discharged ... ... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19 |
| Died ... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Remaining 31st December, 1870 ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

B.—II.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ANNUAL RETURNS relating to JAIL HOSPITALS, for the year 1870.

| Provinces. | Fevers. | Eruptive Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver & Spleen. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Epidemic Cholera. | Dropsies. | Rheumatisms. | Venereal affections and Diseases of the Genital organs | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Since admitted | 55 | — | 7 | 4 | 194 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 301 |
| Discharged | 43 | — | 3 | 1 | 84 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 199 |
| Died | 12 | — | 3 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 64 |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| Since admitted | 132 | 30 | 25 | 3 | 129 | 6 | — | 2 | 14 | 4 | 60 | 28 | 11 | 3 | 63 | 512 |
| Discharged | 134 | 30 | 24 | 3 | 130 | 5 | — | 2 | 14 | 4 | 61 | 28 | 11 | 3 | 63 | 514 |
| Died | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 6 |
| Since admitted | 37 | 3 | 11 | — | 104 | 12 | — | 3 | 13 | 8 | 38 | 11 | 12 | — | 36 | 277 |
| Discharged | 36 | 3 | 11 | — | 101 | 13 | — | 1 | 10 | 8 | 34 | 12 | 12 | — | 34 | 273 |
| Died | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 9 |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Since admitted | 51 | — | 6 | — | 16 | 4 | — | — | 15 | 3 | 29 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 156 |
| Discharged | 49 | — | 6 | — | 15 | 4 | — | — | 14 | 3 | 30 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 157 |
| Died | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 |
| Since admitted | 73 | — | 24 | 5 | 52 | 5 | — | 2 | 11 | 4 | 33 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 47 | 310 |
| Discharged | 73 | — | 23 | 5 | 49 | 5 | — | 2 | 11 | 3 | 34 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 49 | 302 |
| Died | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 11 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Since admitted | 154 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 44 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 405 |
| Discharged | 155 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 14 | 11 | — | 3 | 6 | 10 | 47 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 395 |
| Died | 1 | — | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 15 |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 8 |
| | | | | | Total number treated | — | — | 1078 | | | | | | | | 1098 |
| | | | | | Total number of Deaths | — | — | 90, or 4·55 per cent. of numbers treated. | | | | | | | | |

50

## C.—II.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Pioneer and Cooly Hospitals, for the year 1870.

| Provinces. | Fevers. | Frequent Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver and Spleen. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Epidemic Cholera. | Dysentery. | Rheumatic Affections. | Venereal Affections & Diseases of the Genital Organs. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Diseases. | Total. | Equipment, Oil, &c., and Transport. | Allowance to Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| **PIONEER HOSPITALS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | | | |
| Since admitted | 103 | ... | 9 | ... | 29 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 57 | 30 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 242 | | | |
| Discharged | 103 | ... | 8 | ... | 22 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 58 | 32 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 243 | ... | 21 6 0 | 21 6 0 |
| Died | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | | | |
| EASTERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | | | |
| Since admitted | 2660 | 1 | 63 | 5 | 268 | 28 | ... | 33 | 54 | 36 | 470 | 116 | 43 | 29 | 79 | 3854 | | | |
| Discharged | 2655 | 1 | 56 | 5 | 254 | 27 | ... | 27 | 54 | 34 | 416 | 115 | 43 | 29 | 76 | 3771 | ... | 112 8 0 | 112 8 0 |
| Died | 8 | ... | 4 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 35 | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 35 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | | | |
| Total number treated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4100 | ... | 133 14 0 | 133 14 0 |
| Total number of Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36* | Oil, &c., and | Transport. | 5 15 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. £ | 139 9 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Diet. | Servants. | Equipment. | Contingencies. | Allowance to Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals. | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| **IMMIGRANT OR COOLY HOSPITALS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Since admitted | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 49 | | | |
| Discharged | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 51 | 19 5 3 | 53 8 0 | ... | 0 16 0 | 60 0 0 | 132 9 3 |
| Died | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 15 | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | | | |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remained 31st Dec., 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Since admitted | 318 | 1 | ... | 1 | 49 | 4 | ... | 1 | 11 | 2 | 61 | 128 | ... | 3 | 9 | 588 | | | |
| Discharged | 316 | 1 | ... | 1 | 45 | 3 | ... | 1 | 11 | 2 | 61 | 128 | ... | 3 | 8 | 580 | ... | ... | ... | | 120 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| Died | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Total number treated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 637 | 19 5 3 | 53 8 0 | ... | 0 16 0 | 180 0 0 | 253 9 3 |
| Total number of Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | or 3·61 per | cent. of numbers treated. | | | | |

* 5 per cent. of number treated.

D.—1. MEDICAL.

Return of Cases of Cholera that have occurred in the several Districts in Ceylon from 1st January to 31st December, 1870. Appendix V.

| Province. | Station. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Percentage of Deaths to Number of Attacks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western | Wellikada Jail Colombo | — | 15 | 15 | 7 | 8 | — | 53·33 |
| | Hulsdorf Jail do. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 100 |
| | Colombo | — | 21 | 21 | 3 | 18 | — | 85·71 |
| | Colombo & Galle Road (Pilgrims) | — | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | — | 33·33 |
| | Total... | — | 43 | 43 | 14 | 29 | — | 67·44 |
| North-Western | Kurunegala | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 100 |
| | Total... | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 100 |
| Southern | Galle | — | 169 | 169 | 103 | 64 | — | 37·86 |
| | Matara | — | 11 | 11 | 2 | 9 | — | 81·81 |
| | Hambantota | — | 9 | 9 | — | 9 | — | 100 |
| | Tangalla | — | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | 40. |
| | Total... | — | 194 | 194 | 110 | 84 | — | 43·29 |
| Northern | Jaffna | — | 23 | 23 | 12 | 11 | — | 47·82 |
| | Mannar | — | 112 | 112 | 49 | 63 | — | 56·25 |
| | Anuradhapura | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — | 100 |
| | Mihintale | — | 54 | 54 | 25 | 29 | — | 53·70 |
| | Kompasiyantakulam | — | 19 | 19 | 3 | 16 | — | 84·21 |
| | Total... | — | 212 | 212 | 89 | 123 | — | 58·01 |
| Eastern | Batticaloa | — | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | — | 55·55 |
| | Total... | — | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | — | 55·55 |
| Central | Kandy | — | 40 | 40 | 9 | 31 | — | 77·5 |
| | Matale | — | 34 | 34 | 9 | 25 | — | 73·52 |
| | Bathulla | — | 13 | 13 | 4 | 9 | — | 69·23 |
| | Lunugala | — | 12 | 12 | — | 12 | — | 100. |
| | Total... | — | 99 | 99 | 22 | 77 | — | 77·77 |
| | Grand Total... | — | 558 | 558 | 239 | 319 | — | 57·16 |
| | Total in 1869... | — | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 | — | 38·46 |

D.—II.

Table shewing the First and Last Cases of Cholera, and Place of Attack, in each Province.

| Province. | Date of First Case. | Its Locality. | Date of Last Case. | Its Locality. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western | 1st June | Hulsdorf Jail, Colombo | 28th December | Wellikada Jail, Colombo. |
| North-Western | 3rd June | Kurunegala | — | — |
| Southern | 1st May | Galle | 24th August | Galle. |
| Northern | 1st June | Mannar | 27th December | Mihintale, on Central Road. |
| Eastern | 17th July | Batticaloa | 4th August | Batticaloa. |
| Central | 18th May | Bathulla | 2nd November. | Kandy. |

E.—I.

RETURN of Cases of Small-Pox, Modified Small-Pox, and Chicken-Pox, that have occurred in Ceylon (and of which the occurrence has been reported to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals), from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

| PROVINCES AND STATIONS. | Remained on 31st December, 1869. | | | | Admitted. | | | | Total. | | | | Discharged. | | | | Died. | | | | Remaining on the 31st December, 1870. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small-Pox. | Modified do. | Chicken do. | Totals. | Small-Pox. | Modified do. | Chicken do. | Totals. | Small-Pox. | Modified do. | Chicken do. | Totals. | Small-Pox. | Modified do. | Chicken do. | Totals. | Small-Pox. | Modified do. | Chicken do. | Totals. | Small-Pox. | Modified do. | Chicken do. | Totals. |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo, Small-Pox Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .. | 54 | 54 | .. | .. | 54 | 38 | .. | .. | 38 | 16 | .. | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | 16 |
| Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | 198 | 81 | 9 | 288 | 198 | 81 | 9 | 288 | 77 | 81 | 9 | 167 | 55 | .. | .. | 55 | 66 | 36 | .. | 102 |
| Calpentyn | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 9 | 5 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Kalutara | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | 12 | 2 | .. | 10 | 12 | 2 | .. | 10 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Negombo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11 | .. | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Kegalla | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Matara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mannar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anuradhapura | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mullaitivu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trincomalee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 270 | 96 | 47 | 413 | 271 | 96 | 47 | 414 | 116 | 68 | 48 | 228 | 75 | .. | .. | 75 | 86 | 38 | 1 | 111 |

E.—II. MEDICAL. Appendix V.

TABLE shewing the Number of Cases of Small-Pox, &c., which have occurred in the Island from 1st January to 31st December, 1870, and the Number of Deaths in connection with previous Marks of Vaccination, Small-Pox, &c.

| DISEASE. | Number. | Not previously Vaccinated. | | Vaccinated. With satisfactory Marks. | | With unsatisfactory Marks. | | Marks of previous Small-Pox. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Recovered. | Died. | Recovered. | Died. | Recovered. | Died. | Recovered. | Died. |
| Small-Pox ... ... | 271 | 149 | 39 | 15 | 1 | 32 | 15 | — | — |
| Modified do. ... | 96 | 2 | — | 85 | — | 9 | — | — | — |
| Total. | 367 | 151 | 39 | 100 | 1 | 41 | 15 | — | — |
| Chicken-Pox... ... | 47 | 15 | — | 23 | — | 9 | — | — | — |
| Grand Total... | 414 | 166 | 39 | 123 | 1 | 50 | 15 | — | — |

E.—III.

STATEMENT of Cases of Small-Pox, &c., reported by the Government Agent of the Western Province.

| | No. of Cases. |
|---|---|
| Salpiti Korale ... | 23 |
| Raigam Korale, together with those reported by Mr. Hartshorne | 16 |
| Kalutara District ... | 9 |
| Siyane Korale ... | 10 |
| Hewagam Korale ... | 8 |
| Alutkuru Korale ... | 14 |
| Galle Road ... | 2 |
| | 80 |

F.—I.

ANNUAL RETURN of the Number of Persons vaccinated in Ceylon from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

| MONTH. | NUMBER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vaccinated. | Discharged. | Failed. | Absent. |
| January ... ... | 5069 | 3755 | 396 | 938 |
| February ... ... | 4845 | 3454 | 476 | 915 |
| March ... ... | 6193 | 3701 | 440 | 1034 |
| April ... ... | 4233 | 2986 | 415 | 821 |
| May ... ... | 5032 | 3887 | 427 | 918 |
| June ... ... | 6185 | 4618 | 539 | 1016 |
| July ... ... | 6179 | 4341 | 512 | 1126 |
| August ... ... | 5344 | 4004 | 461 | 879 |
| September ... ... | 4081 | 3788 | 429 | 764 |
| October ... ... | 4198 | 3962 | 400 | 836 |
| November ... ... | 4485 | 3707 | 392 | 386 |
| December ... ... | 4768 | 3469 | 491 | 807 |
| Total... | 60,512 | 44,653 | 5,399 | 10,556 |
| In 1869 ... | 68,037 | 51,428 | 6,572 | 10,837 |

F.—II.

ABSTRACT of the Number successfully vaccinated, in the different Districts in Ceylon, during the year 1870.

| | | Number of Vaccinators. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province | Colombo | 2 | 773 | 869 | 753 | 552 | 789 | 1,106 | 1,224 | 1,194 | 921 | 893 | 871 | 909 | 10,886 |
| | Kalutara | 2 | 77 | 92 | 90 | 61 | 83 | 80 | 59 | 116 | 75 | 75 | 70 | 68 | 946 |
| | Negombo | 3 | 200 | 216 | 278 | 241 | 201 | 323 | 159 | 222 | 191 | 83 | 147 | 141 | 2,417 |
| | Seguila | 2 | 114 | 98 | 88 | 29 | 97 | 103 | 77 | 54 | 56 | 86 | 122 | 111 | 1,041 |
| | Batticaloa | 2 | 144 | 179 | 162 | 133 | 83 | 155 | 176 | 167 | 186 | 164 | 153 | 136 | 1,662 |
| | Total | 10 | 1,308 | 1,454 | 1,371 | 1,016 | 1,253 | 1,769 | 1,695 | 1,753 | 1,429 | 1,301 | 1,363 | 1,365 | 16,870 |
| North-Western Province | Puttalam | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 24 | 26 | 63 | 49 | 26 | 71 | 29 | 446 |
| | Kurunegala | 2 | 101 | 90 | 89 | 62 | 61 | 98 | 68 | 110 | 104 | 111 | 144 | 131 | 1,360 |
| | Total | 3 | 109 | 97 | 90 | 90 | 61 | 122 | 104 | 173 | 153 | 137 | 214 | 160 | 1,772 |
| Southern Province | Bentota | 1 | 110 | 108 | 94 | 62 | 117 | 241 | 56 | 75 | 81 | 66 | 91 | 29 | 1,030 |
| | Galle | 3 | 367 | 374 | 321 | 272 | 329 | 231 | 262 | 229 | 244 | 223 | 249 | 257 | 3,308 |
| | Matara | 2 | 103 | 102 | 112 | 10 | 124 | 110 | 88 | 110 | 134 | 96 | 120 | 147 | 1,264 |
| | Tangalla | 1 | 30 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 29 | 133 | 31 | 37 | 60 | 43 | 53 | 14 | 518 |
| | Hambantota | 1 | 24 | 33 | 8 | 18 | 40 | 31 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 28 | — | — | 258 |
| | Total | 10 | 634 | 641 | 584 | 375 | 639 | 669 | 443 | 476 | 548 | 471 | 503 | 477 | 6,373 |
| Northern Province | Jaffna | 7 | 457 | 460 | 507 | 481 | 583 | 496 | 503 | 602 | 457 | 426 | 569 | 517 | 6,911 |
| | Mannar | 1 | 84 | 1 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 94 |
| | Anuradhapura | 1 | 70 | 76 | 57 | 62 | 41 | 33 | 139 | 68 | — | — | — | — | 520 |
| | Total | 9 | 611 | 537 | 573 | 543 | 626 | 529 | 642 | 670 | 457 | 426 | 569 | 517 | 6,521 |
| Eastern Province | Trincomalee | 2 | 61 | 62 | 83 | 69 | 82 | 86 | 106 | 113 | 79 | 71 | 85 | 64 | 861 |
| | Batticaloa | 3 | 228 | 343 | 250 | 227 | 414 | 390 | 256 | 201 | 289 | 213 | 254 | 196 | 3,183 |
| | Total | 5 | 289 | 405 | 333 | 296 | 496 | 476 | 362 | 314 | 368 | 284 | 339 | 260 | 4,129 |
| Central Province | Kandy | 4 | 342 | 280 | 436 | 383 | 276 | 487 | 374 | 610 | 445 | 360 | 470 | 346 | 5,130 |
| | Matale | 2 | 188 | 174 | 193 | 83 | 137 | 131 | 263 | 196 | 143 | 121 | 139 | 179 | 1,747 |
| | Badulla | 2 | 202 | 142 | 264 | 224 | 267 | 459 | 264 | — | 93 | — | 86 | 58 | 2,218 |
| | Total | 6 | 732 | 605 | 693 | 703 | 680 | 1,031 | 1,231 | 806 | 781 | 511 | 704 | 583 | 9,135 |
| Grand Total | | 51 | 3,735 | 3,454 | 3,701 | 2,926 | 3,987 | 5,016 | 4,541 | 4,034 | 3,736 | 3,203 | 3,469 | 3,439 | 44,459 |

W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D.,
Pr. Cl. Mil. Offr. & Inspr. Gl. of Hospls.

# POSTAL.

REPORT ON THE CEYLON POST OFFICE, FOR 1870.

POSTAL.—Report.

I HAVE the hon[illegible], in accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular dated the 29th June 1868, to forward the Annual Report on the Postal Department of this Colony.

My predecessor, in his Report for 1869, has written so much of what happened in 1870, that it will not be necessary for me to do more than refer to a few of the changes which, in the interest of the public and to the welfare of the Department under my control, I found it necessary to make during the latter part of last year: and in doing so I will, to avoid comparison, be as brief as possible.

One of the legacies left me was the papers connected with the loss, in course of post, of halves of £210 in bank notes, which were stolen out of a registered packet posted by the Rev. Mr. Kilner at Jaffna, addressed to the Rev. E. Rigg, Batticaloa, and Rev. J. Brown, Trincomalee.

The case was not one which presented any difficulty to one acquainted with Post Office rule, and as I was assisted in arriving at a conclusion by a very able paper on the subject written by Mr. Morris, the Deputy Postmaster-General of the Eastern Province, I early formed an opinion that the theft had been committed in the Jaffna Office. Being desirous to give everyone officially associated with those who were suspected of having anything to do with the theft, the opportunity to prove their innocence, I did not convey my opinion to Government until four months after the theft had been committed, and until the clerks and peons of the Jaffna Office had failed to clear their characters.

The circumstances of the case were then so fully laid before you, and afterwards before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that I will not occupy time or space by recapitulating them, but will only add, that the decision come to by Government, to dismiss all employed in the office where the theft took place, was most judicious, and I trust the example made will prevent clerks and peons in future conniving at dishonest practices, and attempting to screen the wrong-doer by concocting a story based on falsehood.

Having satisfied myself that the mail service from Kandy to Maturata viâ Deltota had been allowed to degenerate into a rural delivery of letters and papers at the doors of certain bungalows on the road, that Government was thus bearing the cost of work which this Department was not called on to perform, and that the public could by a change suffer no reasonable inconvenience, I determined to discontinue the service between Deltota and Maturata, and to forward all letters, &c., for the latter station viâ Nuwara Eliya.

My attention was drawn by many persons to the risk attending night travelling by the mail coach on the road between Peradeniya and Ramboda; and after weighing all the advantages and disadvantages in favour of and against a night service, I considered that the wishes of the public generally would best be met by running the coach by day, and consequently, with the sanction of Government, made the change.

A mail bag was lost early in the year from a coach between Kandy and Gampola. This Department did everything in its power to recover the letters and papers, but I regret to say without success. The contractor was required to make good the cost of the contents of such letters as were proved to contain articles of value.

With the exception of this irregularity, the mail coach and the tappal services in the Island have been, as a rule, performed in a satisfactory manner.

Owing to the increased work at the Galle Office, I considered it necessary to apply to Government for an additional clerk, and two additional peons there. My application was acceded to, and they were taken on from the 1st January this year.

Another postman to assist in the Kollupitiya and Marudâna deliveries was also sanctioned from the beginning of 1871.

POSTAL. Reports.

The Postal Revenue of the Colony for 1870 was £24,217 10s. 8¼d., made up as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Value of postage labels sold, after deducting 5 per cent. commission allowed to vendors | 15,610 | 16 | 2¾ |
| Collections in money at Post Offices | 2,502 | 11 | 11¼ |
| Value of postage on official letters carried in Ceylon | 6,104 | 2 | 6 |
| | £24,217 | 10 | 8¼ |

The expenditure during that year was..... 24,041 14 7

which occurred as below:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenses of Department in Ceylon | 18,140 | 19 | 3 |
| Remittances to London | 5,498 | 14 | 2 |
| Do. India | 402 | 1 | 2 |
| | £24,041 | 14 | 7 |

In the Appendix will appear the particulars of the work done in each Province during 1870, and I have reason to be generally satisfied with the manner in which the officers of my department have performed their duties.

The route to England via Marseilles having in October last been virtually closed as regards postal arrangements, I forwarded by the Brindisi route all letters superscribed via Marseilles; and in December instructions were received from England notifying that the Brindisi had been finally substituted for the Marseilles route, and that letters weighing less than half an ounce via Brindisi would only be liable to a postage of one shilling.

In concluding this Report on a Department with which I have been associated for upwards of five years, and twice had the entire control of, it may not be out of place if I here invite special attention to a want which has long been felt in the Colony, and which I think the Post Office can best supply. I allude to a means for persons who are not well off, and have not bank accounts, to remit money from one part of the Island to another.

There are, with the existing machinery of the various Kachcheries, great facilities for introducing in Ceylon the Money Order system; and if I may venture to make a suggestion, I would propose that three gentlemen, say the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and the Postmaster-General, should be formed into a Committee, instructed to enquire fully into the subject, and report on it to Government.

The usual Annual Returns appear in the Appendix.

TROTTER,
Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
19th June, 1871.

Appendix.

## APPENDIX.

Abstract of Letters, &c., despatched and received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1870.

*Letters, &c., despatched, 1870.*

| Names of Provinces. | Letters—on Service. | Letters Post paid. | Letters Post not paid. | Packets Exclusive. | Packets Private. | Registered Letters. | Newspapers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province | 122,186 | 617,726 | 81,484 | 2,324 | 11,755 | 12,736 | 302,430 |
| Central do. | 77,253 | 699,207 | 90,303 | 2,345 | 10,804 | 20,009 | 82,080 |
| Southern do. | 47,583 | 318,552 | 20,439 | 1,023 | 1,237 | 10,644 | 23,199 |
| N.-Western do. | 23,808 | 84,205 | 2,130 | 1,189 | 598 | 2,423 | 7,242 |
| Northern do. | 30,009 | 142,815 | 6,228 | 870 | 1,247 | 5,475 | 26,967 |
| Eastern do. | 17,981 | 41,399 | 3,281 | 243 | 239 | 2,193 | 3,104 |
| Totals... | 328,441 | 1,703,855 | 90,868 | 10,372 | 31,876 | 53,736 | 367,559 |
| | | | | | | Total Despatched ... | 2,653,941 |

*Letters received, 1870.*

| Names of Provinces. | Letters on Service. | Letters Post paid. | Letters Post not paid. | Parcels. On Service. | Parcels. Private. | Registered Letters. | Newspapers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province | 118,870 | 426,698 | 50,969 | 5,672 | 5,930 | 30,866 | 84,971 |
| Central do. | 66,952 | 513,161 | 27,792 | 2,151 | 13,259 | 8,211 | 196,651 |
| Southern do. | 65,469 | 290,365 | 13,026 | 2,383 | 1,620 | 7,783 | 87,007 |
| N.-Western do. | 24,287 | 54,434 | 4,078 | 1,421 | 1,353 | 2,234 | 16,006 |
| Northern do. | 29,461 | 140,885 | 5,461 | 430 | 399 | 6,073 | 33,364 |
| Eastern do. | 17,346 | 47,776 | 3,222 | 511 | 702 | 1,345 | 21,517 |
| Total | 316,385 | 1,443,424 | 84,561 | 12,508 | 23,275 | 57,413 | 439,516 |

Dispatched... 2,653,041
2,377,082

Total of Dispatched and Received... 5,031,023

| Provinces. | Salaries. | Contingencies. | Railway. | Conveyance of Mails. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Western Province | 116 19 10 | 892 2 2½ | 1,500 0 0 | 2,521 16 4 | 7,830 18 4½ |
| Central " | 028 15 0 | 338 10 4 | — | 1,872 2 0 | 4,239 7 4 |
| Southern " | 016 0 0 | 143 19 4 | — | 458 0 0 | 1,623 19 4 |
| Northern " | 391 10 0 | 90 1 5 | — | 1,398 18 0 | 1,879 9 5 |
| N.-Western " | 275 16 0 | 95 12 5 | — | 685 8 4 | 1,036 16 9 |
| Eastern " | 149 12 1 | 57 0 6 | — | 1,301 15 6 | 1,508 8 1 |
| | | | | Total—£ | 18,140 19 3 |

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Offices East of Suez during the year 1870.

| Number Dispatched. | | Number Received. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid Letters | 31,171 | Paid Letters | 54,482 |
| Unpaid Letters | 3,021 | Unpaid Letters | 1,124 |
| Books | 608 | Books | 109 |
| Papers | 23,912 | Papers | 3,804 |
| Registered Letters | 4,471 | Registered Letters | 738 |

No. 2.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, during the year 1870.

| Dispatched. | | Received. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid Letters | ozs. 34,590½ | Paid Letters | ozs. 30,980½ |
| Unpaid Letters | lbs. 17,009½ | Unpaid Letters | lbs. 769 |
| Books | lbs. 1,477½ | Books | lbs. 10,801½ |
| Papers | Nos. 35,722 | Papers | Nos. 33,978 |
| Registered Letters | Nos. 1,330 | Registered Letters | Nos. 1,330 |

# CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

## Report of the Director-General, for 1870.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. — Report.

The details of the working of the Engineering and Traffic Departments of the Railway, during the year 1870, have been given in the Reports of the officers in charge of those Departments; it is only necessary, therefore, for me to state generally the results of last year's operations:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The gross receipts amounted to ... ... | 86,640 | 6 | 6 |
| The working expenses to ... ... | 73,546 | 15 | 3 |
| Leaving a balance of ... ... ... | 13,093 | 11 | 3 |
| In 1869 the receipts were ... ... ... | 80,965 | 1 | 2 |
| The expenses ... ... ... ... | 72,500 | 7 | 4 |
| Balance ... | 8,464 | 13 | 10 |
| In 1868 the receipts were ... ... ... | 3,667 | 2 | 0 |
| The expenses ... ... ... ... | 4,685 | 19 | 9 |
| Balance ... | 8,981 | 2 | 3 |

It will thus be seen that the working of the Railway last year was extremely satisfactory, and the working expenses amounted to 35·5 per cent. of the gross receipts, against 40 per cent. in 1869.

The iron rails originally laid on the Incline have been replaced by steel rails, with perfectly satisfactory results; the wear and tear being now considerably less than formerly.

There were several serious landslips during the year, but providentially no accident occurred to any one; on one occasion the engine was actually suspended on the rails and sleepers alone, in consequence of the roadway having been washed away; but fortunately the fastenings did not give way, and no damage was done.

The line has been maintained in good order by the Contractor, whose Agent, Mr. Kendrew, was most prompt in repairing the damages to the line, when portions of it were washed away, and when landslips occurred on the occasions mentioned by the Engineer in his Report; and he invariably used every endeavour to re-open traffic with the least possible delay.

The Engineer having been requested to prepare plans and estimates for a line of Railway between Peradeniya and Nawalapitiya, selected the shortest and least expensive trace, after a careful reconnaissance had been made, and levels taken by Mr. McLean, the Engineer in charge of Way and Works. The expeditious and careful manner in which the work was completed reflects great credit on all concerned. After the line had been determined upon, accurate surveys were made, and longitudinal and cross sections taken, by the Survey Department, in the highly satisfactory manner in which the officers of that Department always perform their work.

I wish to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor my opinion as to the position of the officer termed "Director-General of the Ceylon Railway," which is certainly a misnomer, as that officer has no power whatever, and is unable to issue any orders to, or interfere with, the working of the Departments of either the Engineer or Traffic Manager, who correspond direct with Government, and are quite independent of him. The Director-General is only referred to when there is a difference of opinion between the other officers, or when it is necessary to pass a Minute for the purpose of altering rules, or recommending the manner in which the vote for additional accommodation, &c., is to be expended. He is in fact merely an arbitrator or referee, and the designation ought, I think, to be changed to that of "Consulting Engineer," which would express more accurately what his duties really are.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Report.

Letters are frequently addressed to me by different persons, on Railway matters, and in accordance with the existing unsatisfactory rules, I have to reply that I have been written to by mistake, and that the letter has been bandied over either to the Engineer or the Traffic Manager, as the case may be.

If there be a Director-General, he should be supreme, and all correspondence should pass through him; but if he is to have no authority whatever, the designation of his office ought to be altered.

A. B. FYERS, Capt. R.E.,
Acting Director-General.

---

REPORT OF THE CHIEF RESIDENT AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER, FOR 1870.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Report.

The expenditure of the Engineering Department, under the head of "Working Expenses," was £31,760. 13*s.* 4*d.*, as against £33,690. 1*s.* 5*d.* for the year 1869, or £1,670. 11*s.* 11*d.* in excess.

But the receipts of the Railway were £206,840. 6*s.* 6*d.*, as against £180,965. 1*s.* 2*d.* for the year 1869, or £25,875. 5*s.* 4*d.* in excess.

The mileage was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Train mileage ... ... ... | 252,388 |
| Assisting and piloting mileage ... | 40,465 |
| | 292,853 |

The cost of working per train mile—

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenance ... ... ... | 2 | 0·7 |
| Locomotive working ... ... | 2 | 0·6 |
| Carriage and waggon repairs ... ... | 0 | 5·3 |
| | 4 | 6·6 |

The expenditure in detail, over the different branches, was, first:

Maintenance of Way and Works ... ... £25,954. 3*s.* 10*d.*

| | 1870. | | | | 1869. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount. | | | Per Train mile. | Amount. | | | Per Train mile. |
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* |
| Maintenance under Contract ... | 22,350 | 0 | 0 | 1 9·2 | 22,350 | 0 | 0 | 1 9·8 |
| Maintenance by Road Contract, including Establishment ... | 3,604 | 3 | 10 | 0 3·5 | 3711 | 12 | 10 | 0 3·6 |
| | £25,954 | 3 | 10 | 2 0·7 | 26,061 | 12 | 10 | 2 1·4 |

As the expenditure on this branch is less than for the year 1869, there is nothing calling for an explanation from me.

Locomotive Working ... ... £25,827. 0*s.* 7*d.*

| | 1870. | | | | 1869. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount. | | | Per Train Mile. | Amount. | | | Per Train Mile. |
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* *d.* |
| Salaries of Superintendent, Foremen, Clerks, &c. ... ... | 3,351 | 18 | 2 | ... 0 3·2 | ... 3,122 | 3 | 0 | ... 0 3·1 |
| Wages of Engineers, Firemen, Cleaners, &c. ... ... | 8,569 | 4 | 5 | ... 0 8·1 | ... 8,435 | 16 | 2 | ... 0 8·2 |
| Fuel, including Freight and other charges ... ... | 6,979 | 19 | 4 | ... 0 6·6 | ... 6,330 | 13 | 6 | ... 0 6·2 |
| Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c. ... | 1,000 | 12 | 10 | ... 0 1·0 | ... 1,226 | 8 | 6 | ... 0 1·2 |
| Water ... ... ... | 108 | 6 | 10 | ... 0 0·1 | ... 214 | 13 | 0 | ... 0 0·2 |
| Repairs of Engines and Tenders | 5,754 | 9 | 1 | ... 0 5·5 | ... 4,839 | 11 | 2 | ... 0 4·7 |
| Office Expenses ... ... | 70 | 8 | 8 | ... 0 0·1 | ... 60 | 6 | 3 | ... 0 0·1 |
| Sundry Charges ... ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | ... 0 0 | ... 88 | 14 | 2 | ... 0 0·1 |
| | £25,827 | 0 | 7 | ... 2 0·6 | ... 24,318 | 5 | 9 | ... 1 11·8 |

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Locomotive Department.

Report.

The cost of working per train mile so closely approaches that of 1869, that there is little that requires explanation. On the repairs of engines and tenders there is a slight increase, but this is accounted for by the first engines placed on the line having been now seven years at work, and required heavier repairs; and there was a further rather heavy charge of £130 for steel tyres, to replace those of iron worn out; and a further item of £110 for a new lathe. These have been entirely charged to working account, and I think it better it should be so. On the other side, there are on some other items, decreases, thus bringing the total cost of locomotive power per train mile very close for the two years—2*s.* 0½*d.*, as against 1*s.* 11⅞*d.* in 1869. For Ceylon it would appear that two shillings per train mile may be taken as a fair average for this charge.

| | 1870. Amount. | Per Train Mile. | 1869. Amount. | Per Train Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* |
| Repairs of carriages and waggons... | 5,579 8 11 | 0 5·5 | 5,719 2 10 | 0 5·2 |

The cost of carriage and waggon repairs is very close to, [illegible] slightly in excess of 1869; I would wish on this point to call attention to the contin[illegible] high price of timber supplied from the Colonial Store.

The permanent way, works, and buildings of the Railway were [illegible]intained in efficient repairs. The substituting of steel, for iron rails on the Kadugannáwa Incline, and on the sharp curves between Kadugannáwa and Pérdeniya, has very m[illegible] improved the condition of the road, and prevents that continued disturbance [illegible]he way, which was unavoidable with the use of iron rails, from their rapid wear an[illegible]onsequent frequent renewal.

My experience of the use of the steel rails, after eighteen mo[illegible]'s' trial, is, that both as regards the permanent way and the rolling stock, the superio[illegible] of steel rails over iron is very great, and the wear and tear to both way and rolling [illegible]ck much lessened.

As the seven years' term of maintenance by contract, of the [illegible]t portion of the Railway opened—from Colombo to Ambépussa—expires in 1872, eit[illegible] under the conditions of a new contract with the Contractor, or under the maintena[illegible] by Government, a further improvement may then be introduced into the character o[illegible]he way, by substituting what is known as the suspended joint, for the existing chair [illegible]joint on the sleeper. The chair fish joint, at the time it was introduced, gave, what [illegible]e then of so much consideration, security in keeping the line to gauge; but the se[illegible]quent improvement of passing the fang bolts through the bottom flanges of the rails, [illegible]res this security, and at the same time allows of the use of the suspended joint, with its [illegible]vantage of a much smoother running line, and less costly in upkeep.

The works of the Railway, as compared with the year 1869, suffe[illegible]d much less damage from the effects of the monsoon rains. The interruption to the wor[illegible]ng of the Railway from these causes were as follows:—

At the 27th mile, between Véyangoda and Ambépussa, during t[illegible] night of the 2nd May, a heavy flood of water bore down on the eastern side of the Ra[illegible]way embankment, and drove through it, making a breach of 100 yards in length. A t[illegible]porary bridge of sleepers was rapidly constructed by the Contractor, and trains passed ov[illegible] on the 4th May.

At precisely the same point, in November, 1865, and again in Apr[illegible] 1867, the Railway embankment was washed away. This may be accounted for from an endeavour having been made, during the construction of the Railway, [illegible]turn the flood of water down and along the east side of the Railway embankment to [illegible] junction with its old course at the 26th mile, and so avoid the passing of the flood-w[illegible] from the east to the west side of the line at the 27th mile, and its passage back agai[illegible] from the west to the east side at the 29th mile. But, as is often the case in attempts t[illegible] divert a flow of water, the arrangement does not answer the purpose intended, and I in[illegible]structed the Contractor to give an opening in the embankment for the passage of the w[illegible], and a 25 feet girder bridge has been built, which I trust will prevent a recurrence [illegible], a wash away. Under the conditions of the contract, the work was done at the Contra[illegible]r's cost.

During the night of the 9th November, the line was washed away [illegible] several points between the 26th and 29th mile, but was not in any case so seriously [illegible]maged as at the 27th mile, before referred to.

On the 16th October, from the effects of a long-continued and heavy rain, a series of earth and rock slips occurred on the Kadugannáwa Incline, extending from the 58th to 62rd mile. This caused an interruption of 48 hours to the working of through trains.

At 56¾ mile on Kadugannáwa Incline, on the 15th November, just before the approach of the 2 p. m. "up" mixed train, a water-course, much swollen from heavy rains, broke out of its course, and drove through the deep stone embankment, making a deep breach, three rails in length. Being just outside a deep cutting, and on a curve, the driver did not see this in time to stop, and the engine and tender ran into the gap, but remained suspended on the three lengths of rails, and received, comparatively speaking, no damage.

The expenditure on new works, under the vote of £10,000 for additional Station accommodation, was as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enlargement of Chief Resident Engineer's Bungalow | 143 | 8 | 4 |
| Completing improvement to Maradana road, and erecting boundary-wall | 179 | 5 | 7 |
| Building semi-detached Bungalow for Storekeeper and Travelling Inspector | 911 | 17 | 5 |
| Building a Bungalow for Carriage Foreman | 478 | 14 | 5 |
| Do. do. Engineer in charge of Way and Works | 778 | 4 | 3 |
| Completing two Latrines in Colombo | 113 | 16 | 5 |
| Boundary-wall between Railway and Public Works Department | 27 | 1 | 8 |
| Extension of Up-Platform, Polgahawela | 141 | 5 | 9 |
| Enclosure Firemen's Quarters, Kaluganaswa | 446 | 9 | 11 |
| Enlargement of Waiting Room, Peradeniya | 158 | 17 | 5 |
| Pale fencing and Gates at Double Culvert, under approach to Kandy Station from Kurakelé | 141 | 15 | 7 |
| Completing one Latrine at Kandy | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| Erecting a 13 feet Turntable at Kandy Station | 81 | 3 | 4 |
| Fitting up Royal Train and decorating Stations | 502 | 7 | 2 |
| Improvement in Grade at 41st mile | 1,150 | 0 | 0 |
| | £3,263 | 8 | 3 |
| Leaving an unexpended Amount of | £4,734 | 11 | 9 |

* These are specially authorized to be charged against this vote.

In July I received instructions to make a survey of the country between Péradeniya and Nawalapitiya, and prepare plans and estimates for an extension of the Railway between these points. The limited staff of my Department made it necessary, upon commencing this work, to delay the execution of further new works on stations, and hence the unexpended balance of this vote.

The report and papers on the Nawalapitiya Branch Railway are already so fully before Government, that it is unnecessary for me here to refer further to the subject.

The expenditure on account of the Nawalapitiya Extension survey up to the end of the year was £389. 17s. 8d., which was provided for under a special supplementary vote of £400.

The rolling stock on the Railway was maintained in efficient repair. I enclose a Return of the number and class of which it consists. This, with the exception of ten open goods waggons converted into covered goods waggons, is the same in all respects as that of the year 1869.

The working of the engines has been very satisfactory; they were kept in a high state of repair. The men are very good steady drivers, and a delay from a breakdown, or derangement of the machinery, is almost unknown. There is still a considerable wear going on in the flanges of the tyres, but I believe it is less now than at first. All measures likely to reduce this wear are adopted.

Kaluganawa Incline was worked with economy and great regularity. Great care is taken on this Incline, and since trains do not run after dark, it may be considered one of the safest portions of the Railway.

The carriages were kept in good repair. It is to be regretted that the passenger traffic was not sufficiently large to keep them more constantly employed, as, with the exception of the excursion trains at Christmas and Easter, the greater portion of the carriages were unemployed.

The waggons were maintained in good order, and the steady goods traffic of the Railway keeps them well engaged. Ten of the open goods waggons were converted into covered goods waggons—a very valuable class of vehicle for the nature of the traffic of this line; and although more expensive in first cost and in after upkeep, they are really the most economical class of waggons that can be used in this climate, from the security from damage they afford to the goods they convey.

Those of the waggons built in England, and with white wood lining boards, required heavy repairs; the white wood is now nearly all decayed, and is being replaced with teak boards, which are much more lasting.

Of the general working of this Department, it is again my duty to acknowledge the able and willing services I have received from the officers and men engaged with me.

EDW. STRONG,
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

---

RETURN of Rolling Stock on the Railway on 31st December, 1870.

*Locomotive Engines.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger Engines | ... | ... | 4 |
| Goods Engines | ... | ... | 13 |
| Incline Engines | ... | ... | 4 |
| Shunting Engines | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 23 |

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Report.

*Vehicles for Passenger Traffic.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saloon Carriages | ... | ... | 2 |
| First Class Carriages | ... | ... | 4 |
| Composite Carriages | ... | ... | 3 |
| Second Class Carriages | ... | ... | 7 |
| Third Class Carriages | ... | ... | 24 |
| Horse Boxes | ... | ... | 6 |
| Carriage Trucks | ... | ... | 4 |
| Break Vans | ... | ... | 6 |
| | Total | ... | 56 |

*Vehicles for Goods Traffic.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Covered Goods Waggons | ... | ... | 210 |
| Deep-sided Waggons | ... | ... | 50 |
| Low-sided Waggons | ... | ... | 16 |
| Timber Swivel Waggons | ... | ... | 10 |
| Travelling Cranes | ... | ... | 2 |
| Gunpowder Vans | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cattle Waggons | ... | ... | 5 |
| Brake Vans | ... | ... | 8 |
| | Total | ... | 302 |

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1870.

| Working Expenses. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | Per Train Mile. s. | d. | c. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Maintenance.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance, under Contract, 74½ miles @ £300 per mile ... | 22,350 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 | 9·2 | | |
| Do. of Buildings and Works, not under Contract, including Establishment ... | 5,654 | 3 | 10 | | | | 0 | 3·5 | | |
| | | | | 28,004 | 3 | 10 | | | 2 | 0·7 |
| *Locomotive Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries of Superintendent, Foreman, Clerks, &c. ... | 3,351 | 18 | 2 | | | | 0 | 2·3 | | |
| Wages of Enginemen, Firemen, Cleaners, &c. ... | 6,559 | 4 | 5 | | | | 0 | 4·1 | | |
| Fuel, including Freight and other charges ... | 6,979 | 19 | 4 | | | | 0 | 4·6 | | |
| Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c. ... ... | 1,660 | 12 | 10 | | | | 0 | 1·0 | | |
| Water ... ... ... | 108 | 6 | 10 | | | | 0 | 0·1 | | |
| Repairs of Engines and Tenders ... ... | 5,754 | 6 | 1 | | | | 0 | 3·6 | | |
| Other expenses ... ... ... | 70 | 8 | 8 | | | | 0 | 0·1 | | |
| Sundry charges ... ... ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 25,937 | 1 | 7 | | | 2 | 0·6 |
| *Carriages and Waggons.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repairs of Carriages and Waggons ... | — | | | 5,579 | 11 | | — | | 0 | 3·3 |
| Total, Working Expenses ... | | | | 57,360 | 17 | 4 | — | | 4 | 6·6 |

NEW WORKS.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under Vote of £10,000 for additional Station accommodation :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo, enlargement of Chief Resident Engineer's Bungalow | 143 | 8 | 4 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. completing improvement to Maradana road, and erecting boundary-wall ... | 179 | 5 | 7 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. building semi-detached Bungalow for Storekeeper and Travelling Inspector | 911 | 17 | 5 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. do. a Bungalow for Carriage Foreman | 478 | 11 | 5 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. do. do. Engineer in Charge of Way and Works ... | 778 | 4 | 3 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. completing two Latrines ... | 113 | 16 | 3 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. boundary-wall between Railway and Public Works Department ... | 27 | 1 | 8 | — | | | — | | | |
| Polgahawela, extension of Up-Platform ... | 141 | 5 | 9 | — | | | — | | | |
| Kadugannawa, European Firemen's Quarters ... | 446 | 9 | 11 | — | | | — | | | |
| Peradeniya, enlargement of Waiting Room ... | 148 | 17 | 4 | — | | | — | | | |
| Kandy, Palace fencing and Gates at Double Culvert, under approach from Katukelé ... | 141 | 15 | 7 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. completing one Latrine ... | 21 | 4 | 0 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. erecting a 42 feet Turntable ... | 81 | 2 | 4 | — | | | — | | | |
| * Fitting up Royal Train, and decorating Stations | 302 | 7 | 2 | — | | | — | | | |
| * Improvement in Gradient at 41st mile ... | 1,180 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | |
| | | | | 5,265 | 8 | 3 | — | | | |
| Under Vote of £25,000 for new Rolling Stock :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duplicate Driving-Wheels, 8 pairs ... | 740 | 16 | 7 | — | | | — | | | |
| Converting 16 deep-sided Waggons into covered Goods Waggons ... ... | 657 | 0 | 2 | — | | | — | | | |
| Do. an old second-class Carriage into a modern build second-class ... | 63 | 15 | 2 | — | | | — | | | |
| | | | | 1,461 | 11 | 11 | — | | | |
| Total, New Works ... | | | | 6,927 | 0 | 2 | | | | |

EDW. STRONG,
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

* These were specially authorized to be charged against this vote.

## Report of the Finance and Traffic Manager, for 1870.

The gross receipts of the year amounted to £206,840, 6s. 6d., against £180,965, 1s. 2d. in the preceding year.

The number of passengers carried was 202,620, against 181,729 in 1869; and the receipts from Coaching traffic were £41,376, 10s. 4d., against £36,737, 10s. 11d. in 1869. —See the following Table:—

| 1869. | | | | | 1870. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Amount. | | | | No. | Amount. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 4,366 | 3,[illegible] | 12 | 3 | .. Passengers, 1st Class..... | 4,390 | 3,497 | 11 | 11 |
| 6,815 | 7,[illegible] | 3 | 1 | 2nd „ ..... | 7,047 | 5,661 | 8 | 0 |
| 170,750 | 29,[illegible] | 18 | 1 | 3rd „ ..... | 191,183 | 30,316 | 12 | 1 |
| 181,729 | 32,[illegible] | 6 | 5 | | 202,620 | 39,474 | 13 | 0 |
| 1,4[illegible] | 1 | 4 | .. Parcels ..... ..... ..... | | 1,789 | 6 | 3 | |
| 7[illegible] | 12 | 7 | .. Horses ..... ..... ..... | | 910 | 3 | 11 | |
| 3[illegible] | 15 | 9 | .. Carriages ..... ..... ..... | | 383 | 9 | 0 | |
| 1[illegible] | 15 | 0 | .. Dogs ..... ..... ..... | | 117 | 16 | 0 | |
| 1,3[illegible] | 0 | 0 | .. Mails ..... ..... ..... | | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | |
| £— | 36,7[illegible] | 10 | 11 | | £— | 41,376 | 10 | 4 |

The increase in the number of passengers, and in the receipts from passengers, parcels, &c., is chiefly attributable to the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. In the month of April, during the whole of which His Royal Highness was in the Island, the receipts were £5,098, 16s. 10d., against £3,121, 0s. 9d. in the corresponding month of 1869; so that of a total increase of £4,619 in the year, £2,571, or more than one half, is due to the month of April, the balance being pretty equally distributed over the other months of the year.

The number of parcels carried increased from 20,745 in 1869, to 28,650 in 1870; the receipts of the two years being respectively £1,418 and £1,789.

The first and second class passengers form 3 per cent. only of the total number, while the third class (and coolies) equal 95 per cent. The receipts for first and second class passengers, owing to the higher fares charged, are, however, no less than 18 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 82 per cent. being due to third class and coolies. The existing fares for each class are—first, 3d. per mile; second, 2d. per mile; third, 1d. per mile; coolies, ½d. per mile.

In the year 1869 there was virtually no increase in the passenger traffic, and in 1870 there was after allowing for the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, only an increase of some 12,000 passengers. The number of passengers using the railway is so comparatively small, that the question naturally suggests itself whether, or not, the traffic would not be considerably increased by an appreciable reduction in the fares, so as to bring the luxury of travelling by railway more within the means of the poorer classes of the community, and so as to attract to the line a good proportion of the short distance traffic which at present goes by road. I have given the question much anxious consideration, and feel convinced that any reduction whatsoever will, at first, result in loss to the revenue. The minimum passenger fares prescribed by Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 are—first class, 3d. per mile; second, 1½d. per mile; third, 0½d. coolies 0¼d.

Supposing that in each class the present fare was reduced to the minimum allowed by the Ordinance, I should be prepared to see a permanent falling off of the receipts, as I think that such a reduction would slightly increase the number of passengers so as not to compensate the revenue for the reduction of the fares. It is possible, however, that if fares somewhat below the minimum of the Ordinance were adopted, the number of passengers might, in course of time, be increased to such an extent as to again bring the revenue near its present level.

The following is a Table of the fares at present charged:—

# TABLE OF PASSENGER FARES.

| STATIONS. | CLASS. | DISTANCE. | | |

The rate of 6*d.* per mile for carriages, is, in my opinion, excessive, and I would recommend that it be reduced to 4½*d.* per mile.

ANALYSIS of Passenger Traffic.

| — | Number of Passengers. | | | | Amount. | | | | Number of Miles travelled by Passengers. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Total. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Total. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Total. |
| | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | |
| Ordinary ... | 4,324 | 6,857 | [illegible] | 196,894 | 3,464 11 11 | 3,003 7 0 | 29,229 7 1 | 35,691 6 0 | 289,775 | 377,691 | 7,439,268 | 8,106,734 |
| Excursion... | 66 | 132 | [illegible] | 5,724 | 33 0 0 | 48 1 0 | 1,095 6 0 | 1,164 7 0 | 2,833 | 28,764 | 609,904 | 848,500 |
| Total, 1870 | 4,390 | 7,047 | [illegible] | 202,620 | 3,497 11 11 | 3,061 8 0 | 30,316 13 1 | 36,875 13 0 | 293,607 | 406,455 | 8,249,232 | 8,955,294 |
| 1869 | 4,355 | 6,613 | [illegible] | 181,720 | 3,326 5 3 | 2,810 3 1 | 26,694 18 1 | 32,835 6 5 | 285,942 | 369,622 | 7,798,193 | 7,899,827 |

| — | Average Number of Miles travelled by each Passenger. | | | | Average Fare of each Passenger. | | | | Average Fare per Mile travelled by each Passenger. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Total. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Total. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Total. |
| | | | | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Ordinary ... | 67 | 53·1 | 49·1 | 41·2 | 16 0·3 | 8 9·1 | 3 1·8 | 3 7·5 | 2·9 | 1·9 | ·9 | 1·1 |
| Excursion... | 14[illegible] | 149·8 | 149·1 | 148·2 | 16 0·0 | 6 0·0 | 4 0·0 | 4 1·6 | ·8 | ·5 | ·2 | ·2 |
| Total, 1870 | [illegible] | 57·7 | 49·1 | 44·2 | 15 11·2 | 8 8·3 | 3 2·1 | 3 7·7 | 2·8 | 1·8 | ·9 | 1·0 |
| 1869 | [illegible] | 55·9 | 42·4 | 43·4 | 15 5·0 | 8 6·0 | 3 1·5 | 3 7·4 | 2·8 | 1·8 | ·9 | 1·0 |

The tonnage of goods in the year was 156,205 tons, as compared with 134,369 tons in the previous year. The principal items of traffic in the two years were:—

| 1869. Tons. | | | 1870. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | "Up." | |
| 22,870 | ..... | General goods ..... | 29,693 |
| 47,030 | ..... | Rice ..... | 46,940 |
| 6,891 | ..... | Manure ..... | 8,784 |
| 1,741 | ..... | Railway materials ..... | 1,621 |
| 78,532 | | | 87,040 |
| | | "Down." | |
| 55,837 | ..... | Chiefly Coffee ..... | 69,165 |
| 134,369 | | | 156,205 |

The receipts from Goods traffic were £162,619. 6*s.* 6*d.*: viz., £95,469. 5*s.* 10*d.* from "up," and £67,150. 0*s.* 8*d.* from "down" traffic. In 1869 the receipts were £141,481. 8*s.* 3*d.*: viz., £86,962. 4*s.* 2*d.* from "up," and £54,519. 4*s.* 1*d.* from "down" traffic.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Finance and Traffic Department.

Report.

The Goods traffic between each station, with the average rate, &c., is fully set forth in the following Table:—

| Stations. | | Distance. | Up Traffic. | | | | | Down Traffic. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between | And | | Tons. | £. | Mileage. | Average Rates. | | Tons. | £. | Mileage. | Average Rates. | | |
| | | | | | | Per Ton. | Per Ton per Mile. | | | | Per Ton. | Per ton per Mile. | |
| | | | | | | s. | d. | | | | s. | d. | |
| Colombo | Mahara | 9 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 6·66 | 8·88 | 219 | 16 | 1,971 | 1·46 | 1·94 | |
| | Hemeratgoda | 17 | 33 | 2 | 561 | 9·14 | 6·43 | 127 | 28 | 2,159 | 3·14 | 2·22 | |
| | Veyangoda | 23 | 163 | 63 | 3,749 | 7·73 | 4·03 | 229 | 74 | 7,567 | 4·78 | 2·47 | |
| | Andiyanas | 33 | 136 | 77 | 4,536 | 11·34 | 4·08 | 174 | 70 | 6,000 | 8·72 | 2·09 | |
| | Polgahawela | 46 | 3,333 | 2,600 | 153,416 | 15·59 | 4·06 | 3,165 | 1,582 | 127,290 | 12·35 | 3·33 | |
| | Rambukkana | 53 | 1,848 | 1,663 | 97,787 | 17·39 | 4·90 | 1,439 | 1,111 | 79,917 | 14·23 | 3·57 | |
| | Kadugannawa | 65 | 2,814 | 2,708 | 182,910 | 19·26 | 4·44 | 1,467 | 1,393 | 91,225 | 19·05 | 2·64 | |
| | Peradeniya | 71 | 22,883 | 24,746 | 1,653,278 | 21·64 | 5·06 | 24,30 | 484 | 3,747,714 | 30·36 | 3·99 | |
| | Kandy | 78 | 48,186 | 59,607 | 3,612,900 | 24·53 | 5·92 | 37,973 | 32 | 3,848,125 | 20·13 | 3·22 | |
| Mahara | Hemeratgoda | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Veyangoda | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Andiyanas | 24 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 10·00 | 4·37 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Polgahawela | 37 | 2 | 1 | 74 | 10·00 | 3·24 | 21 | 6 | 546 | 5·57 | 3·04 | |
| | Rambukkana | 44 | 8 | 3 | 352 | 12·50 | 3·40 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 20·00 | 5·45 | |
| | Kadugannawa | 56 | 21 | 10 | 2,856 | 13·21 | 4·11 | 2 | 1 | 112 | 20·00 | 4·28 | |
| | Peradeniya | 62 | 152 | 169 | 9,424 | 20·62 | 4·01 | 1 | 1 | 62 | 20·00 | 3·87 | |
| | Kandy | 69 | 816 | 840 | 21,654 | 23·33 | 3·87 | 2 | 2 | 138 | 20·00 | 3·99 | |
| Hemeratgoda | Veyangoda | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | |
| | Andiyanas | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Polgahawela | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Rambukkana | 39 | 3 | 3 | 189 | 12·00 | 4·00 | 9 | 4 | 261 | 8·88 | 3·67 | |
| | Kadugannawa | 49 | 4 | 3 | 196 | 12·00 | 3·07 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 20·00 | 4·08 | |
| | Peradeniya | 55 | 744 | 924 | 13,420 | 18·26 | 4·00 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 20·00 | 4·36 | |
| | Kandy | 59 | 402 | 472 | 23,018 | 19·18 | 3·89 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 20·00 | 4·00 | |
| Veyangoda | Andiyanas | 12 | 31 | 4 | 372 | 2·58 | 2·58 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Polgahawela | 23 | 5 | 3 | 138 | 10·00 | 5·21 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Rambukkana | 30 | 3 | 2 | 90 | 13·33 | 5·33 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Kadugannawa | 43 | 3 | 2 | 129 | 13·33 | 5·72 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Peradeniya | 49 | 156 | 130 | 7,644 | 16·92 | 4·14 | 1 | 2 | 49 | 20·00 | 4·79 | |
| | Kandy | 52 | 2,934 | 2,900 | 152,568 | 17·43 | 4·62 | 97 | 96 | 5,044 | 17·75 | 4·09 | |
| Andiyanas | Polgahawela | 11 | 4 | 1 | 44 | 5·00 | 3·45 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 8·66 | 7·27 | |
| | Rambukkana | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Kadugannawa | 31 | 2 | 1 | 62 | 10·00 | 4·00 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Peradeniya | 37 | 66 | 40 | 2,442 | 12·12 | 3·99 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Kandy | 40 | 620 | 300 | 25,040 | 10·72 | 3·22 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Polgahawela | Rambukkana | 7 | 10 | 3 | 70 | 6·00 | 16·28 | 9 | — | 63 | 4·44 | 34·28 | |
| | Kadugannawa | 18 | 4 | 1 | 66 | 5·00 | 3·00 | 2 | — | 40 | 20·00 | 12·60 | |
| | Peradeniya | 26 | 65 | 29 | 1,886 | 8·92 | 4·14 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Kandy | 30 | 798 | 310 | 22,140 | 9·40 | 3·26 | 11 | 7 | 330 | 12·72 | 5·09 | |
| Rambukkana | Kadugannawa | 13 | 23 | 3 | 253 | 2·40 | 2·21 | 6 | 1 | 78 | 3·33 | 3·07 | |
| | Peradeniya | 19 | 97 | 8 | 513 | 2·02 | 3·74 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 20·00 | 12·63 | |
| | Kandy | 23 | 1,283 | 380 | 29,539 | 6·21 | 5·08 | 14 | 5 | 322 | 7·14 | 3·72 | |
| Kadugannawa | Peradeniya | 6 | 30 | 6 | 216 | 3·20 | 6·66 | 32 | 3 | 198 | 1·81 | 3·63 | |
| | Kandy | 10 | 232 | 35 | 2,320 | 2·15 | 2·28 | 153 | 16 | 1,530 | 2·00 | 3·47 | |
| Peradeniya | Kandy | 4 | 1,56 | 18 | 612 | 2·40 | 7·21 | 74 | 20 | 296 | 3·40 | 13·21 | |
| | Total... | 1870... | 87,640 | 92,409 | 6,001,053 | 21·93 | 3·81 | 69,163 | 67,156 | 93,403 | 19·46 | 3·29 | |
| | | 1869... | 78,132 | 80,982 | 5,453,713 | 22·12 | 3·92 | 55,887 | 54,879 | 89,641 | 19·33 | 3·28 | |

Of the increase of 8,508 tons in the "up" traffic, 5,560 tons are due to traffic from Colombo shewn, viz:—to Peradeniya 2,883, to Kandy 2,665, to Kadugannawa 278, and to the minor stations 53 tons; whilst there is a decrease to Polgahawela and Rambukkana of 715 and 356 tons respectively, the decrease to Rambukkana being due to the double booking in 1869. In traffic from other stations, chiefly to Kandy, there is an increase of 2,948 tons, of which 913 are due to Veyangoda.

In the "down" traffic there is an increase of 13,228 tons, of which 8,650 tons are due to Peradeniya, 3,057 to Kandy, 790 to Rambukkana, and 630 to other stations. The unusually heavy increase of 13,228 tons occurred chiefly in the first half of the year, and is attributable to the coffee season of 1869—1870 being somewhat late, and the crop an unusually heavy one.

In Live Stock revenue there is an increase of £101, the receipts of the year being £407, 4s. 2d., as compared with £306, 3s. 4d. in 1869.

The revenue from other sources compares as follows:—

| 1869. | | | | 1870. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £411 | 0 | 3 | Rent of houses..... | £431 | 17 | 8 |
| 191 | 3 | 3 | Warehouse rent..... | 309 | 7 | 3 |
| 11 | 2 | 0 | Wagon hire ..... ..... | 295 | 16 | 0 |
| 1,598 | 3 | 4 | Interest..... ..... | 1235 | 6 | 11 |
| 208 | 9 | 10 | Miscellaneous..... | 43 | 17 | 8 |
| £2,419 | 18 | 8 | | £2,237 | 5 | 6 |

The increase in warehouse rent points to greater laxity on the part of consignees in taking delivery of their goods; and the increase under the head of wagon hire is due to the re-laying of the Incline. In 1869 several exceptional items of interest were credited in the account, while in 1870, the amount entered is but the estimated sum which would have accrued on the Railway current receipts had they been regularly invested, instead of being paid direct into the General Treasury.

The Traffic Receipts of each month in the year are shown in the following Table:—

| Month. | Coaching. | | | | Goods. | | | | Live Stock. | | | | Total, 1870. | | | | Total, 1869. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Passengers. | Receipts. | | | Tons. | Amount. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | |
| January.... | 16,780 | 3,4[illegible] | 2 | 4 | 17,530 | 18,343 | 5 | 1 | 37 | 9 | 2 | | 22,341 | 16 | 7 | | 18,556 | 18 | 9 | |
| February.. | 15,569 | 3,1[illegible] | 11 | 2 | 18,505 | 18,836 | 18 | 9 | 57 | 7 | 10 | | 19,152 | 17 | 9 | | 13,819 | 11 | 3 | |
| March ..... | 18,879 | 3,6[illegible] | 15 | 6 | 16,572 | 17,257 | 18 | 3 | 53 | 0 | 6 | | 20,967 | 14 | 3 | | 16,912 | 1 | 4 | |
| April..... | 24,627 | 5,0[illegible] | 16 | 10 | 11,250 | 11,687 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 19 | 4 | | 17,909 | 9 | 0 | | 12,767 | 0 | 3 | |
| May ..... | 17,236 | 3,3[illegible] | 12 | 6 | 10,100 | 10,321 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 7 | 6 | | 13,896 | 16 | 9 | | 12,653 | 17 | 7 | |
| June..... | 16,927 | 3,3[illegible] | 14 | 1 | 9,153 | 9,414 | 10 | 8 | 23 | 18 | 0 | | 12,781 | 2 | 9 | | 11,278 | 14 | 1 | |
| July ..... | 14,495 | 2,9[illegible] | 6 | 8 | 8,088 | 8,687 | 11 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 0 | | 11,672 | 17 | 9 | | 6,348 | 14 | 0 | |
| August.... | 14,335 | 2,7[illegible] | 5 | 3 | 8,243 | 8,698 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 4 | | 11,572 | 7 | 10 | | 13,847 | 1 | 8 | |
| September | 14,004 | 2,6[illegible] | 10 | 3 | 8,347 | 8,997 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 18 | 6 | | 11,862 | 10 | 3 | | 10,660 | 18 | 0 | |
| October.... | 14,314 | 2,7[illegible] | 9 | 7 | 12,709 | 13,504 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 8 | | 16,337 | 17 | 10 | | 13,536 | 9 | 7 | |
| November | 14,140 | 2,7[illegible] | 7 | 2 | 18,452 | 19,239 | 3 | 1 | 37 | 18 | 8 | | 22,032 | 8 | 11 | | 20,211 | 15 | 9 | |
| December. | 19,944 | 3,7[illegible] | 18 | 0 | 19,809 | 20,411 | 1 | 0 | 61 | 1 | 8 | | 24,415 | 1 | 4 | | 23,355 | 0 | 3 | |
| Total.... | 202,620 | 41,[illegible] | 10 | 4 | 156,205 | 162,619 | 6 | 0 | 407 | 4 | 2 | | 204,403 | 1 | 0 | | 178,545 | 2 | 6 | |

*Expenditure.*

The working expenses of the year amounted to £73,546. 15*s.* 3*d.*, or 35½ per cent. of the gross receipts.

Full particulars of the expenditure in each branch of the department are given in the following Tables:—

*Maintenance of Way Expenses.*

| 1869. | | | | | | 1870. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount. | | | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. | | Amount. | | | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. |
| £ | s. | d. | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. d. |
| 22,350 | 0 | 0 | 300 0 | — | ... Under Contract ... | 22,350 | 0 | 0 | 300 0 | — d. |
| 3,711 | 12 | 10 | 49 8 | — | ... Beyond the Contract ... | 3,004 | 3 | 10 | 48 4 | — |
| £26,061 | 12 | 10 | 349 8 | 2 1-4 | | 25,354 | 3 | 10 | 348 4 | 2 0.7 |

The expenditure under this head is only liable to very slight fluctuations, as most of the charges are fixed; the permanent way and many of the buildings being maintained by contract.

Steel rails having been substituted for iron rails on the Incline between Rambukkana and Kadugannawa, it was important to determine if any additional brake power would be required for descending trains. At present our experience is, that in dry weather there is no appreciable difference, but in wet weather the brake power required on the steel rails is somewhat in excess of that formerly used on the iron rails.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

*Locomotive and Carriage Expenses.*

| 1869. Amount. | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. | | 1870. Amount. | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | £ | s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| 3,122 3 0 | — | 0 3 1 | Salaries of Superintendent, Foremen, Clerks, &c. | 3,351 18 2 | — | 0 3 3 |
| 8,435 18 2 | — | 0 8 2 | Wages of Enginemen, Firemen, &c. | 8,559 4 5 | — | 0 8 1 |
| 6,370 13 6 | — | 0 6 2 | Fuel ... ... ... | 6,979 19 4 | — | 0 6 6 |
| 1,216 8 6 | — | 0 1 2 | Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c. ... | 1,060 12 10 | — | 0 1 0 |
| 214 13 0 | — | 0 0 2 | Water ... ... | 108 6 10 | — | 0 0 1 |
| 4,839 11 2 | — | 0 4 7 | Repairs of Engines and Tenders ... | 5,744 6 1 | — | 0 5 5 |
| 60 6 3 | — | 0 0 1 | Office Expenses ... ... | 70 8 8 | — | 0 0 1 |
| 33 14 2 | — | 0 0 1 | Sundry Charges ... ... | 3 4 3 | — | — |
| 24,518 5 9 | 220 4 | 1 11 8 | | 25,927 0 7 | 240 7 | 2 6 6 |
| 6,310 2 10 | 71 2 | 0 7 3 | Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ... | 7,279 8 11 | 74 9 | 0 8 3 |

With regard to the repairs of carriages and wagons as bear upon the question of claims for compensation for damaged goods, more goods are dam tin transit by leakage of the covered wagon roofs than from any other cause.

The question therefore that suggests itself to my mind is, ther it would not be better to cover the wagon roofs with zinc instead of canvas, canvas, by alternate exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and to heavy rains, tears, ceases to give proper protection to the goods. I had recently the privilege of dismus this question with our late Director-General (Mr. Molesworth) during his visit to the and; and he strongly recommended a trial of zinc as a covering for the wagon roofs.

Another matter which presents itself for consideration is, ther by strengthening the springs, and introducing larger axles, the present load of g wagons could not be considerably increased; and the disproportion between the payi load and dead weight lessened. In this country, where most of the goods have to conveyed in covered wagons, the proportion of dead weight to paying load will necessa be high; but seeing that the weight of our covered wagons averages about 5 tons cwts., and that their maximum load of goods is only 6 tons, I think it will be admitte that there is room for improvement.

*Traffic, Police, and Telegraph Charges.*

| 1869. Amount. | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. | | 1870. Amount. | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | £ | s. d. | *Traffic.* | £ s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| 4,087 10 2 | — | 0 4 2 | Salaries of Manager, Station Masters, Clerks, &c. | 4,71 11 8 | — | 0 4 5 |
| 5,044 7 6 | — | 0 5 0 | Wages of Guards, Porters, &c. ... ... | 4,84 2 10 | — | 0 4 6 |
| 733 18 11 | — | 0 0 7 | Oil, Grease, and other Stores ... ... | 69 0 11 | — | 0 0 6 |
| 184 12 7 | — | 0 0 2 | Stationery, Printing, and Advertising ... | 155 0 2 | — | 0 0 1 |
| 130 5 3 | — | 0 0 1 | Sundry Charges ... ... ... | 73 0 9 | — | 0 0 1 |
| 70 0 0 | — | — | Passage Money of Staff ... ... | — | — | — |
| 10,254 17 5 | 110 8 | 0 10 2 | | 10,41 5 4 | 110 2 | 0 9 9 |
| | | | *Police.* | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ | s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| 1,734 0 2 | 23 5 | 0 1 7 | Wages, Clothing and Stores for Police, Pointsmen, and Gatemen ... ... | 1,80 4 0 | 21 5 | 0 1 5 |
| | | | *Telegraph.* | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ | s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| 1,068 13 11 | 11 4 | 0 1 0 | Salaries of Signallers, &c. ... ... | 901 12 3 | 13 9 | 0 0 9 |

Under the head of salaries, &c., there is an increase of £426, of which £220 is due to the augmentation of the salary of the Kandy Station Master, and the remaining £206 to increments in the pay of other Station Masters and Clerks. When the line was opened through in 1867, most of the salaries in this Department commenced at a low figure, on the progressive principle, with the understanding that they would be advanced year by year until the maximum was reached in each case.

In wages there is a saving of £224; and in oil, grease, &c., of £71. In my Report for 1868 I drew attention to the saving effected under the last head by the use of grease imported from England; but in 1871, thanks to the improved quality and reduced cost of the grease manufactured in the Colony by the Railway Storekeeper, the tables have been completely turned, and the grease manufactured here is more economical than that imported from England. There is also a further saving of £178 under the other heads

of account. In the aggregate there is a net saving of £47, which may, I think, be considered satisfactory, seeing that the tonnage of goods increased by no less than 21,236 tons.

In Police expenses there is a decrease of £129; and a further decrease of £77 for Electric Telegraph.

*General Charges.*

| Amount. 1869. | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. | | Amount. 1870. | Cost per Mile open. | Cost per Train Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 292 16 8 | 2 2 0 | 0 0 6 | Director-General's Office ... ... | 331 17 2 | 2 11 0 | 0 0 4 |
| 1,214 9 9 | 10 0 0 | 0 1 2 | Audit, Pay, and Accountant's Office | 1,379 7 10 | ... | 0 1 3 |
| 926 9 3 | 11 1 0 | 0 1 0 | Stores Department ... ... | 849 7 4 | ... | 0 0 8 |
| 372 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 0 0 4 | Rates and Taxes ... ... | 191 8 0 | ... | 0 0 2 |
| 44 12 6 | 0 6 0 | | Fire Insurance ... ... | 44 12 6 | ... | ... |
| 101 13 3 | 1 4 0 | | Claims for Compensation ... ... | 83 12 6 | ... | 0 0 1 |
| 813 9 4 | 7 2 0 | | Payments in England ... ... | 208 0 0 | ... | 0 0 2 |
| 91 3 10 | 1 0 0 | | Sundry Charges ... ... | 1 0 12 | ... | ... |
| 80 0 8 | 1 0 0 | | Discount on bills of Exchange ... | — | — | — |
| 52 5 0 | 0 7 0 | | Passage Money of Staff ... ... | — | — | — |
| 3,512 14 5 | 47 1 0 | 0 4 | | 3,141 8 4 | 42 2 0 | 0 3 0 |

The increase of £65 in the pay of the Audit, Pay and Accountant's Office, is due to the appointment of an additional Clerk, Pay Clerk, and Kanakapillai, and to the pay of the Shroff having been raised. In the payments in England there is a saving of £535, the expenditure now being composed simply of the special allowance to the Crown Agents In the total amount of general charges there is a decrease of £372.

*Summary of Receipts.*

| Amount. 1869. | Per Train Mile. | Per Mile of Line open. | Amount. 1870. | Per Train Mile. | Per Mile of Line open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | s. d. | £ | £ s. d. | s. d. | £ |
| 36,757 10 11 | 2 11·9 | 353·4 | Coaching ... ... ... | 41,376 10 4 | 3 3·4 | 555·4 |
| 141,787 11 7 | 11 6·7 | 1363·2 | Goods and Live Stock ... | 149,026 10 8 | 12 11·2 | 2188·3 |
| 2,419 18 4 | 0 2·3 | 23·4 | Sundries ... ... ... | 2,337 5 6 | 0 2·1 | 30·0 |
| 180,964 1 2 | 14 8·9 | 1740·0 | | 192,740 6 6 | 16 4·6 | 2773·7 |

*Summary of Expenditure.*

| Amount. | Per cent. on Receipts. | Per Train Mile. | Per Mile of Line open. | | Amount. | Per-centage of Receipts. | Per Train Mile. | Per Mile of Line open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | | £ s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ |
| 56,061 12 10 | 31·1 | 2 1·4 | 539·8 | Maintenance ... ... | 55,954 3 10 | 29·0 | 2 0·7 | 804·4 |
| 24,318 5 9 | 13·5 | 1 1·0 | 234·4 | Locomotive Power ... | 25,897 0 7 | 13·5 | 0 11·6 | 372·7 |
| 6,310 2 10 | 3·5 | 0 0·2 | 71·2 | Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ... ... | 5,579 8 11 | 2·7 | 0 0·3 | 74·9 |
| 10,434 17 5 | 5·8 | 0 10·2 | 140·8 | Traffic Charges ... ... | 10,447 6 4 | 5·1 | 0 9·8 | 140·2 |
| 1,734 0 2 | 0·9 | 0 1·7 | 23·3 | Police Charges ... ... | 1,602 14 0 | 0·7 | 0 1·5 | 21·5 |
| 1,068 15 11 | 0·6 | 0 1·0 | 14·4 | Telegraph Charges ... | 991 13 3 | 0·5 | 0 0·9 | 13·3 |
| 3,512 14 5 | 1·9 | 0 3·4 | 47·1 | General Charges ... ... | 3,141 8 4 | 1·6 | 0 2·9 | 42·2 |
| 72,850 7 4 | 40·6 | 5 10·7 | 978·0 | | 73,348 15 3 | 35·6 | 5 0·1 | 987·2 |

By the foregoing Tables it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year, the receipts increased £25,657, while the working expenses increased only £1,046.

The receipts per mile of line were £2,773, against £2,429 in 1869; and per train mile they were 16s. 4·6d., as against 14s. 8·9d.

The working expenses equalled 35½ per cent. of the gross receipts, against 40 per cent. in 1869. Per train mile they were 5s. 0·1d., as against 5s. 10·7d.

The train mileage was 252,305 miles, against 245,464 miles in 1869.

The expenditure on account of additional station and other accommodation amounted to £5,265. 1s. 5d., for particulars of which see Appendix A.

The sum of £389. 17s. 8d. was expended on a preliminary survey for a branch line from the Peradeniya Station to Navalapitiya, a distance of about 17 miles.

The expenditure on Rolling stock account was £1,661 11s. 11d., for particulars of which see Appendix B.—The unexpended balance on this account is now £921. 12s. 0d.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

*Remarks and Occurrences.*

No fewer than five attempts were made during the year to upset trains by placing obstructions on the line. Fortunately, however, none of them succeeded, or resulted in loss or injury to life or property. At the time of writing, three further attempts have been made in 1871; and since neither the police nor we can succeed in catching the villains who make the attempts, the native villagers invariably refusing to give any information, I think it will be better, if any future attempts are made, either to inflict a heavy fine on the district in which the attempt is made; or, which would possibly be a greater, because a more enduring, punishment, inflict on the district, at its own cost, a small body of rural police.

A native engine-cleaner was killed in attempting to cross the line at Kadugannawa station in front of an approaching empty engine; and the body of a man was found lying between the rails near Kandy station. The medical evidence in the last case, however, proved that the man had been stabbed, and the body afterwards placed on the line, to lead it to be inferred that death had been caused by the man having been run over by a passing train.

Twice during the year traffic was interrupted by the line being washed away near the 27th mile, viz.: from the 3rd to 5th of May, and from the 14th to 19th November. Traffic was also twice interrupted by landslips, &c., on the Incline, viz.: from the 18th to 20th October, and on the 16th November.

I annex to this Report a Statement shewing the receipts and working expenses of the line from the first opening in October, 1865, to the end of 1870; and while I think it will be generally admitted that the results of the working have been satisfactory in both branches of the Department, I also think that I am warranted in drawing attention to the fact that, although the traffic in goods alone, increased from 16,178 tons in 1868, to 158,205 tons in 1870, the working expenses of the branch of the Department under my administration were, under every head of account, absolutely less in 1870 than in 1868.

I have, &c.,

J. ROBINSON,

Colombo, 21st June, 1871. Finance and Traffic Manager.

# APPENDIX.

Appendix.

## A.

EXPENDITURE in 1870 against the Vote of £10,000 for Additional Accommodation, provided by Ordinance No. 3 of 1869.

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo.—Building two Latrines ... | ... | ... | 119 | 16 | 5 |
| Do. Boundary-wall ... | ... | ... | 206 | 7 | 3 |
| Do. semi-detached Bungalow ... | ... | ... | 971 | 17 | 7 |
| Do. Bungalow for Carriage Foreman ... | ... | ... | 478 | 11 | 5 |
| Do. do. Assistant Engineer ... | ... | ... | 779 | 4 | 8 |
| Enlarging the Engineer's bungalow ... | ... | ... | 143 | 8 | 4 |
| Polgahawela.—Extension of "up" Passenger Platform ... | ... | ... | 141 | 5 | 9 |
| Kadugannawa.—Building quarters for Firemen ... | ... | ... | 446 | 9 | 11 |
| Peradeniya.—Enlarging Waiting Room ... | ... | ... | 138 | 17 | 3 |
| Kandy.—Erecting Carriage Turntable ... | ... | ... | 81 | 3 | 4 |
| Fencing ... | ... | ... | 141 | 12 | 7 |
| Building a Latrine ... | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 0 |
| | | | 1120 | 0 | 0 |
| Alteration of Gradients near 41st mile ... | ... | £883 14 11 | | | |
| Reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh ... | ... | 81 7 9 | | | |
| Less amount realized by sale of Fittings, &c. ... | | | 502 | 7 | 2 |
| | | | £1,622 | 7 | 2 |

B.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Converting 16 high-sided into covered Waggons ... ... | 857 | 0 | 2 |
| Improving one Second Class Carriage ... ... | 63 | 15 | 2 |
| Five pairs of duplicate wheels for Engines ... ... | 740 | 16 | 7 |
| | £1,661 | 11 | 11 |



*Control Revenue Account, 31st December, 1870.*

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Maintenance by Contract ... | 22,836 | 0 | 0 | By Passengers ... | 36,875 | 13 | 0 |
| „ Do. beyond Contract ... | 3,604 | 3 | 10 | „ Parcels ... | 1,789 | 6 | 3 |
| „ Locomotive Charges ... | 25,827 | 0 | 7 | „ Horses ... | 910 | 5 | 11 |
| „ Repairs of Carriages and Waggons | 5,579 | 8 | 11 | „ Carriages ... | 383 | 9 | 0 |
| „ Traffic Charges ... | 10,447 | 6 | 4 | „ Dogs ... | 117 | 16 | 0 |
| „ Police Expenses ... | 1,665 | 14 | 0 | „ Mails ... | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Electric Telegraph ... | 491 | 13 | 3 | | | | |
| „ General Charges ... | 8,141 | 8 | 4 | „ Merchandise ... | 162,619 | 6 | 6 |
| | | | | „ Live Stock ... | 407 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | | „ Rent of Houses ... | 451 | 17 | 8 |
| | | | | „ Warehouse Rent... | 309 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | | „ Waggon Hire ... | 205 | 16 | 0 |
| | | | | „ Miscellaneous ... | 43 | 17 | 8 |
| „ Balance, Profit on Working ... | 133,093 | 11 | 3 | „ Interest ... | 1,253 | 6 | 11 |
| | £206,640 | 6 | 6 | | £206,640 | 6 | 6 |
| „ Additional Accommodation ... | 5,265 | 8 | 3 | „ Balance brought down ... | 133,093 | 11 | 3 |
| „ Survey of Nawalapitiya Branch... | 289 | 17 | 8 | | | | |
| „ Balance ... | 127,493 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| | £133,093 | 11 | 3 | | £133,093 | 11 | 3 |

*Dr.* *Rolling Stock Account, 31st December, 1870.* *Cr.*

| | To 31st Dec. 1869. | | | In 1870. | | | Total. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| To Expenditure in England... | 12,083 | 7 | 2 | | | | 12,083 | 7 | 2 | By Amount voted by Ordinance No. 11 of 1867. | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Do. in Ceylon (See Appendix B.) | 6,918 | 16 | 3 | 1,661 | 11 | 11 | 8,578 | 8 | 0 | „ Interest to 31st December 1869. ... ... | 965 | 3 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | 20,583 | 15 | 2 | | | | |
| „ Amount transferred to Sinking Fund ... | | | | | | | 3,829 | 16 | 9 | | | | |
| „ Balance carried forward ... ... | | | | | | | 921 | 12 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 25,335 | 3 | 5 | | 25,335 | 3 | 5 |

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Line from first opening in 1865 to end of 1870.

| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Passengers, Parcels, Carriages, &c. ... | 2,563 3 11 | 16,523 19 9 | 25,725 12 5 | 37,169 8 5 | 36,757 10 11 | 41,376 10 4 |
| Merchandise and Live Stock ... | ... | 6,738 10 9 | 54,777 15 0 | 125,379 3 8 | 141,787 11 7 | 163,026 10 8 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 147 3 0 | 747 19 9 | 1,056 17 11 | 1,118 9 11 | 2,419 18 8 | 2,237 5 6 |
| Total £ | 2,710 6 11 | 24,010 10 3 | 81,560 5 4 | 163,667 2 0 | 180,965 1 2 | 206,640 6 6 |
| *Working Expenses.* | | | | | | |
| Maintenance (Engineering Department) | 2,789 0 0 | 10,962 10 0 | 17,901 5 9 | 24,904 9 10 | 26,061 12 10 | 25,934 3 10 |
| Locomotive Power (Engineering Department) | 575 13 6 | 6,922 18 6 | 16,991 2 5 | 28,960 14 6 | 24,318 5 9 | 25,827 0 7 |
| Repairs of Carriages and Waggons (Engineering Department) | ... | 566 9 9 | 1,435 13 6 | 3,101 9 7 | 45,310 2 10 | 5,579 8 11 |
| Traffic Charges (Finance and Traffic Department) | 766 15 2 | 5,120 5 0 | 7,318 11 7 | 10,463 13 5 | [illegible]494 17 5 | 10,447 6 4 |
| Police " (Finance and Traffic Department) | ... | 930 2 7 | 1,298 7 1 | 1,765 9 11 | [illegible]734 0 2 | 1,605 14 0 |
| Electric Telegraph Charges (Finance and Traffic Department) | ... | ... | 556 2 11 | 1,206 14 8 | [illegible]68 13 11 | 991 13 3 |
| General Charges (Finance and Traffic Department) | 1,267 9 3 | 1,772 17 8 | 2,432 12 7 | 4,283 7 10 | [illegible]512 14 5 | 3,141 8 4 |
| Total £ | 5,389 17 11 | 26,295 3 6 | 47,933 15 10 | 74,684 19 9 | [illegible]00 7 4 | 73,546 15 3 |
| Miles of Line open (average) ... | 34½ | 56½ | 57½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| Number of Passengers ... | 16443 | 124,096 | 156,107 | 181,984 | [illegible]81,720 | 202,030 |
| Tonnage of Goods ... | Nil. | 12,789 | 54,830 | 116,178 | [illegible]34,369 | 156,203 |
| Train miles run ... | 10839 | 71,197 | 133,846 | 242,804 | 245,464 | 252,305 |
| Receipts per mile of line open ... | £78 | £661 | £1,418 | £2,197 | £2,429 | £2,778 |
| " " train mile ... | 5s. | 6s. 9d. | 12s. 2d. | 13s. 6d. | [illegible]4s. 9d. | 16s. 5d. |
| Expenses " " ... | 9s. 11d. | 7s. 5d. | 7s. 2d. | 6s. 2d. | 5s. 11d. | 5s. 10d. |
| " " cent. of receipts ... | Loss. | Loss. | 58½ | 45½ | 40 | 35½ |

NOTES.

1865. Open for coaching traffic only, Colombo to Ambépussa, 2nd October. ..... [illegible]4½ miles.
1866. Open for Goods traffic, Colombo to Ambépussa ..... 1st January
" Open to Poigahawela ..... 1st November..... 45½ "
1867. Open for coaching traffic to Kandy ..... 1st August ..... [illegible]4½ "
" " " Goods " " (partially) ..... 16th September.
" " " " " " (wholly) ..... 1st October.

This Return includes only the working expenses proper, and is exclusive of expenditure for [illegible]w works, &c., although, in consequence of the capital account having been closed on the 31st December, 1867, this expenditure wa[illegible]ust from revenue receipts. It was as follows:—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868. | Additional Station and other accommodation ..... | 9,665 | [illegible] | 5 |
| 1869. | " " " " ..... | 9,237 | [illegible] | 1 |
| " | " fastenings for strengthening permanent way ..... | 879 | 1[illegible] | 6 |
| " | " Cost of steel over iron rails (Government proportion) ..... | 5,000 | 0 | [illegible]0 |
| 1870. | " Station and other accommodation ..... | 5,265 | 8 | [illegible] |
| " | Survey of Nawalapitiya branch line ..... | 389 | 17 | [illegible] |

E. ROBI[illegible]SON,
Finance and T[illegible]ffic Manager.

Colombo, 21st June, 1871.

# REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION. LANDS. Report.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS, FOR 1870.

I HAVE the honor to forward the following Annual Returns for the year 1870, with my remarks thereon:—

I.—A Comparative Statement of the Work of the Department, for the years 1869 and 1870.

II. and III.—Detailed Accounts of the Working, and of the Receipts and Cost of each Branch, for the year 1870.

W. J. MACCARTHY,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 16th June, 1870.

### I.

STATEMENT shewing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department, for the years 1869 and 1870.

| | 1869. | 1870. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Business.* | | | | |
| Number of Deeds registered ... ... | 18,979 | 16,939 | ... | 2,040 |
| Number of Entries ... ... | 28,963 | 27,409 | ... | 1,554 |
| Number of Certificates issued ... ... | 25,369 | 22,885 | ... | 2,484 |
| Applications ... ... | 1,141 | 1,153 | 12 | ... |
| Copies or Extracts ... ... | 969 | 1,004 | 35 | ... |
| Number of Notarial Duplicates examined | 70,372 | 58,886 | ... | ... |
| Number of Notarial Duplicates indexed... | 18,493 | 23,837 | ... | ... |
| | £ s. d. | £ d. s. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Total | | | | |
| Amount secured on Mortgages ... | 606,962 5 9 | 752,519 19 0 | 55,557 13 3 | ... |
| Value of transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c. ... ... ... | 854,489 14 9 | 697,108 3 10 | ... | 157,381 10 11 |
| *Revenue.* | | | | |
| Value of Stamps ... ... ... | 5,432 13 6 | 4,998 4 6 | ... | 434 9 0 |
| Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial Duplicates ... ... | 4 9 6 | 10 18 9 | 6 9 3 | ... |
| Fines ... ... ... ... | 6 5 0 | 55 0 0 | 48 15 0 | ... |
| | 5,443 7 6 | 5,064 2 9 | ... | 379 4 9 |
| *Charges of Management.* | | | | |
| Salaries, except Extra Clerks ... ... | 5,891 10 6 | 5,314 5 10 | ... | 77 4 8 |
| Allowances ... ... ... | ... | 80 0 0 | 80 0 0 | ... |
| Extra Clerks ... ... ... | ... | 8 0 2 | 8 0 2 | ... |
| Book-binders ... ... ... | 165 14 8 | 201 17 9 | 36 3 1 | ... |
| Furniture and Petty Expenses... ... | 83 4 2 | 87 17 10 | 0 9 8 | ... |
| Rent ... ... ... ... | 289 10 0 | 253 0 0 | ... | 36 10 0 |
| Travelling Expenses ... ... | 167 15 3 | 38 18 11 | ... | 118 16 4 |
| | 6,589 18 7 | 5,992 0 6 | ... | 197 18 1 |

REGISTRATION.

LANDS.

Remarks.

## REMARKS.

*Business.*

The Returns for the year shew a falling off under this head of 7·87 per cent, as compared with the general business of the Department in 1869.

The decrease has been as follows :—

In Government Grants.....603
Conveyances,
Mortgages,
Other Deeds.

As a necessary consequence the revenue in Stamps is somewhat less.

*Number of Transactions registered, of Value not exceeding £250.*

| | 1868. | | 1870. | Decrease. | Decrease, per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number ..... | 22,429 | ..... | 19,962 ..... | 2,567 | 11·44 |

*Exceeding £250.*

| | 1869. | | 1870. | Increase. | Increase, per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number..... | 830 | ..... | 866 ..... | 36 | 4·33 |

It will be seen from the second of the above statements that there has been an increase in the transactions of higher value registered during the year, but that the transactions of the poorer classes, which are mainly concerned in the first, have decreased,—a state of things which, though operating rather injuriously to the revenue returns of this Department, I am inclined in both instances to regard as indicative of somewhat increased prosperity in the community generally. As whilst the larger transactions are mostly the results of *bonâ fide* business, the smaller ones, I fear, are mainly caused by the neediness of the agricultural classes; any diminution therefore of such business may be reasonably ascribed, in part at least, to less general pressure on them.

*Notarial Duplicates.*—There has been a fair amount of work done in this branch of business, resulting, as far as actual revenue is concerned, in the recovery of £65 18s. 9d., on account of Fines and Deficiencies of stamp duties. But a far greater result is the general knowledge thereby spread of the activity and vigilance of the Department which causes greater care on the part of Notaries in using stamps of proper value, and so prevents almost any loss to the Revenue.

I am sorry to say that, regarding as I do this duty as one of primary importance, I can only allot it in most instances to the spare moments of the Establishment at each Branch, instead of having, as I should like to see, a clerk at each place specially assigned to it.

*Total amount secured on Mortgages.*

*Total value of transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.*

There is an increase under the former head of nearly 8 per cent., and a decrease under the latter, of more than 15 per cent., so that the addition to the revenue contributed from the one source, has been counterbalanced by the loss from the great reduction of value in the other.

*Revenue.*

The receipts of the year shew a decrease of £375 4s. 9d., and they also fall short of the estimate by £135 17s. 3d.

*Charges of Management.*

*Salaries and Allowances.*—There is a decrease in Salaries, and an increase to nearly the same amount in allowances, attributable to the transfer, since the beginning of the year, from the former to the latter head of service, of the allowances paid to the Secretaries of District Courts performing the duties of Registrars.

*Extra Clerks.*—The charge under this head was incurred to pay a few additional hands engaged in copying and registering old deeds at some of the Branch Offices.

*Book-binders.*—£14 10s. 9d. of the increase, in the item of Book-binders, is due to the payments under this head, for December, having under instructions from Government, been disbursed within the year, instead of as formerly, in January of the year following.

*Furniture and Petty Expenses.*—The sum expended is so nearly the same as that of the previous year as to call for no remarks.

*Rent.*—The decrease, as far as the accounts of this Department are concerned, appearing under this head, is due to the removal of the Offices of the Registrar-General from Hollisdorf into the Mercantile Bank premises in the Fort, the rent of which building, from March to December, 1870, was paid by the Treasurer. The amount of saving is shewn as £36 10s. 0d., but correctly it should be £54 15s. 0d., the difference is caused by an additional month's rent for the Offices at intervals being defrayed within the year in accordance with instructions.—(Colonial Secretary's Circular, 20th September, 1870.)

*Travelling Expenses.*—The expenditure under this head was incurred in my usual travels on inspection of branches, and on account of a special visit made on duty to Negombo by my Assistant.

W. J. MACCARTHY,
Registrar-General.